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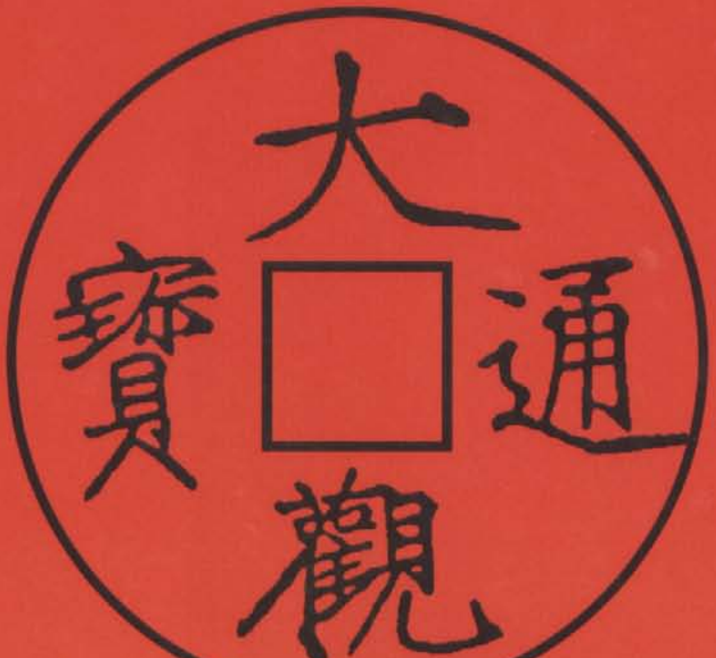
CAST CHINESE COINS

David Hartill



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INTRODUCTION

The lack of an up-to-date and comprehensive catalogue of traditional cast Chinese coins for western collectors has been evident for some time. If recent attempts to remedy this deficiency have not been entirely successful, this only underlines the difficulty of the task of making a selection of coins and supporting information that will be of service to the established collector, and outline the small but often significant differences in calligraphy that are a feature of many series, yet at the same time not overwhelm the beginner. It is hoped that this work will prove useful to those with little or no knowledge of Chinese coins, as well as to those who find the lack of detail in more general catalogues frustrating.

From consulting Chinese specialist works, many coins and much information not previously included in catalogues for westerners have been included. By omitting non-essential obverses and reverses, it has proved possible to illustrate around 5,200 coins in only one volume. However, some items, such as contemporary forgeries, fantasies, and a few extremely rare varieties have not been included. The ancestor and mother coins, which were used as part of the manufacturing process, have also been excluded, as they are very rarely available.

Those not familiar with Chinese coins will find in the first few pages of the book a general explanation of their inscriptions. The Finding Guide, which shows both the Pinyin and the older Wade romanisation, and full form and modern simplified Chinese characters, will then enable a particular coin to be located readily. As far as possible, all information pertaining to the coin will be found under its catalogue entry. A brief overview of the general and numismatic history of the period, and maps (if relevant), are presented at the beginning of each chapter. Further useful background information is included in the Appendices. The Catalogue is in general arranged chronologically, except that coins with the much-used inscriptions *Ban Liang* and *Wu Zhu* have been grouped together. Inscriptions and provinces are usually listed in the order of the Western alphabet. However, coins from the Xinjiang region are shown after those of China proper.

During the last decade, there was an outbreak of skillfully made forgeries, which caused some to abandon the collecting field. However, the problem was largely confined to rare items, and a few dishonest dealers. Nowadays, using reputable dealers, a collector could spend a lifetime trying to acquire all the coins that cost less than $50, without being troubled by forgeries of any sort. If they should venture into the world of on-line auctions, where interesting coins can often be found, not much experience is needed to detect the crude replicas made for tourists that are sometimes offered as genuine coins. Easily detectable too are the lightweight forgeries made by the people in China and in Vietnam. A comprehensive collection should include a few of these, as too often they were the only coin available to the long-suffering people.

It is unlikely that a work of this type will be without a few errors and omissions. Computer technology means that corrections can easily be incorporated in a second edition, and the author would welcome any comments which can be sent to: david.hartill@btinternet.com.

Catalogue Conventions.

22.99	One dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.0 *qian*.	1685-95.		15
22.100	Rev: Jang left, 漳 *Zhang* right. Zhangzhou, Fujian.	1680-83.	FD2271, S1442	15
22.101	Rev: Gung left, 鞏(巩) *Gong* right. Gongchang, Gansu.	1667-*70*.	FD2272	3

The first part of the catalogue number (**22.**) refers to the chapter under which the coin is listed. The part after the dot completes the catalogue number (**22.99**).

Common variations in characters and the main calligraphic styles used on coins are illustrated on pages iv and v.

Weights and other Chinese terms are explained in the Glossary.

Chinese inscriptions are normally read top, bottom, right, left.
Two character inscriptions are normally read from right to left.
Inscriptions that are read clockwise, top, right, bottom, left, are indicated by "c/wise".

Mongolian and Manchu words are in sans serif type: Sure Han Ni Jiha.
Arabic or Turkic words are in script: ***Zarb dar al-sultanat Kuqa.***
Other Asian languages thus: *Dai Binh Hung Bao.*

Full form characters are given first. The modern simplified form is in given in brackets afterwards 慶(庆) *qing,* apart for some very common characters such as 當 (当) *dang,* 寶 (宝) *bao,* 錢 (钱) *qian,* 兩 (两) *liang,* 貨 (货) *huo.*

Unless otherwise stated, the coin is a one cash denomination with a plain reverse, and is made of bronze or (after 1505) brass alloy.

Dates that can be established with reasonable certainty are in roman type (1667).
Estimated dates and other estimated or calculated figures are in italics (***1670, 167,000***).

FD refers to catalogue numbers in *Fisher's Ding*. S to Schjöth, *Chinese Currency*. DCD to (pages) in *Zhongguo Qianbi Da Ci Dian*. DCH refers to a coin in the author's collection.
~ by a reference indicates that the correspondence is approximate.

The figure on the right is a guide to the rarity and price of the coin.

Rarity and Price Guide.

		US Dollars
0	Extremely Rare, no price set.	
1		5,000
2		2,000
3	Rare	1,000
4		750
5		500
6	Scarce	250
7		150
8		100
9		75
10	Common	50
11		25
12		15
13		10
14	Very Common	5
15		2
16		1

The price is the selling price for a top quality specimen. Poorer quality specimens can cost half this amount or less.

Many varieties illustrated in this catalogue are not recognised by the western market and their prices are editorial suggestions.

Reading Chinese coins.

The nature and placing of the inscriptions on the early coins varies considerably. Often the inscription is only one or two characters denoting a place name or the weight of the coin. Such inscriptions are explained in the catalogue, where the meaning is known.

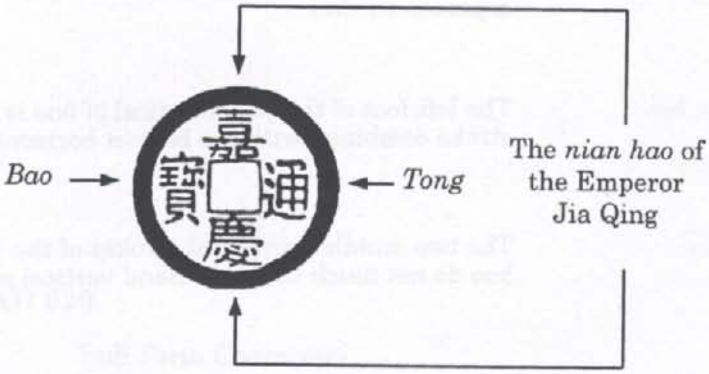
After AD 620, the typical inscription consists of four characters. At the top and bottom is the 年号 *nian hao,* the period title. This is an auspicious phrase (such as Immeasurable Splendour, Heavenly Favour, Abundant Happiness, or United Government) used to describe all or some years of a reign. From the time of the Ming dynasty onwards, there was only one *nian hao* per reign, so it is often used as a synonym of the name of the Emperor, and is also translated as "reign title". Sometimes the *nian hao* could not be used on coins as it contained unsuitable characters. In this case, a dynastic title, consisting of the name of the dynasty in conjunction with a honorific adjective, was substituted.

On the left is the character 寶 (宝) *bao* whose literal meaning is "precious" or "treasure". In combination with the character on the right, this means "currency" or similar:

通寶 *Tong bao.* Universal Currency.

元寶 *Yuan bao.* Original or large currency.

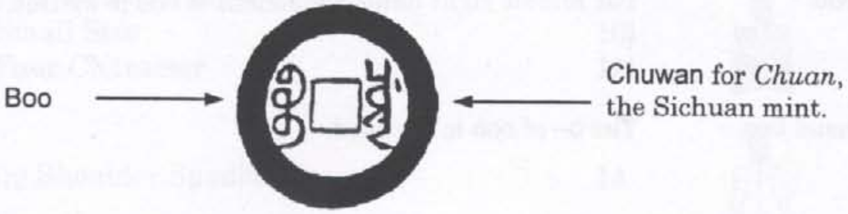
重寶 *Zhong bao.* Heavy currency.



Jia Qing Tong Bao – Jiaqing Period Currency.

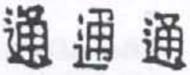
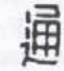
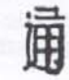
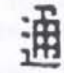
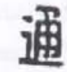
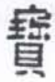
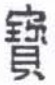
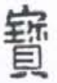
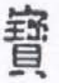
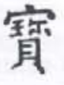
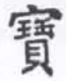
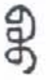
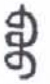
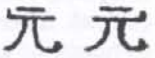
Sometimes the inscription is read clockwise, so that the *tong bao* characters are bottom and left.

Many coins of the Qing or Manchu dynasty have inscriptions in Manchu on the reverse denoting the mint name. The word on the left is boo which is the transliteration of the Chinese 寶 *bao.* The word on the right is a short form of the Chinese name of the mint.

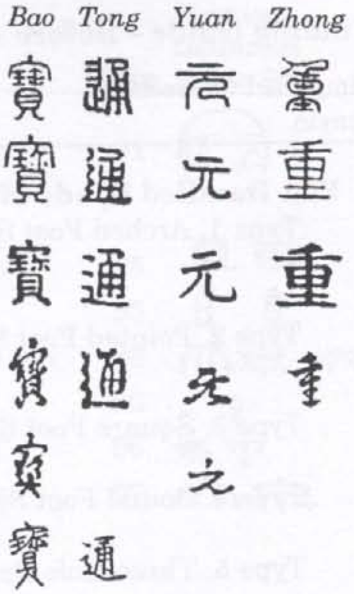


Emperors are normally referred to by their posthumously given temple name, such as *Tai Zu* (Great Ancestor), *Gao Zong* (Eminent Ancestor). This can be prefixed with the name of the dynasty to avoid ambiguity. From the time of the Ming dynasty onwards, Emperors are usually referred to by their period title.

Calligraphic Variations.
Commonly found calligraphic variations in the characters are referred to as follows:

Closed head *tong.*	The head of *tong* is in orthodox dictionary style.	
Square head *tong.*	The head of *tong* is a rectangle without the left hand side.	
Protruding head *tong.*	Square head *tong* with the bottom stroke protruding out to the right.	
Two dot *tong.*	The 辶 radical of *tong* has two dots.	
One dot *tong.*	The 辶 radical of *tong* has one dot.	
Seven stroke *bei.*	The feet of the 貝 *bei* radical of *bao* are written with two separate strokes.	
Six stroke *bei.*	The left foot of the 貝 *bei* radical of *bao* is written with a stroke combined with the bottom horizontal stroke.	
Open *bei.*	The two middle horizontal strokes of the 貝 *bei* radical of *bao* do not touch the right hand vertical stroke.	
Closed *bei.*	The two middle horizontal strokes of the 貝 *bei* radical of *bao* touch the right hand vertical stroke.	
尔 *Er bao.*	The middle right hand component of *bao* is written as 尔.	
缶 *Fou bao.*	The middle right hand component of *bao* is written as 缶.	
Round head boo.	The b– of boo is rounded.	
Protruding head boo.	There is a little line protruding from the top of the b–.	
Left/right shoulder *yuan.* 左/右挑元 *Zuo/you tiao yuan.*	Second horizontal stroke of *yuan* curves up at the left/right.	

Calligraphic Styles.



篆书 *Zhuan Shu*. Seal Script. Formal style, close to the original archaic characters.

隶书 *Li Shu*. *Li* Script. The "Official" or "Clerkly" style. A simplified form of seal script.

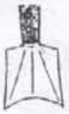
楷书 *Kai Shu*. Regular or Orthodox Script. The normal style since Song times. Many variations. These characters shown the pedestrian style of the Qing dynasty.

行书 *Xing Shu*. Running Script. Rapidly executed brush strokes.

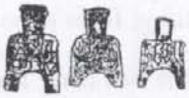
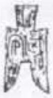
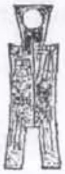
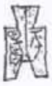
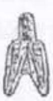
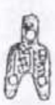
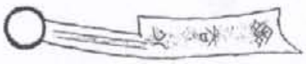
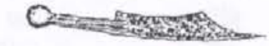
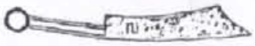
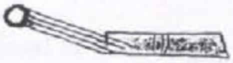
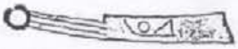
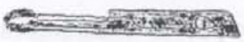
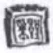
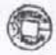
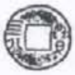
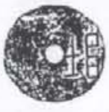
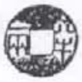
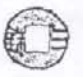
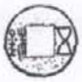
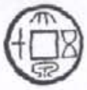
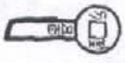
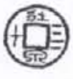
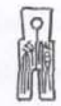
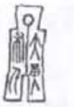
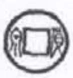
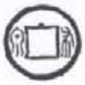
草书 *Cao Shu*. Grass Script. Better translated as "hasty" script. A very artistic rapidly executed style of writing.

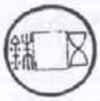
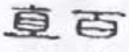
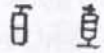
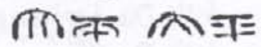
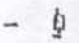
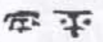
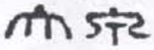
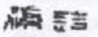
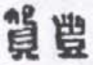
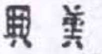
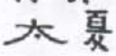
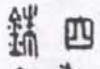
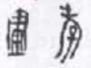
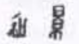
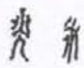
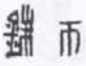
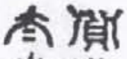
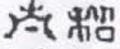
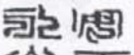
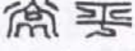
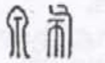
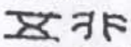
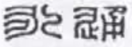
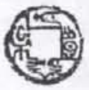
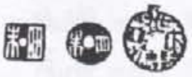
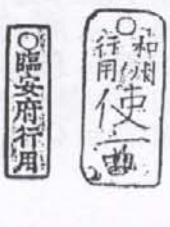
瘦金书 *Shou Jin Shu*. Slender Gold Style. The personal hand of the Song Emperor Hui Zong (1101-26).

Finding Guide – Before AD 620.

Simplified Characters Pinyin	Full Form Characters Wade/Other	Page	Not to Scale
1. Cowries and Ant Nose Money		3	
2. Hollow Handled Spade Money			
Prototype Spade Money		5	
Type 1. Square Shoulder Spades		6}	
– Small Size		10}	
– Four Character		12}	
Type 2. Sloping Shoulder Spades		14	
Type 3. Pointed Shoulder Spades		17	

Finding Guide – Before AD 620.

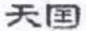
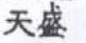
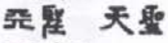
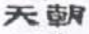
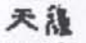
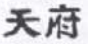
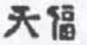
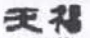
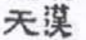
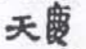
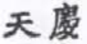
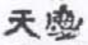
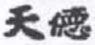
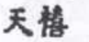
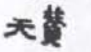
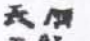
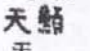
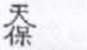
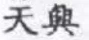
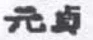
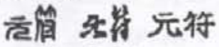
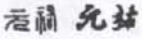
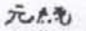
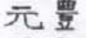
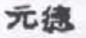
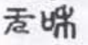
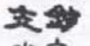
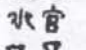
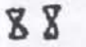
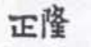
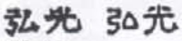
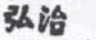
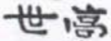
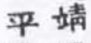
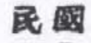
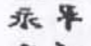
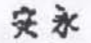
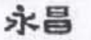
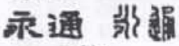
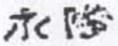
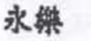
Simplified Characters Pinyin	Full Form Characters Wade/Other	Page	Not to Scale
3. Flat Handled Spade Money			
Type 1. Arched Foot Spades		19	
Type 2. Pointed Foot Spades		26	 
Type 3. Square Foot Spades		35	
Type 4. Round Foot Spades		52	
Type 5. Three Hole Spades		53	
4. Knife Money			
Type 1. Qi Knives		54	
Type 2. Needle Tip Knives		59	
Type 3. Pointed Tip Knives		60	
Type 4. Ming Knives		63	
Type 5. State of Qi Ming (*Boshan*) Knives		74	
Type 6. Straight Knives		76	
5. Chu Gold Block Money		79	
6. Zhou Round Coins		80	  
7. 半两 *Ban Liang* Coins	半兩 Pan Liang	83	
8. Western Han			
三铢 *San Zhu,* 五铢 *Wu Zhu*	三銖 San Shu, 五銖 Wu Shu	85	 
9. Wang Mang			
大泉五十 *Da Quan Wu Shi*	大泉五十 Ta Ch'üan Wu Shih	86	
Knife Money		87	
The Six Coins		87	
The Ten Spades		88	 
货布 *Huo Bu* Spade	貨布 Huo Pu	88	
货泉 *Huo Quan*	貨泉 Huo Ch'üan	89	
布泉 *Bu Quan*	布泉 Pu Ch'üan	90	

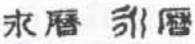
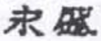
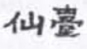
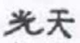
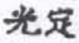
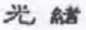
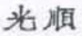
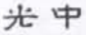
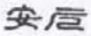
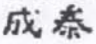
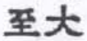
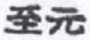
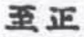
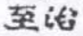
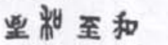
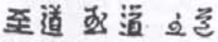
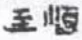
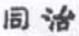
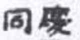
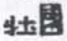
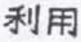
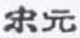
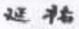
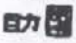
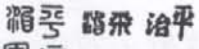
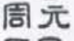
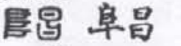
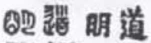
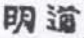
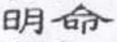
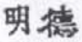
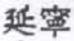
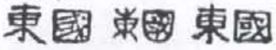
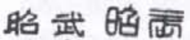
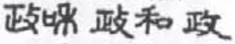
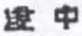
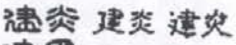
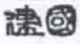
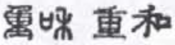
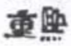
Simplified Characters	Pinyin	Full Form Characters	Wade/Other	Page	First two characters Not to Scale
10. 五铢	***Wu Zhu* Coins**	五銖	Wu Chu, Wu Shu	91	
11. The Three Kingdoms					
直百五铢	*Zhi Bai Wu Zhu*	直百五銖	Chih Pai Wu Shu	95	
直百	*Zhi Bai*	直百	Chih Pai	95	
太平百钱	*Tai Ping Bai Qian*	太平百錢	T'ai P'ing Pai Ch'ien	96	
直一	*Zhi Yi*	直一	Chih I	96	
定平一百	*Ding Ping Yi Bai*	定平一百	Ting P'ing I Pai	96	
大泉五百	*Da Quan Wu Bai &c*	大泉五百	Ta Ch'üan Wu Pai	97	
12. The Jin Dynasty and 16 Kingdoms					
凉造新泉	*Liang Zao Xin Quan*	凉造新泉	Liang Tsao Hsin Ch'üan	98	
丰货	*Feng Huo*	豐貨	Fêng Huo	98	
汉兴	*Han Xing*	漢興	Han Hsing	98	
太夏真兴	*Tai Xia Zhen Xing*	太夏真興	T'ai Hsia Chên Hsing	98	
13. The North and South Dynasties					
四铢	*Si Zhu*	四銖	Ssŭ Shu	99	
孝建	*Xiao Jian*	孝建	Hsiao Chien	99	
景和	*Jing He*	景和	Ching Ho	100	
永光	*Yong Guang*	永光	Yung Kuang	100	
两铢	*Liang Zhu*	兩銖	Liang Shu	100	
太货六铢	*Tai Huo Liu Zhu*	太貨六銖	T'ai Huo Liu Shu	100	
太和五铢	*Tai He Wu Zhu*	太和五銖	T'ai Ho Wu Shu	100	
永安五铢	*Yong An Wu Zhu*	永安五銖	Yung An Wu Shu	100	
常平五铢	*Chang Ping Wu Zhu*	常平五銖	Ch'ang P'ing Wu Shu	100	
布泉	*Bu Quan*	布泉	Pu Ch'üan	101	
五行大布	*Wu Xing Da Bu*	五行大布	Wu Hsing Ta Pu	101	
永通万国	*Yong Tong Wan Guo*	永通萬國	Yung T'ung Wan Kuo	101	
太清丰乐	*Tai Qing Feng Le*	太清豐樂	T'ai Ch'ing Fêng Lo	101	
三四朱	*San Si Zhu.*		Three and Four Zhu coins	102	
Southern Song Coin Tallies				214	

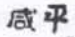
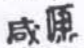
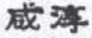
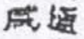
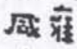
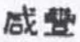
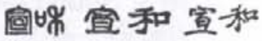
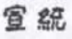
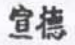
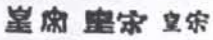
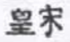
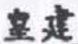
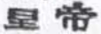
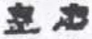
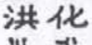
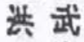
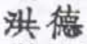
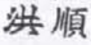
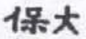
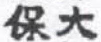
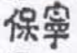
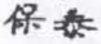
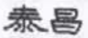
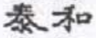
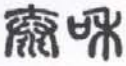
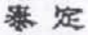
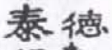
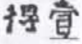
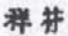
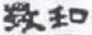
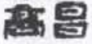
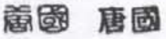
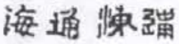
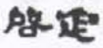
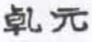
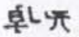
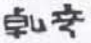
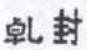
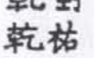
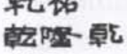
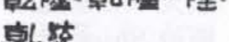
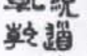
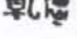
Finding Guide – After AD 620.

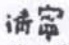
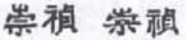
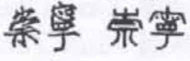
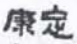
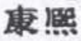
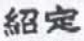
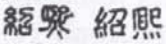
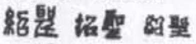
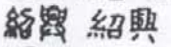
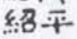
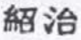
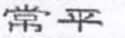
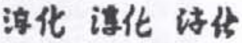
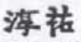
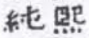
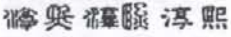
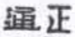
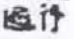
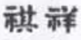
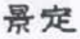
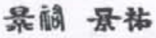
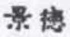
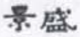
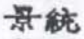
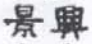
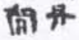
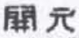
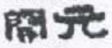
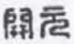
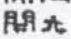
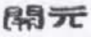
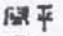
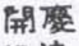
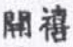
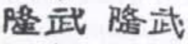
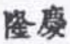
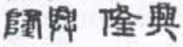
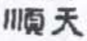
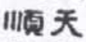
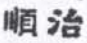
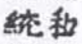
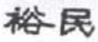
The inscriptions are arranged by the number of strokes in the top character (full form), then by the number of strokes in a second significant character – this will normally give the *nian hao* period title.

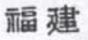
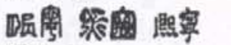
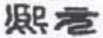
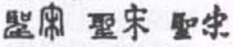
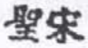
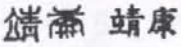
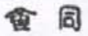
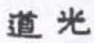
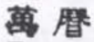
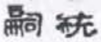
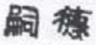
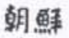
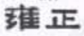
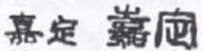
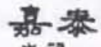
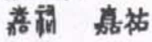
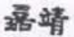
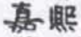
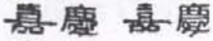
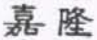
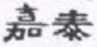
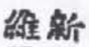
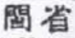
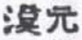
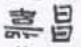
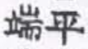
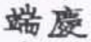
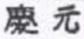
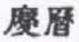
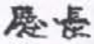
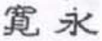
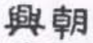
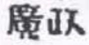
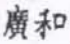
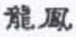
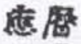
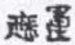
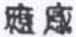
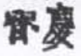
Simplified Characters Pinyin	Full Form Characters Wade/Other	Dynasty	Page	
3 strokes.				
大中 *Da Zhong*	大中 Ta Chung	Ming	238	大中
大元 *Da Yuan*	大元 Ta Yüan	Yuan	228	大元
大安 *Da An (yuan bao)*	大安 Ta An	Liao	217	大安
大安 *Da An (tong bao)*	大安 Ta An	W. Xia	222	大安
大宋 *Da Song*	大宋 Ta Sung	S. Song	201	大宋
大明 *Da Ming*	大明 Ta Ming	S. Ming	266	大明
大定 *Da Ding*	大定 Ta Ting	Jin	219	大定
大定 *Da Ding*	大定 Ta Ting	Ming	247	大定
大唐 *Da Tang*	大唐 Ta T'ang	10 Kings	120	大唐
大康 *Da Kang*	大康 Ta K'ang	Liao	217	大康
大朝 *Da Chao*	大朝 Ta Ch'ao	Yuan	223	大朝
大顺 *Da Shun*	大順 Ta Shun	S. Ming	263	大順
大义 *Da Yi*	大義 Ta I	Yuan	236	大義
大属 *Da Shu*	大属 Ta Shu	10 Kings	118	大蜀
大齐 *Da Qi*	大齊 Ta Ch'i	10 Kings	120	大齊
大德 *Da De*	大德 Ta Tệ	W. Xia	222	大德
大德 *Da De*	大德 Ta Tê	Yuan	227	大德
大历 *Da Li*	大曆 Ta Li	Tang	110	大曆
大观 *Da Guan*	大觀 Ta Kuan	N. Song	152	大觀
大观 *Da Guan*	大觀 Ta Kuan	Yuan	224	大觀
	大寶 *Dai Bao*	Annam	432	大寶
	大定 *Dai Dinh*	Annam	432	大定
	大和 *Dai Hoa*	Annam	432	大和
	大世 *Tai Sei*	Japan	434	大世
	大正 *Dai Chanh*	Annam	432	大正
	大治 *Dai Tri*	Annan	432	大治
	三韓 *Sam Han*	Korea	435	三韓
	文久永宝 *Bun Kiu ei ho*	Japan	434	文久永宝
4 strokes.				
中统 *Zhong Tong*	中統 Chung T'ung	Yuan	226	中統
太平 *Tai Ping*	太平 T'ai P'ing	N. Song	129	太平
太平 *Tai Ping*	太平 T'ai P'ing	Taiping	429	太平 太平
太平天国 *Tai Ping Tian Guo*	太平天國 T'ai P'ing T'ien Kuo	Taiping	426	太平天囯
太平圣宝 *Tai Ping sheng bao*	太平聖寶 T'ai P'ing shêng bao	Taiping	428	太平聖寶
	太平興寶 *Dai Binh Hung Bao*	Annam	432	太平
天成 *Tian Cheng*	天成 T'ien Ch'êng	5 Dyns	113	天成
天佑 *Tian You*	天佑 T'ien Yu	Yuan	235	天佑
天命 *Tian Ming*	天命 Tien Ming	Qing	280	天命
天定 *Tian Ding*	天定 T'ien Ting	Yuan	236	天定
天启 *Tian Qi*	天啓 T'ien Ch'i	Yuan	236	天啓
天启 *Tian Qi*	天啓 T'ien Ch'i	Ming	252	天啓

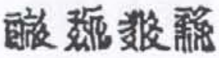
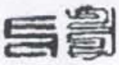
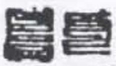
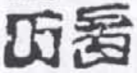
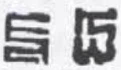
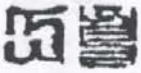
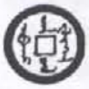
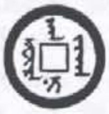
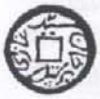
Simplified Characters Pinyin	Full Form Characters Wade/Other	Dynasty	Page	
4 strokes.				
天国 *Tian Guo*	天國 T'ien Kuo	Taiping	426	
天盛 *Tian Sheng*	天盛 T'ien Shêng	W. Xia	222	
天圣 *Tian Sheng*	天聖 T'ien Shêng	N. Song	132	
天朝 *Tian Chao*	天朝 T'ien Ch'ao	Taiping	429	
天禄 *Tian Lu*	天禄 T'ien Lu	Liao	216	
天策府宝 *Tian Ce Fu Bao*	天策府寶 T'ien Ts'ê Fu Pao	10 Kings	117	
天福 *Tian Fu (yuan bao)*	天福 T'ien Fu	5 Dyns	113	
	天福鎮寶 *Thien Phuc Tran Bao*	Annam	432	
天汉 *Tian Han*	天漢 T'ien Han	10 Kings	115	
天庆 *Tian Qing*	天慶 T'ien Ch'ing	Liao	217	
天庆 *Tian Qing*	天慶 T'ien Ch'ing	W. Xia	223	
	天慶 *Thien Khanh*	Annam	432	
天德 *Tian De*	天德 T'ien Tê	10 Kings	117	
天禧 *Tian Xi*	天禧 T'ien Hsi	N. Song	132	
天赞 *Tian Zan*	天贊 T'ien Tsan	Liao	217	
天历 *Tian Li*	天曆 T'ien Li	Yuan	229	
天显 *Tian Xian*	天顯 T'ien Hsien	Liao	216	
	天保 *Ten Po*	Japan	434	
	天興 *Thien Hung*	Annam	432	
元贞 *Yuan Zhen*	元貞 Yüan Chên	Yuan	226	
元符 *Yuan Fu*	元符 Yüan Fu	N. Song	146	
元祐 *Yuan You*	元祐 Yüan Yu	N. Song	142	
元统 *Yuan Tong*	元統 Yüan T'ung	Yuan	230	
元丰 *Yuan Feng*	元豐 Yüan Fêng	N. Song	139	
	元豐 Yüan Fêng	Japan	434	
元德 *Yuan De*	元德 Yüan Tê	W. Xia	222	
	元和 *Nguyen Hoa*	Annam	432	
支鈔 *Jiao Chao*	支鈔 Chiao Ch'ao	Yuan	223	
水官 *Shui Guan*	水官 Shui Kuan	Ming	247	
五五 *Wu Wu*	五五 Wu Wu	10 Kings	122	
5 strokes.				
正隆 *Zheng Long*	正隆 Chêng Lung	Jin	218	
弘光 *Hong Guang*	弘光 Hung Kuang	S. Ming	265	
弘治 *Hong Zhi*	弘治 Hung Chih	Ming	247	
	世高 *Sei Ko*	Japan	434	
平靖 *Ping Jing*	平靖 P'ing Ching	Taiping	430	
民国 *Min Guo*	民國 Min K'uo	Republic	431	
永平 *Yong Ping*	永平 Yung P'ing	10 Kings	115	
永安 *Yong An*	永安 Yung An	10 Kings	123	
永昌 *Yong Chang*	永昌 Yung Ch'ang	S. Ming	263	
永通泉货 *Yong Tong Quan Huo*	永通 Yung T'ung	10 Kings	119	
永隆 *Yong Long*	永隆 Yung Lung	10 Kings	116	
永乐 *Yong Le*	永樂 Yung Lo	Ming	247	

Simplified Characters Pinyin	Full Form Characters Wade/Other	Dynasty	Page	
5 strokes.				
永历 *Yong Li*	永曆 Yung Li	S. Ming	268	
	永盛 *Vinh Thinh*	Annam	433	
	仙臺 *Sen Dai*	Japan	434	
6 strokes.				
光天 *Guang Tian*	光天 Guang T'ien	10 Kings	115	
光定 *Guang Ding*	光定 Kuang Ting	W. Xia	223	
光绪 *Guang Xu*	光緒 Kuang Hsü	Qing	405	
	光順 *Quang Thuan*	Annam	432	
	光中 *Quang Trung*	Annam	433	
	安法 *An Phap*	Annam	432	
	成泰 *Thanh Thai*	Annam	433	
至大 *Zhi Da*	至大 Chih Ta	Yuan	227	
至元 *Zhi Yuan*	至元 Chih Yüan	Yuan	226, 230	
至正 *Zhi Zheng*	至正 Chih Chêng	Yuan	231	
至治 *Zhi Zhi*	至治 Chih Chih	Yuan	229	
至和 *Zhi He*	至和 Chih Ho	N. Song	135	
至道 *Zhi Dao*	至道 Chih Tao	N. Song	130	
至顺 *Zhi Shun*	至順 Chih Shun	Yuan	229	
同治 *Tong Zhi*	同治 T'ung Chih	Qing	395	
	同慶 *Dong Khanh*	Annam	433	
壮国 *Zhuang Guo*	壯國 Chuang Kuo	Liao	217	
7 strokes.				
利用 *Li Yong*	利用 Li Yung	S. Ming	271	
宋元 *Song Yuan*	宋元 Sung Yüan	N. Song	128	
廷祐 *Ting You*	廷祐 T'ing Yu	Yuan	229	
助国 *Zhu Guo*	助国 Chu Kuo	Liao	217	
8 strokes.				
治平 *Zhi Ping*	治平 Chih P'ing	N. Song	136	
周元 *Zhou Yuan*	周元 Chou Yüan	5 Dyns	114	
阜昌 *Fu Chang*	阜昌 Fu Ch'ang	Jin (Qi)	221	
明道 *Ming Dao* (*yuan bao*)	明道 Ming Tao	N. Song	132	
明道 *Ming Dao* (*tong bao*)	明道 Ming Tao	Taiping	430	
	明命 *Minh Mang*	Annam	433	
	明德 *Minh Duc*	Annam	432	
	延寧 *Duyen Ninh*	Annam	432	
	東國 *Tong Guk*	Korea	435	
9 strokes.				
昭武 *Zhao Wu*	昭武 Chao Wu	S. Ming	273	
政和 *Zheng He*	政和 Chêng Ho	N. Song	153	
建中 *Jian Zhong*	建中 Chien Ch'ung	Tang	110	
建炎 *Jian Yan*	建炎 Chien Yen	S. Song	161	
建国 *Jian Guo*	建國 Chien Kuo	N. Song	147	
重和 *Chong He*	重和 Chung Ho	N. Song	155	
重熙 *Chong Xi*	重熙 Ch'ung Hsi	Liao	217	

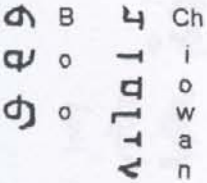
Simplified Characters Pinyin	Full Form Characters Wade/Other	Dynasty	Page	
9 strokes.				
咸平 *Xian Ping*	咸平 Hsien P'ing	N. Song	130	
咸康 *Xian Kang*	咸康 Hsien K'ang	10 Kings	115	
咸淳 *Xian Chun*	咸淳 Hsien Shun	S. Song	213	
咸通 *Xian Tong*	咸通 Hsien T'ung	Tang	110	
咸雍 *Xian Yong*	咸雍 Hsien Yung	Liao	217	
咸丰 *Xian Feng*	咸豐 Hsien Fêng	Qing	335	
宣和 *Xuan He*	宣和 Hsüan Ho	N. Song	156	
宣统 *Xuan Tong*	宣統 Hsüan T'ung	Qing	424	
宣德 *Xuan De*	宣德 Hsüan Tê	Ming	247	
皇宋 *Huang Song (tong bao)*	皇宋 Huang Sung	N. Song	133	
皇宋 *Huang Song (yuan bao)*	皇宋 Huang Sung	S. Song	211	
皇建 *Huang Jian*	皇建 Huang Chien	W. Xia	223	
皇帝 *Huang Di*	皇帝 Huang Ti	Taiping	429	
皇庆 *Huang Qing*	皇慶 Huang Ch'ing	Yuan	228	
洪化 *Hong Hua*	洪化 Hung Hua	S. Ming	273	
洪武 *Hong Wu*	洪武 Hung Wu	Ming	242	
	洪德 *Hong Duc*	Annam	432	
	洪順 *Hong Thuan*	Annam	432	
保大 *Bao Da (yuan bao)*	保大 Pao Ta	10 Kings	119	
	保大 *Bao Dai*	Annam	433	
保宁 *Bao Ning*	保寧 Pao Ning	Liao	216	
	保泰 *Bao Thai*	Annam	433	
10 Strokes.				
泰昌 *Tai Chang*	泰昌 T'ai Ch'ang	Ming	251	
泰和 *Tai He*	泰和 T'ai Ho	Jin	220	 
泰定 *Tai Ding*	泰定 T'ai Ting	Yuan	229	
	泰德 *Thai Duc*	Annam	433	
得壹 *De Yi*	得壹 Tê I	Tang	111	
祥符 *Xiang Fu*	祥符 Hsiang Fu	N. Song	131	
致和 *Zhi He*	致和 Chih Hê	Yuan	229	
高昌吉利 *Gao Chang Ji Li*	高昌吉利 Kao Chang Chi Li	Tang	110	
唐国 *Tang Guo*	唐國 T'ang Kuo	10 Kings	119	
	海東 *Hae Dong*	Korea	435	
	啓定 *Khai Dinh*	Annam	433	
11 strokes.				
乾元 *Qian Yuan*	乾元 Ch'ien Yüan	Tang	109	
乾元 *Qian Yuan (lead)*	乾元 Ch'ien Yüan	10 Kings	118	
乾亨 *Qian Heng*	乾亨 Ch'ien Hêng	10 Kings	121	
乾封 *Qian Feng*	乾封 Ch'ien Fêng	Tang	109	
乾封 *Qian Feng (large iron)*	乾封 Ch'ien Fêng	10 Kings	117	
乾祐 *Qian You*	乾祐 Ch'ien Yu	W. Xia	223	
乾隆 *Qian Long*	乾隆 Ch'ien Lung	Qing	297	
乾统 *Qian Tong*	乾统 Ch'ien T'ung	Liao	217	
乾道 *Qian Dao*	乾道 Ch'ien Tao	S. Song	166	
乾德 *Qian De*	乾德 Ch'ien Tê	10 Kings	115	

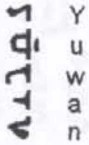
Simplified Characters Pinyin	Full Form Characters Wade/Other	Dynasty	Page	
11 strokes.				
清宁 *Qing Ning*	清寧 Ch'ing Ning	Liao	217	
崇祯 *Chong Zhen*	崇禎 Ch'ung Chên	Ming	256	
崇宁 *Chong Ning*	崇寧 Ch'ung Ning	N. Song	150	
康定 *Kang Ding*	康定 K'ang Ting	N. Song	134	
康熙 *Kang Xi*	康熙 K'ang Hsi	Qing	286	
绍定 *Shao Ding*	紹定 Shao Ting	S. Song	203	
绍熙 *Shao Xi*	紹熙 Shao Hsi	S. Song	178	
绍圣 *Shao Sheng*	紹聖 Shao Shêng	N. Song	143	
绍兴 *Shao Xing*	紹興 Shao Hsing	S. Song	163	
	紹平 *Thieu Binh*	Annam	432	
	紹治 *Thieu Tri*	Annam	433	
	常平 *Sang Pyong*	Korea	435	
淳化 *Chun Hua*	淳化 Shun Hua	N. Song	129	
淳祐 *Chun You*	淳祐 Shun Yu	S. Song	210	
纯熙 *Chun Xi*	純熙 Shun Hsi	S. Song	170	
淳熙 *Chun Xi*	淳熙 Shun Hsi	S. Song	170	
12 strokes.				
通正 *Tong Zheng*	通正 T'ung Chêng	10 Kings	115	
通行 *Tong Xing*	通行 T'ung Hsing	Liao	217	
祺祥 *Qi Xiang*	祺祥 Ch'i Hsiang	Qing	394	
景定 *Jing Ding*	景定 Ching Ting	S. Song	212	
景祐 *Jing You*	景祐 Ching Yu	N. Song	133	
景德 *Jing De*	景德 Ching Tê	N. Song	131	
	景盛 *Canh Thinh*	Annam	433	
	景統 *Canh Thong*	Annam	432	
	景興 *Canh Hung*	Annam	433	
开丹圣宝 *Kai Dan Sheng bao*	開丹聖寶 K'ai Tan shêng pao	Liao	217	
开元 *Kai Yuan*	開元 K'ai Yüan	Tang	105	
开元 *Kai Yuan* (large iron)	開元 K'ai Yüan	10 Kings	116	
开元 *Kai Yuan* (seal script)	開元 K'ai Yüan	10 Kings	120	
开元 *Kai Yuan* (lead)	開元 K'ai Yüan	10 Kings	116,21	
开元 *Kai Yuan* (brass)	開元 K'ai Yüan	Taipeing	429	
开平 *Kai Ping*	開平 K'ai P'ing	5 Dyns	113	
开平 *Kai Ping* (lead)	開平 K'ai P'ing	10 Kings	121	
开庆 *Kai Qing*	開慶 K'ai Ch'ing	S. Song	212	
开禧 *Kai Xi*	開禧 Kai Hsi	S. Song	189	
隆武 *Long Wu*	隆武 Lung Wu	S. Ming	267	
隆庆 *Long Qing*	隆慶 Lung Ch'ing	Ming	249	
隆兴 *Long Xing*	隆興 Lung Hsing	S. Song	164	
顺天 *Shun Tian*	順天 Shun T'ien	Tang	111	
顺天 *Shun Tian* (iron)	順天 Shun T'ien	10 Kings	124	
顺治 *Shun Zhi*	順治 Shun Chih	Qing	281	
统和 *Tong He*	統和 T'ung Ho	Liao	216	
裕民 *Yu Min*	裕民 Yü Min	S. Ming	274	

Simplified Characters Pinyin	Full Form Characters Wade/Other	Dynasty	Page	
13 strokes.				
福建 *Fujian*	福建 Fukien	Republic	431	
熙宁 *Xi Ning*	熙寧 Hsi Ning	N. Song	137	
	熙元 *Hi Nguyen*	Annam	432	
圣宋 *Sheng Song*	聖宋 Shêng Sung	N. Song	148	
圣宋 *Sheng Song* (iron)	聖宋 Shêng Sung	S. Song	191	
靖康 *Jing Kang*	靖康 Ching Kang	N. Song	158	
会同 *Hui Tong*	會同 Hui T'ung	Liao	216	
道光 *Dao Guang*	道光 Tao Kuang	Qing	326	
万历 *Wan Li*	萬曆 Wan Li	Ming	250	
嗣统 *Si Tong*	嗣統 Ssŭ T'ung	Taiping	430	
	嗣德 *Tu Duc*	Annam	433	
	朝鮮 *Cho Son*	Korea	435	
雍正 *Yong Zheng*	雍正 Yung Chêng	Qing	292	
14 strokes.				
嘉定 *Jia Ding*	嘉定 Chia Ting	S. Song	191	
嘉泰 *Jia Tai*	嘉泰 Chia Tai	S. Song	186	
嘉祐 *Jia You*	嘉祐 Chia Yu	N. Song	136	
嘉靖 *Jia Jing*	嘉靖 Jia Jing	Ming	248	
嘉熙 *Jia Xi*	嘉熙 Chia Hsi	S. Song	207	
嘉庆 *Jia Qing*	嘉慶 Chia Ch'ing	Qing	318	
	嘉隆 *Gia Long*	Annam	433	
	嘉泰 *Gia Thai*	Annam	433	
	維新 *Duy Tan*	Annam	433	
闽省 *Min Sheng*	閩省 Min Shêng	Republic	431	
汉元 *Han Yuan*	漢元 Han Yüan	5 Dyns	113	
寿昌 *Shou Chang*	壽昌 Shou Ch'ang	Liao	217	
端平 *Duan Ping*	端平 Tuan P'ing	S. Song	204	
	端慶 *Doan Khanh*	Annam	432	
庆元 *Qing Yuan*	慶元 Ch'ing Yüan	S. Song	182	
庆历 *Qing Li*	慶曆 Ch'ing Li	N. Song	134	
	慶長 *Kei Cho*	Japan	434	
	寛永 *Kuan Ei*	Japan	434	
15+ strokes.				
兴朝 *Xing Chao*	興朝 Hsing Ch'ao	S. Ming	264	
广政 *Guang Zheng*	廣政 Kuang Chêng	10 Kings	118	
	廣和 *Quang Hoa*	Annam	432	
龙凤 *Long Feng*	龍鳳 Lung Fêng	Yuan	235	
应历 *Ying Li*	應曆 Ying Li	Liao	216	
应运 *Ying Yun*	應運 Ying Yün	N. Song	159	
应感*Ying Gan*	應感 Ying Kan	N. Song	159	
宝庆 *Bao Qing*	寶慶 Pao Ch'ing	S. Song	200	

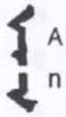
Pinyin	Wade/Other	Dynasty	Page	Not to scale
Non-Chinese Inscriptions.				
Typical Tangut inscription		W. Xia	222	
Mongolian.				
Je Üen (*Zhi Yuan*)	Chih Yüan	Yuan	226	
Üen Jen (*Yuan Zhen*)	Yüan Chên	Yuan	226	
Ta De (*Da De*)	Ta Tê	Yuan	227	
Je Ta (*Zhi Da*)	Chih Ta	Yuan	227	
Ta Üen (*Da Yuan*)	Ta Yüan	Yuan	228	
Manchu.				
Abkai fulingga han jiha (Nurhachi)		Qing	280	
Sure han ni jiha (Abahai)		Qing	280	
Rashidin Khan (Ghazi Rashid)		Qing	404	

Manchu Mint Names.

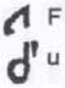

B o o
Ch i o w a n
Board of Revenue
Peking



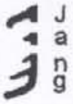
Board of Works
Peking



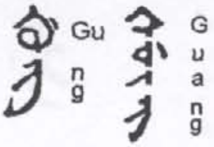
Nanking
For Anhui



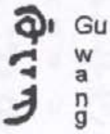
Fuzhou
Fujian



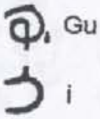
Zhangzhou
Fujian



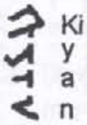
Gongchang
Gansu



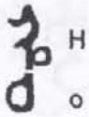
Guangzhou
or Zhaoqing
Guangdong



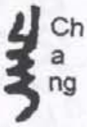
Guilin
Guangxi



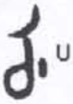
Guiyang &c
Guizhou[1]



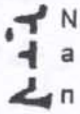
Kaifeng
Henan



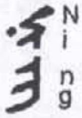
Wuchang
Hubei
(pre 1723)



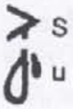
Wuchang
Hubei
(post 1723)



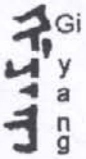
Changsha
Hunan



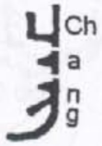
Jiangning
(Nanking)
Jiangsu



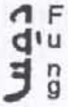
Suzhou
Jiangsu



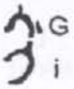
Nanchang
Jiangxi
(pre 1723)



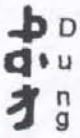
Nanchang
Jiangxi
(post 1723)



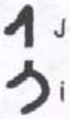
Fengtian
Manchuria



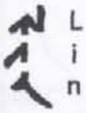
Jilin
Manchuria
Cf Jizhou



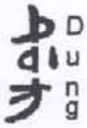
Jinan
Shandong
(pre 1723)



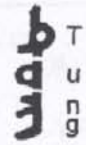
Jinan
Shandong
(post 1723)



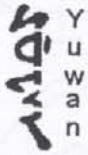
Linqing
Shandong



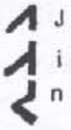
Yantai
Shandong
Cf Dongchuan



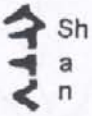
Datong
Shanxi



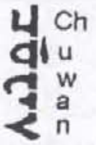
Taiyuan
Shanxi
Cf B of W



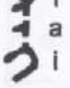
Taiyuan
Shanxi[2]



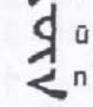
Xi'an
Shaanxi



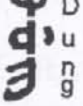
Chengdu
Sichuan



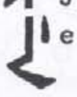
Taiwan



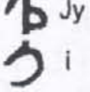
Various
Yunnan



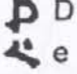
Dongchuan
Yunnan
Cf Yantai



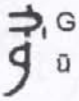
Hangzhou
Zhejiang



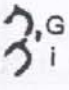
Baoding
Zhili



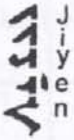
Chengde
Zhili



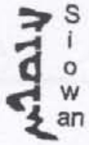
Dagu
Zhili



Jizhou (Malan)
Zhili
Cf Jilin



Tianjin
Zhili



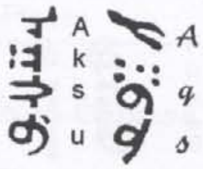
Xuanhua
Zhili

[1] Kiyan stands for 黔 *Qian*, the literary name for Guizhou province.

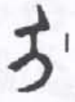
[2] Jin stands for 晋 *Jin*, the literary name for Shanxi province.

Manchu Mint Names

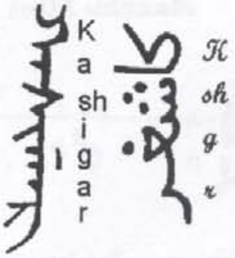
Manchu Turkic



Aksu
Xinjiang



Ili
Xinjiang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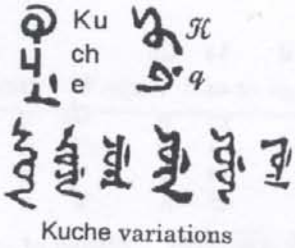
Kashgar
Xinjiang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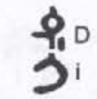
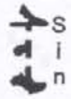
Kuche variations

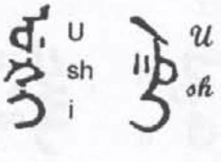
Kucha
Xinjiang



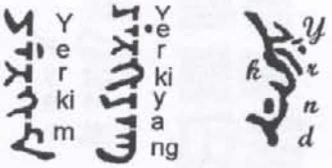
Urumchi (Dihua)
Xinjiang



Urumchi
Xinjiang



Ushi
Xinjiang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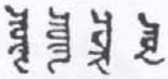
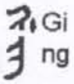
Yerkim, Yarkand
Xinjiang

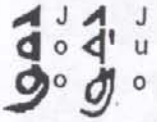


"Board of Revenue"
Xinjiang

Undetermined Mints



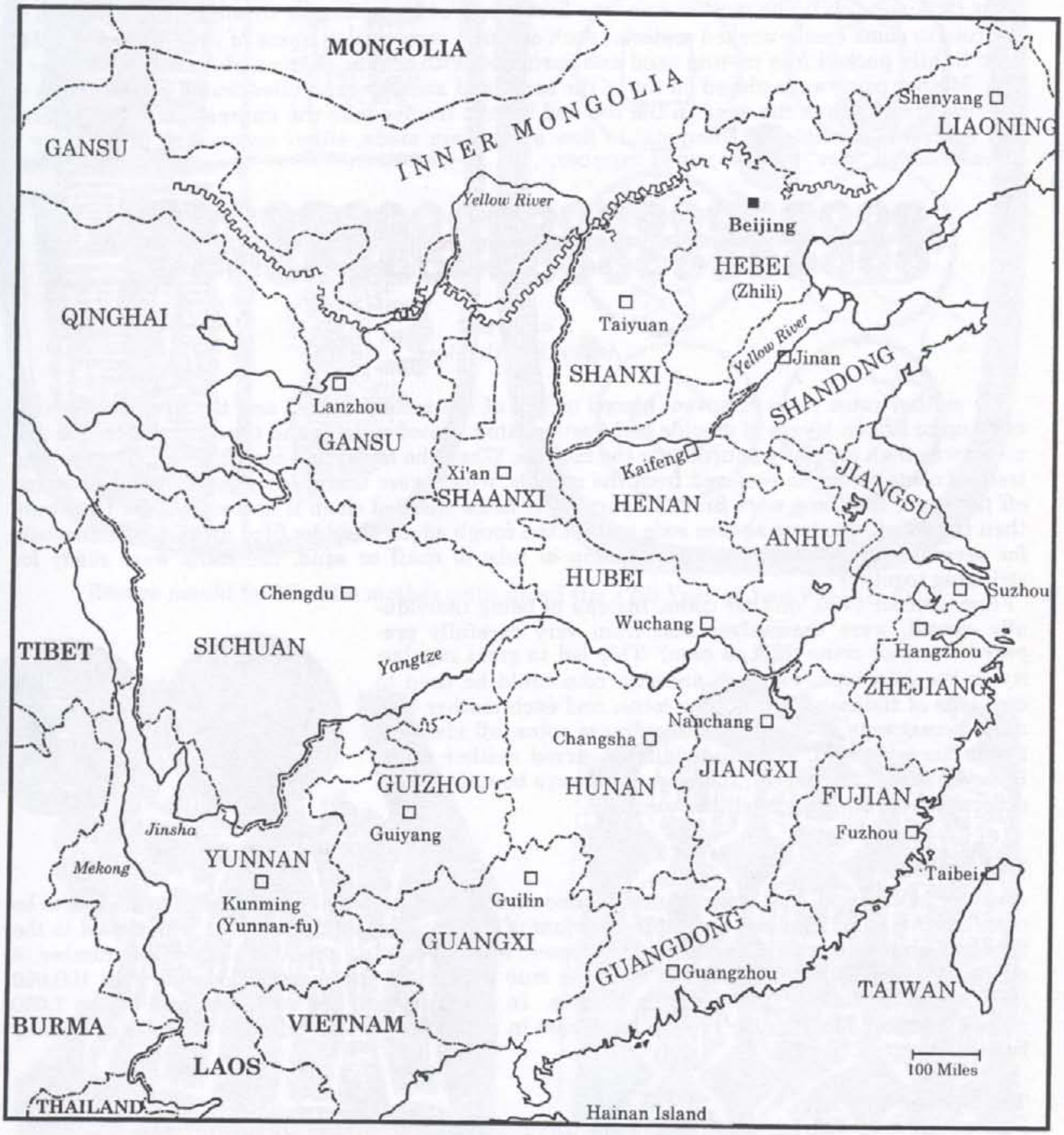
Boo Ging



Boo Joo or Juo

Chinese Numerals

Number		Ordinary Style	Full Style (to avoid fraud)	Commercial Style
1	*Yi*	一	壹	〡
2	*Er*	二	貳 (贰)	〢
3	*San*	三	叁	〣
4	*Si*	四	肆	〤
5	*Wu*	五	伍	〥
6	*Liu*	六	陸 (陆)	〦
7	*Qi*	七	柒	〧
8	*Ba*	八	捌	〨
9	*Jiu*	九	玖	〩
10	*Shi*	十	拾, 什	十
11	*Shi yi*	十一		
20	*Er shi* or *nian*	二十 or 廿		
35	*San shi wu*	三十五		
100	*Bai*	百		
123		一百二十三		
1,000	*Qian*	千		
1,234		一千二百三十四		〡〢〣〤
10,000	*Wan*	萬(万)		
12,345		一万二千三百四十五		

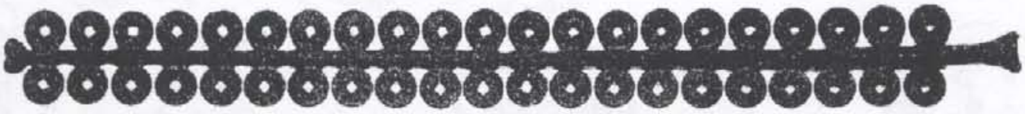

MONGOLIA
INNER MONGOLIA
Shenyang
LIAONING
GANSU
Yellow River
Beijing
HEBEI
(Zhili)
QINGHAI
Taiyuan
Yellow River
Jinan
SHANDONG
SHANXI
Lanzhou
GANSU
Kaifeng
Xi'an
SHAANXI
HENAN
JIANGSU
ANHUI
HUBEI
Chengdu
Suzhou
Wuchang
Hangzhou
TIBET
SICHUAN
Yangtze
ZHEJIANG
Nanchang
Changsha
GUIZHOU
HUNAN
JIANGXI
FUJIAN
Guiyang
Fuzhou
Jinsha
Mekong
YUNNAN
Taibei
Kunming
(Yunnan-fu)
Guilin
GUANGXI
GUANGDONG
Guangzhou
TAIWAN
BURMA
VIETNAM
100 Miles
LAOS
THAILAND
Hainan Island

Present day China

Method of Manufacture.

Unlike western coins, which were usually struck from dies, until the end of the nineteenth century Chinese coins were produced by casting. This was a simple and inexpensive way of producing low value coins. At first, during the Zhou period, each mould was made by carving the characters and outline of the coin into a block of clay or stone without using a previously created model. Thus the coins made this way show a great deal of variety. By the 3rd century BC, master moulds were used to prepare the moulds from which the actual coins were cast. This gave greater consistency to the coins. Some of these moulds have survived, and sometimes can be used to date coins more precisely as they bear dates.

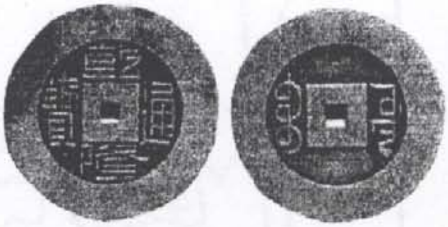
From the sixth century AD onwards, the moulds were made of sand imprinted with mother coins (母钱 *mu qian*). The mother coin was first prepared by casting or by engraving a pattern of the coin in some easily worked material such as tin. A rectangular frame of pear wood was filled with tightly packed fine casting sand and sprinkled with coal or charcoal dust which acted as a flux. Mother coins were placed on top of the sand, and another sand filled frame placed on top of the first frame. Thus the sand in the top and bottom frames bore the impression of the obverse and reverse. Channels for the metal to flow along were made, either separately, or by using a pre-assembled "tree" of coins joined together.



Coin tree.
Actual length 56cm.

The mother coins were removed, placed on top of the second frame, and the process repeated until up to fifteen layers of moulds had been created. These were bound together tightly. Molten metal was then carefully poured into the moulds. When the metal had cooled down, the resulting trees of coins would be removed from the moulds, which were thereby destroyed. After brushing off the sand, the coins were broken apart, their holes chiseled clean if necessary, and they were then threaded onto long square rods so that the rough edges could be filed away simultaneously for several hundred coins. After polishing in tubs of chaff or sand, the coins were ready for stringing together.

From around 1730, mother coins, instead of being individually carved, were themselves cast from very carefully prepared ancestor coins (祖钱 *zu qian*). This led to great regularity in the coin type, for each ancestor coin could be used to cast tens of thousands of mother coins, and each mother coin used to cast tens of thousands of ordinary coins, all identical to the ancestor coin. With individually carved mother coins, however skilful the carver, there would always be unintended differences between each mother coin.



Ancestor Coin

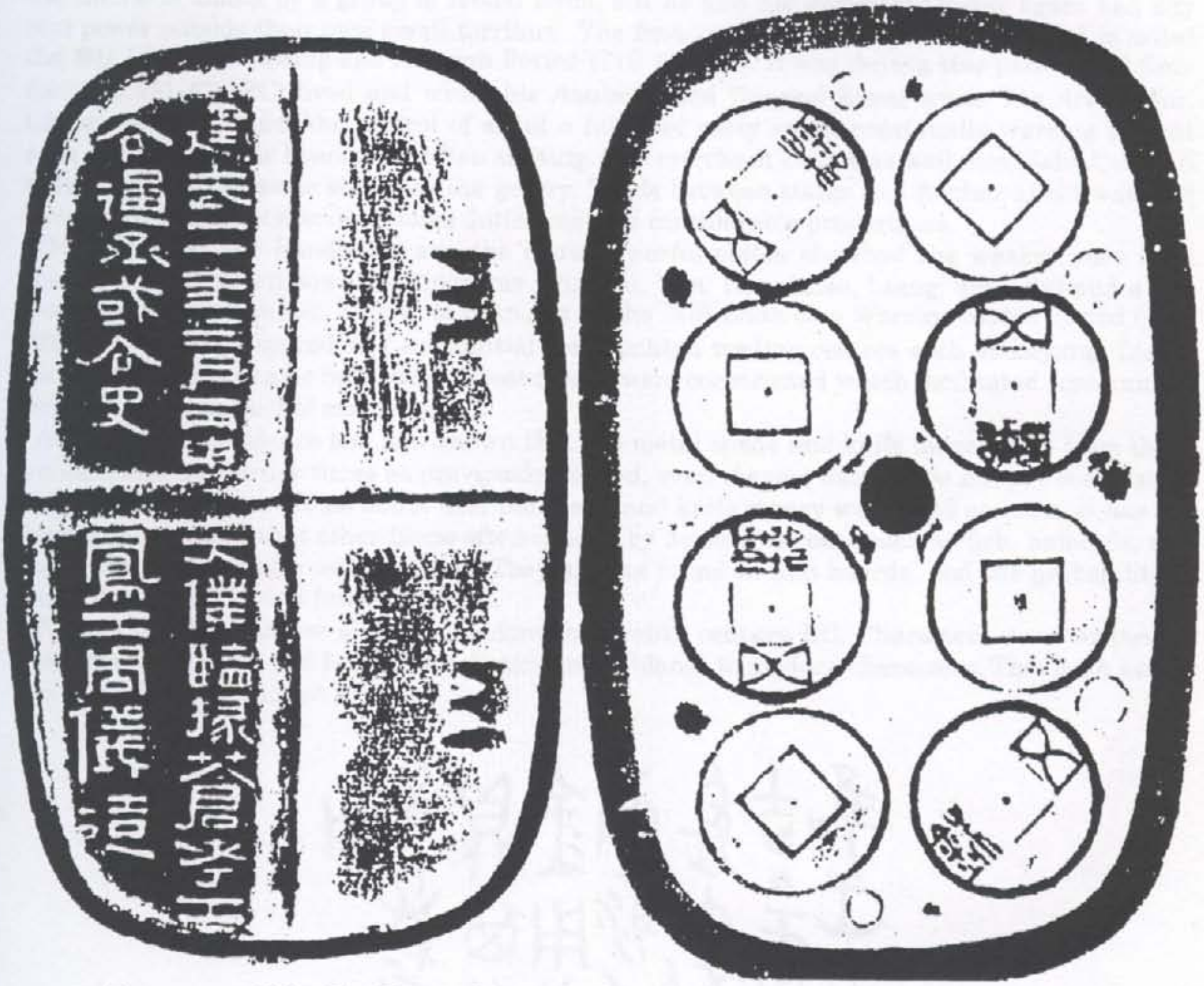
The 卯 *Mao*.

An early meaning of *mao* was a period of time during which a certain quantity of coins was to be cast. Later it came to mean a specified amount of the appropriate metals that was issued to the furnaces and, after casting and cleaning losses, was expected to produce a specified number of strings of coins. A typical Board of Revenue *mao* during the Qianlong period was over 100,000 *jin* of metal producing 12,498 strings of coins. In the provinces, the *mao* was from 600 to 1,000 *jin* per furnace. The number of *mao* to be cast in a month was also laid down, and was usually between one and four.

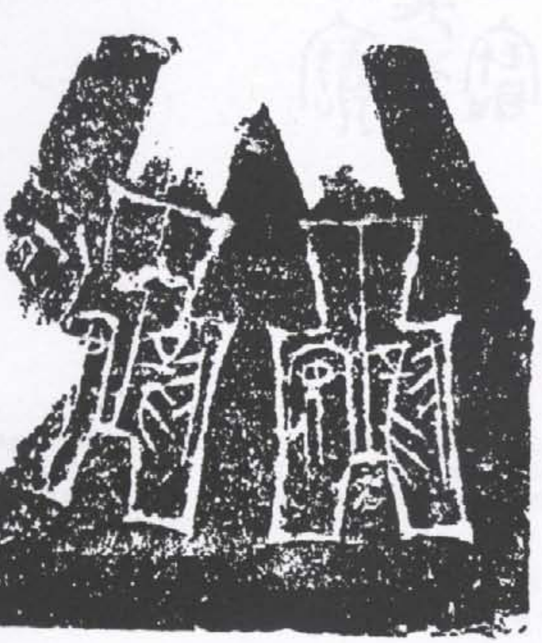
The String.

For ease of everyday handling, cash were threaded together on cord to make strings (串 *chuan*). Nominally a string consisted of 1,000 cash, but in practice this could vary between 900 and 1,000, depending on local custom, the quality of the cash, and even the market in which the string was used. The cash in circulation were not confined to those of the present dynasty. In the nineteenth century, it was not uncommon for *Ban Liang* or *Wu Zhu* coins of the second century BC to be found strung up together with mediaeval Song dynasty and other coins.

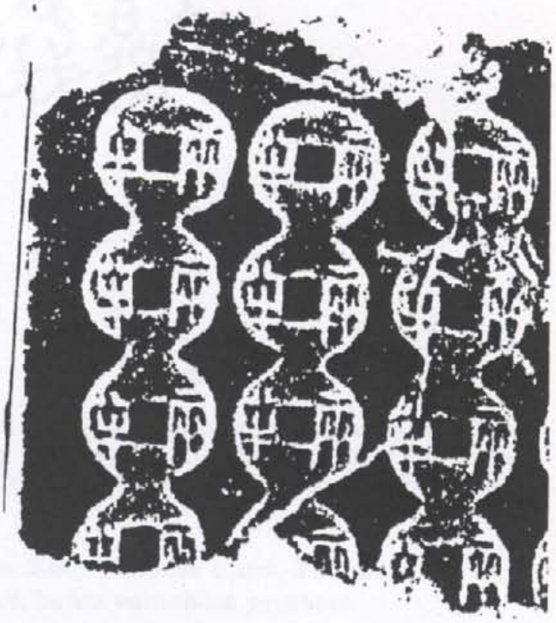
Early Coin Moulds



Bronze mould for Wu Zhu mother coins dated the 17th Year of Jian Wu (AD 41).



Part of a stone mould for An Yang spade coins.



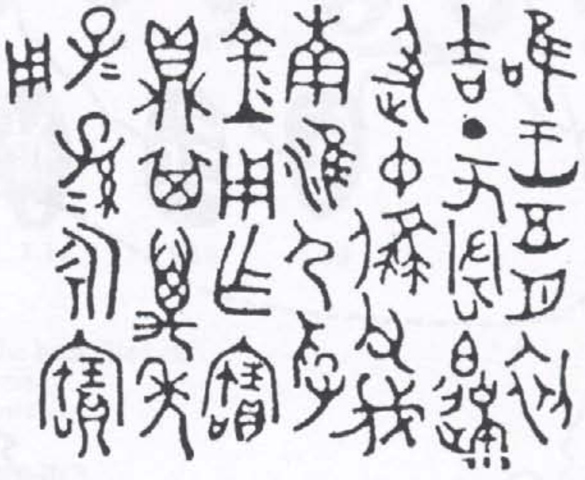
Detail of a stone mould for Qin *Ban Liang* coins.

When the Zhou Emperor was captured by barbarians in 770 BC, a new Emperor was placed on the throne of China by a group of feudal lords, but he and his successors never again had any real power outside their own small territory. The first part of the Eastern Zhou period is called the 春秋 *Chun Qiu* Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 BC). It was during this period that Confucius (c.551-479 BC) lived and wrote his *Analects*, and General Sunzi wrote *The Art of War*. China was then under the control of about a hundred petty states continually warring against each other, and their boundaries often shifting. The merchant class was well established, even if it did not have the same status as the gentry. Trade between states and further afield was well developed. The collection of customs duties reached considerable proportions.

Over the next few hundred years, the more powerful states absorbed the weaker ones until there were just seven powerful kingdoms (Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao, Liang, and Qin) and a few smaller states remaining. This time is known as the 战国 *Zhan Guo* Warring States Period (475-220 BC). Trade prospered and substantial metropolitan trading centres such as Loyang, Liang, Linzi, and Gandan came into being. Great canals were constructed which facilitated communication and the transport of merchandise.

Archaeological evidence has now shown that the metal spade and knife money date from these periods, and not earlier times as previously alleged, even if exact dates have not yet been established. Although there is no doubt that the spade and knife money were used as coins, it has not been demonstrated that other items often offered by dealers as coins such as fish, halberds, and metal chimes were also used as coins. They are not found in coin hoards, and the probability is that all these are in fact funerary items.

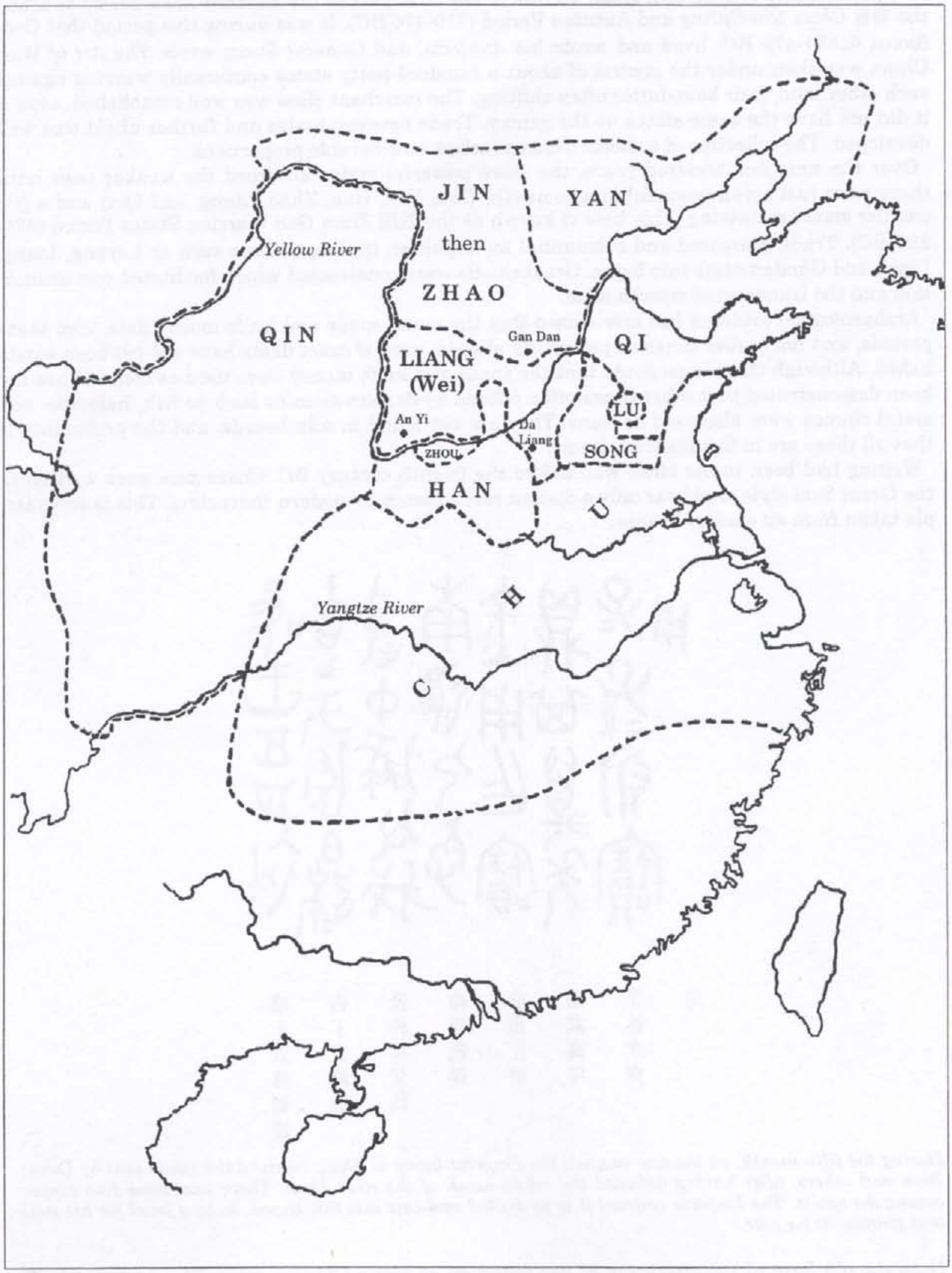
Writing had been in use since well before the twelfth century BC. Characters were written in the Great Seal style, and bear only a distant resemblance to modern characters. This is an example taken from an ancient bronze.



唯王五月初邊
吉丁亥周伯
及仲稱父伐
南淮既俘
金用止寶
鼎其萬年
子孙永寶
用

During the fifth month, on the day tinghai, *the Emperor being at Zhou, received the spoils sent by Count Bian and others, after having defeated the rebels south of the river Huai. There was some fine copper among the spoils. The Emperor ordered it to be melted and cast into this tripod, to be a jewel for his sons and grandsons for ever.*

Note the old form of the character 寶 *bao* found on so many Chinese coins. The meaning is 玉 jade, 貝 cowries, and 缶 pottery together under a 宀 roof, hence valuables, precious.


JIN
then
ZHAO
YAN
Yellow River
QIN
Gan Dan
QI
LIANG
(Wei)
An Yi
LU
Da
Liang
ZHOU
SONG
HAN
CHU
Yangtze River

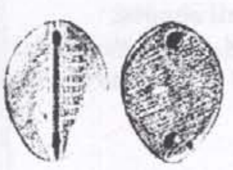
The Warring States

Inscriptions and archaeological evidence show that cowrie shells were regarded as important objects of value in the Shang dynasty (c.1766-1154 BC). In the Zhou period, they are frequently referred to as gifts or rewards from kings and nobles to their subjects. Later imitations in bone, stone or bronze were probably used as money in some instances.

Similar bronze pieces with inscriptions, known as 蚁鼻钱 *Yi Bi Qian* (Ant Nose Money) or 鬼脸钱 *Gui Lian Qian* (Ghost Face Money) were definitely used as money. They have been found in areas to the south of the Yellow River corresponding to the State of Chu in the Warring States period. One hoard was of some 16,000 pieces. Their weight is very variable, and their alloy often contains a high proportion of lead.

The name Ant (and) Nose refers to the appearance of the inscriptions, and is nothing to do with keeping ants out of the noses of corpses.

1.1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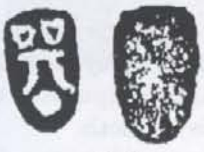
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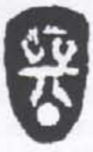
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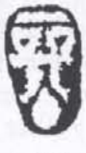
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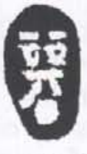
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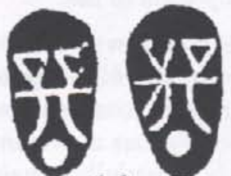
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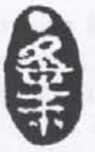
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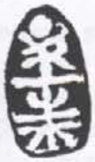
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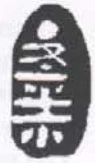
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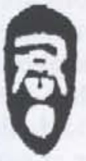
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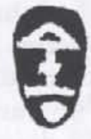
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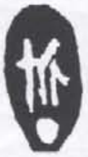
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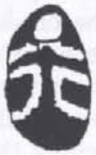
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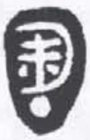

1.16

Cowries.

1.1	Cowrie shell with the back filed off.	13
1.2	Bone imitation cowrie.	13
1.3	Bronze imitation cowrie.	13

Ant Nose Money (*400-220 BC*).

1.4	Obv: "Ghost Face".	S15-17 (p. 96), FD4	13

There is no agreement on what this inscription means. 晋 Jin *has been proposed.* 貝 Bei *(shell) has been adopted by many.*

1.5	Short line at top.		11
1.6	Long line at top.		11
1.7	Two lines at top.		11
1.8	Obv. and rev. "Ghost Face". Large size.		6
1.9-11	Obv: Not clear, possibly 各六朱 *ge liu zhu* (each six *zhu* [weight]).	S14, FD6-7	12
1.12	Obv: 君 *Jun.*	FD5	8
1.13	Obv: 金 *Jin.*		7
1.14	Obv: 忻 *Jin,* a unit of weight. Cf **3.468**.		7
1.15	Obv: 行 *Xing.*		6
1.16	Obv: 匋 *Tao.*		6

2. 空首布 Hollow Handled Spade Money

The Hollow Handled Spade coins are a link between weeding tools used for barter and stylised objects used as money. They are clearly too flimsy for use, but retain the hollow socket by which a genuine tool could be attached to a handle. This socket is rectangular in cross-section, and still retains the clay from the casting process. In the socket the hole by which the tool was fixed to its handle is also reproduced.

Sima Qian, the great historian of c.100 BC, states:

"With the opening of exchange between farmers, artisans, and merchants, there came into use money of tortoise shells, cowrie shells, gold, *qian*, knives, and *bu*. This has been so from remote antiquity".

Archaeological evidence has shown that the spade coins are a product of the Eastern Zhou period (770-476 BC), not earlier times. Wang sought to equate *qian* with the pointed shoulder spade coin, and *bu* with the square shouldered spade coin, as if they had evolved from different tools. However, the passage above suggests that *qian*, meaning round coins, was a separate category from *bu*, meaning spade coins of all shapes.

References to *bu* in the literature and inscriptions of the Zhou period are tantalisingly ambiguous, as *bu* can also mean cloth. Typical of these is the Ode of Mang in the Book of Odes (c. 500 BC):

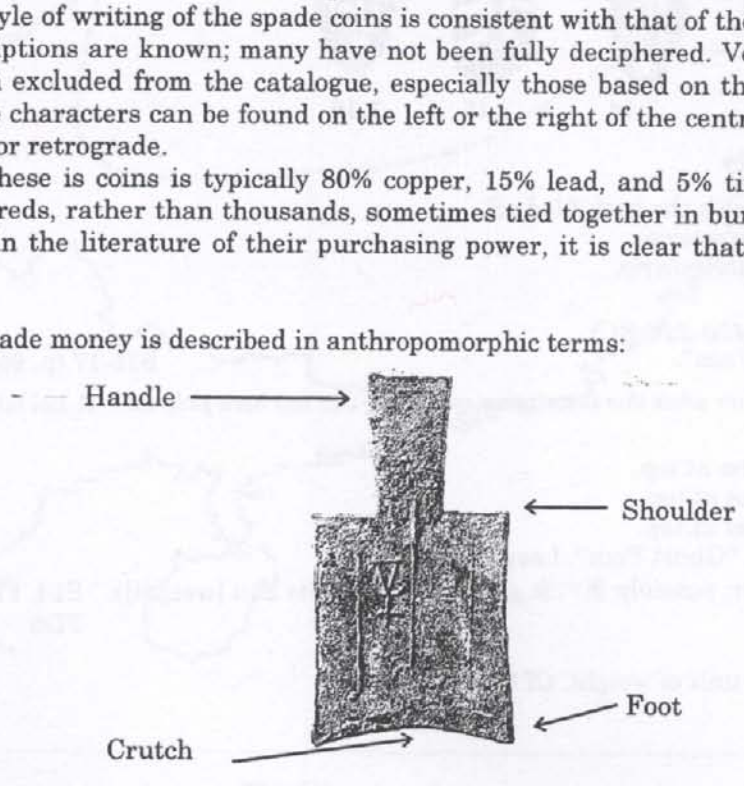
A simple-looking lad you were,
Carrying *bu* to exchange for silk.
But you came not to buy silk;
You came to make proposals to me.

It can be argued that the suitor was carrying bundles of cloth *or* bundles of spade coins to exchange for silk. A passage in the *Mo Zi* (after 480 BC) states: The gentlemen of today in making available their personal services take even less care than the merchants in putting to employment *yi bu*. *Yi bu* surely must mean one spade coin rather than one (bale) of cloth.

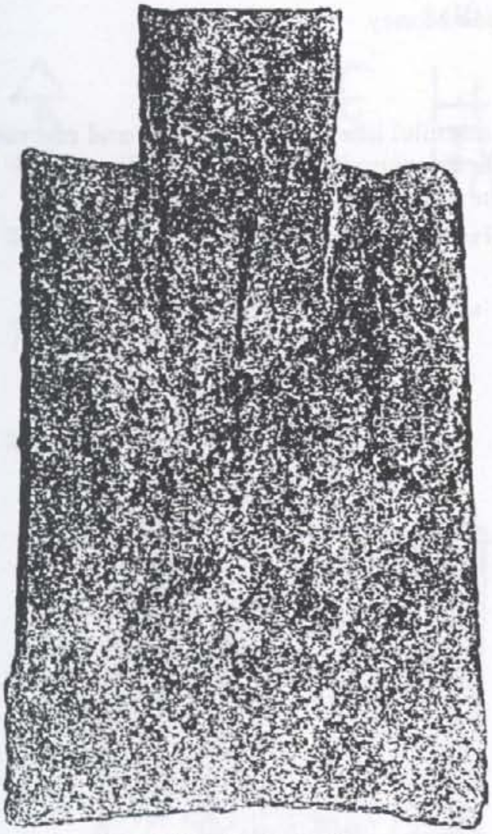
The inscriptions on these coins usually consist of one character, which can be a number, a cyclical character, a place name, or the name of a clan. The possibility that some inscriptions are the names of merchants has not been entertained. The crude writing is that of the artisans who made the coins, not the more careful script of the scholars who wrote the votive inscriptions on bronzes. The style of writing of the spade coins is consistent with that of the middle Zhou period. Over 200 inscriptions are known; many have not been fully deciphered. Very rare and doubtful ones have been excluded from the catalogue, especially those based on the drawings of earlier catalogues. The characters can be found on the left or the right of the central line and are sometimes inverted or retrograde.

The alloy of these is coins is typically 80% copper, 15% lead, and 5% tin. They are found in hoards of hundreds, rather than thousands, sometimes tied together in bundles. Although there is no mention in the literature of their purchasing power, it is clear that they were not small change.

The shape of spade money is described in anthropomorphic terms:



By classifying the Hollow Handle Spades by the shape of their shoulders, and the Flat Handled Spades by the shape of their feet, they can be easily referred to without mention of the handle.

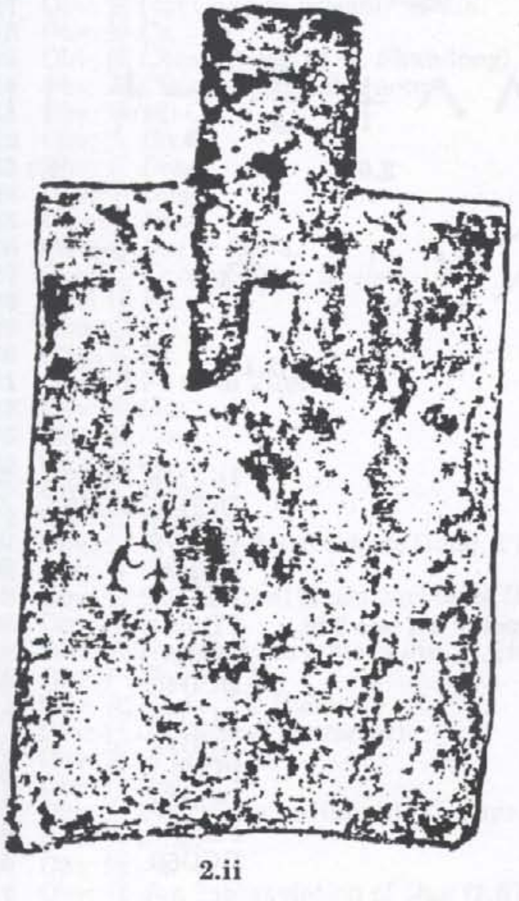


2.i (2/3 actual size)

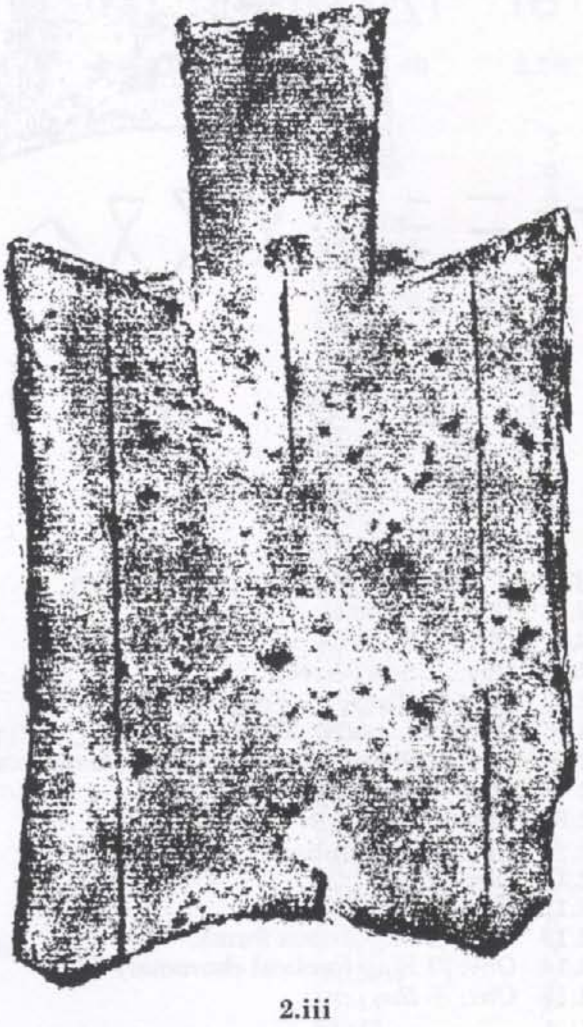
Prototype Spade Money.

The shape and size of these items are close to the original agricultural implements. While **2.i** is perhaps robust enough to be used in the fields, **2.ii** and **2.iii** are much lighter. **2.ii** bears an inscription, probably the name of the city which issued it. Some of these objects have been found in Shang and Western Zhou tombs, so date from c.1200-800 BC. Inscribed specimens appear to date from c. 700 BC.

2.i No inscription.
2.ii Obv: 益 *Yi.*
2.iii Ancestor of the Pointed Shoulder spade.



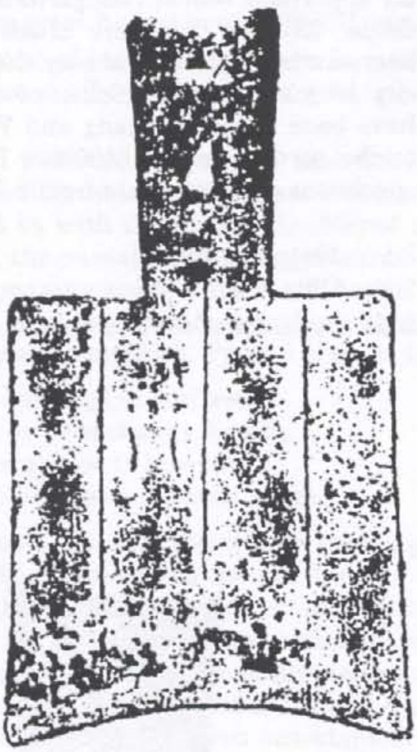
2.ii

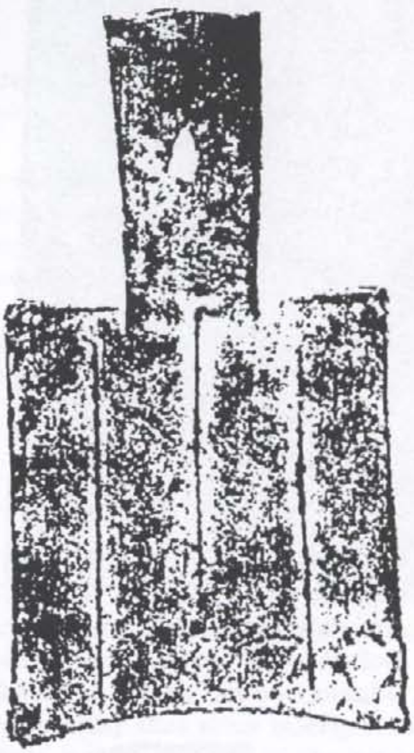


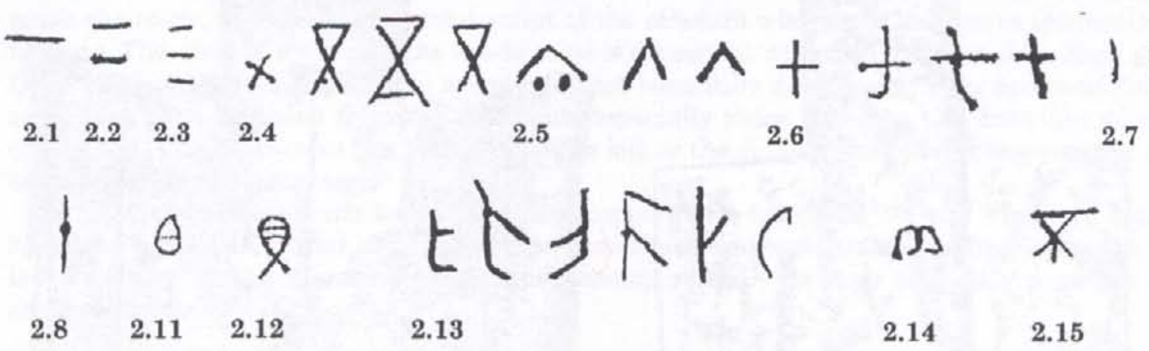
2.iii

Type 1. 平肩布 Square Shoulder Spades.

Square shoulders, straight or slightly curving foot, three parallel lines on the obverse and reverse. Found in quantities of up to several hundreds in the area corresponding to the Royal Domain of Zhou. Held to be the earliest real coin and to date from the early Spring and Autumn period.

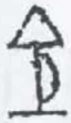






Square Shoulder Spades (*650-400 BC*).

2.1	Obv: 一 *Yi* (one).	DCD43, FD49	5
2.2	Obv: 二 *Er* (two).	DCD45, FD50	5
2.3	Obv: 三 *San* (three).	DCD54	5
2.4	Obv: 五 *Wu* (five). Four varieties.	DCD68	5
2.5	Obv: 六 *Liu* (six). Three varieties.	DCD76	5
2.6	Obv: 七 *Qi* (seven); various forms, distinguish from 十 *shi* (see **2.8**).	FD52	5
2.7	Obv: 八 *Ba* (eight).	FD52	5
2.8	Obv: 十 *Shi* (ten).	DCD46	5
2.10	Obv: No inscription.	DCD42	5
2.11	Obv: 白 *Bai*.	DCD92	5
2.12	Obv: 貝 (贝) *Bei*.	FD89	5
2.13	Obv: 匕 *Bi*. Various forms.	DCD52	5
2.14	Obv: 丙 *Bing* (cyclical character).	FD54	5
2.15	Obv: 不 *Bu*.	DCD66	5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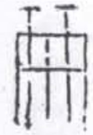
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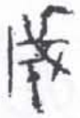
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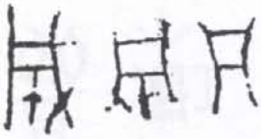
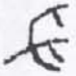

Varieties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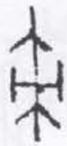
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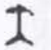
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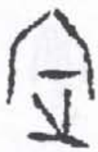
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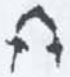
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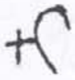
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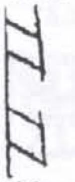
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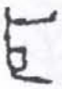
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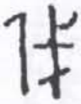
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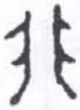
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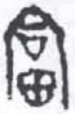
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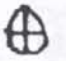
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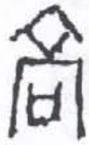
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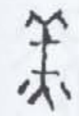
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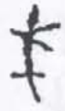
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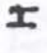
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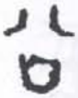
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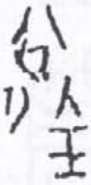
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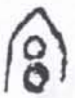
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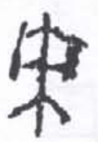
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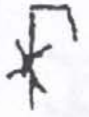
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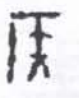
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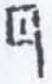
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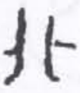
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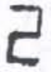
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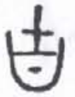
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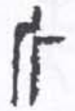
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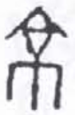
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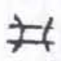
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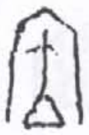
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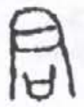
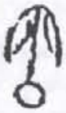

2.50

Square Shoulder Spades (*650-400 BC*).

2.17	Obv: 倉 (仓) *Cang* or possibly 金 *Jin*.	FD82	5
2.18	Obv: 册 *Ce*.	DCD95	5
2.19	Obv: 成 *Cheng* (town in W. Shandong).	FD26	5
2.20	Obv: 丑 *Chou* (cyclical character).	DCD78	5
2.21	Obv: 朿(刺) *Ci*.	DCD105	5
2.22	Obv: 大 *Da*.	FD69	5
2.23	Obv: 定 *Ding*.	DCD134	5
2.24	Obv: 冬 *Dong*.	DCD94	5
2.25	Obv: 斗 *Dou*.	DCD76	5
2.26	Obv: 自 *Dui or* 阜 *Fu*.	FD25	5
2.27	Obv: 耳 *Er* or possibly 臣 *chen*.	DCD103	5
2.28	Obv: 伐 *Fa*.	FD55	5
2.29	Obv: 非 *Fei*.	FD38	5
2.30	Obv: 富 *Fu*.	FD80	5
2.31	Obv: 甶 *Fu* or 田 *Tian*.	FD79	5
2.32	Obv: 高 *Gao*.	FD13	5
2.33	Obv: 羔 *Gao*.	FD41	5
2.34	Obv: 戈 *Ge*.	FD24	5
2.35	Obv: 工 *Gong*.	FD58	5
2.36	Obv: 公 *Gong*.	DCD92	5
2.37	Obv: 公 釿 *Gong Jin*. (?City of Gong, 1 *jin*).	DCD93	5
2.38	Obv: 宫 *Gong*.	DCD141	5
2.39	Obv: 癸 *Gui* (cyclical character) or 东 *Dong* (East).	FD40	5
2.40	Obv: 禾 *He*.	DCD89	5
2.41	Obv: 候 *Hou* (?city in state of Jin, N. Honan).	FD45	5
2.42	Obv: 户 *Hu* or 耳 *Er*.	FD71	5
2.43	Obv: 化 *Hua* = ?货 *Huo*	FD88	5
2.44	Obv: 己 *Ji* (cyclical character).	DCD60	5
2.45	Obv: 吉 *Ji* or 古 *Gu*.	FD35	5
2.46	Obv: 斤 *Jin*.	DCD73	5
2.47	Obv: 京 *Jing* (?city in Henan). FD says 亳 *bo*.	FD15	5
2.48	Obv: 井 *Jing*.	DCD64	5
2.49	Obv: 居 *Ju*.	FD44	5
2.50	Obv: 君 *Jun* ?abbreviation of *Qun* (2.67).	FD77	5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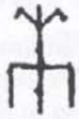
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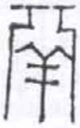
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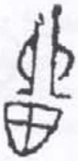
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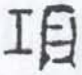
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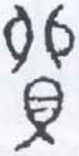
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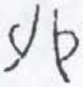
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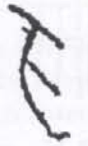
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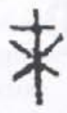
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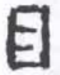
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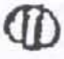
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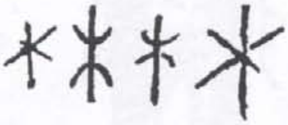
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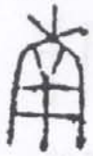
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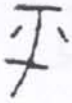
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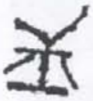
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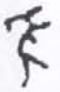
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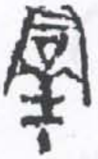
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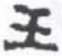
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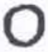
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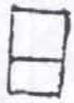
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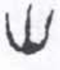
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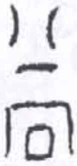
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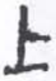
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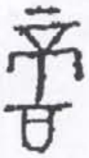
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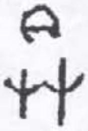
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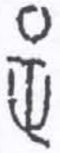
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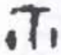
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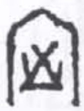
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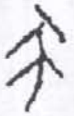
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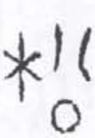
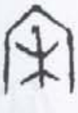

2.80

Square Shoulder Spades (*650-400 BC*).

2.51	Obv: 空 *Kong.*	FD83	5
2.52	Obv: 来 *Lai* (Laishi city. State of Sung/Cheng. E. Honan).	FD27	5
2.53	Obv: 鬲 *Li.*	FD28	5
2.54	Obv: 留 *Liu* (Liu city. State of Song. N. Jiangsu).	FD20	5
2.55	Obv: 瑁 *Ma.*	FD90	5
2.56	Obv: 貿 (贸) *Mao.*	FD75	5
2.57	Obv: 卯 *Mao* (cyclical character).	DCD95	5
2.58	Obv: 丏 *Mian.*	DCD64	5
2.59	Obv: 末 *Mo.*	DCD80	5
2.60	Obv: 目 *Mu.*	FD31	5
2.61	Obv: 目 *Mu* (another form).	FD32	5
2.62	Obv: 木 *Mu* (various forms).	FD33	5
2.63	Obv: 南 *Nan* (south).	DCD130	5
2.64	Obv: 平 *Ping.*	DCD85	5
2.65	Obv: 丘 *Qiu.*	DCD91	5
2.66	Obv: 犬 *Quan.*	DCD67	5
2.67	Obv: 群 *Qun.*	FD76	5
2.68	Obv: 壬 *Ren* (cyclical character).	FD57	5
2.69	Obv: 日 *Ri.*	FD87	5
2.70	Obv: 日 *Ri* (another form).	DCD70	5
2.71	Obv: 山 *Shan.*	DCD61	5
2.72	Obv: 尚 *Shang.*	FD34	5
2.73	Obv: 上 *Shang.*	FD78	5
2.74	Obv: 商 *Shang* or 帝 *Di.*	FD12	5
2.75	Obv: 昇(升) *Sheng?*	FD73	5
2.76	Obv: 是 *Shi.*	FD19	5
2.77	Obv: 示 *Shi.*	FD22	5
2.78	Obv: 室 *Shi.*	FD92	5
2.79	Obv: 豕 *Shi.*	DCD115	5
2.80	Obv: 松 *Song.*	FD66	5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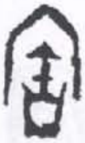
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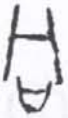
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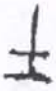
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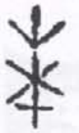
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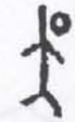
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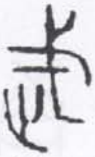
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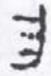
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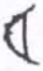
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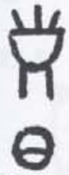
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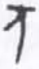
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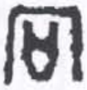
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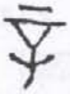
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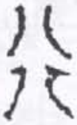
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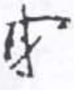
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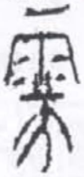
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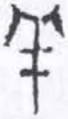
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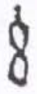
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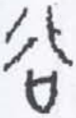
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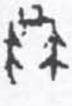
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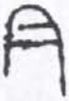
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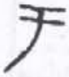
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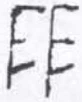
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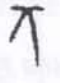
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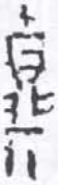
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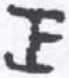
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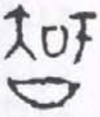
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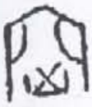
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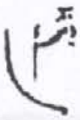
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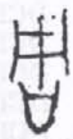
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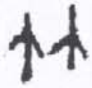
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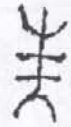
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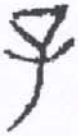
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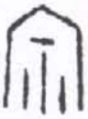
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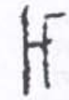
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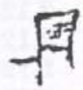
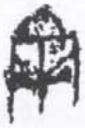

2.116

Square Shoulder Spades (*650-400 BC*).

2.81	Obv: 宋 *Song* (?State of Song).	FD14	5
2.82	Obv: 匋 *Tao* or 宝 *Bao*.	DCD147	5
2.83	Obv: 同 *Tong*. (Tongdi. State of Jin. S. Shanxi).	FD18	5
2.84	Obv: 土 *Tu* or 士 *Shi*.	FD29	5
2.85	Obv: 未 *Wei* (cyclical character).	FD62	5
2.86	Obv: 吴 *Wu*. In FD only.	FD16	5
2.87	Obv: 武 *Wu* (Wu city. State of Liang. E. Shaanxi).	DCD123, FD23	5
2.88	Obv: 勿 *Wu* (not *Yang*).	FD36	5
2.89	Obv: 夕 *Xi*.	DCD59	5
2.90	Obv: 喜 *Xi*.	DCD151	5
2.91	Obv: 下 *Xia*.	FD91	5
2.92	Obv: 向 *Xiang* (Xiang city. State of Zhou/Liang. N.W. Honan).	FD47	5
2.93	Obv: 辛 *Xin* (cyclical character).	FD56	5
2.94	Obv: 行 *Xing?*	DCD110	5
2.95	Obv: 戌 *Xu* (cyclical character).	DCD85	5
2.96	Obv: 需 *Xu*.	DCD156	5
2.97	Obv: 羊 *Yang*.	FD21	5
2.98	Obv: 幺 *Yao*.	DCD62	5
2.99	Obv: 冶 *Ye* or 谷 *Gu*.	FD93	5
2.100	Obv: 益 *Yi* (?Place in Shandong).	FD46	5
2.101	Obv: 尹 *Yin*.	DCD78	5
2.102	Obv: 于 *Yu* (?Yu city. State of Jin. N.W. Honan).	FD39	5
2.103	Obv: 羽 *Yu*.	DCD108	5
2.104	Obv: 元 *Yuan*.	DCD64	5
2.105	Obv: 貞 (贞) *Zhen*.	FD42	5
2.106	Obv: 正 *Zheng*.	DCD81	5
2.107	Obv: 智 *Zhi* (Zhi city. State of Jin. S.W. Shanxi).	FD48	5
2.108	Obv: 窒 *Zhi*.	FD86	5
2.109	Obv: 止 *Zhi*.	DCD69	5
2.110	Obv: 周 *Zhou* (?The state).	DCD132	5
2.111	Obv: 竹 *Zhu*.	FD94	5
2.112	Obv: 朱 *Zhu*.	DCD108	5
2.113	Obv: 子 *Zi* (cyclical character).	FD59	5
2.114	Obv: 宗 *Zong*.	FD43	5
2.115	Obv: Undeciphered.	DCD160	5
2.116	Obv: ”	DCD164	5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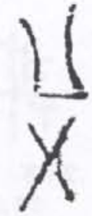
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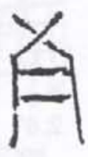
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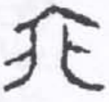
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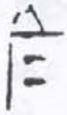
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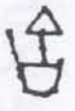
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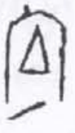
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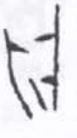
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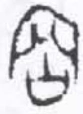
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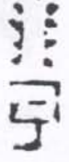
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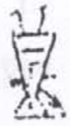
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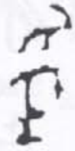
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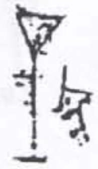
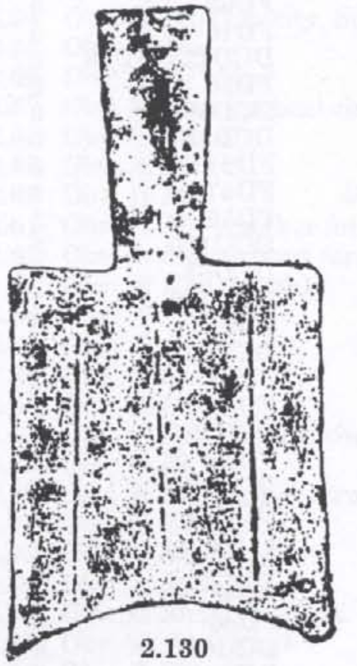

2.129

Square Shoulder Spades (*650-400 BC*).

2.117	Obv: Undeciphered.	DCD165	5
2.118	Obv: "	DCD165	5
2.119	Obv: "	DCD166	5
2.120	Obv: "	DCD168	5
2.121	Obv: "	DCD169	5
2.122	Obv: "	DCD169	5
2.123	Obv: "	DCD166	5
2.124	Obv: "	DCD170	5
2.125	Obv: "	DCD170	5
2.126	Obv: "	DCD175	5
2.127	Obv: "	DCD175	5
2.128	Obv "	DCD172	5
2.129	Obv: "	DCD173	5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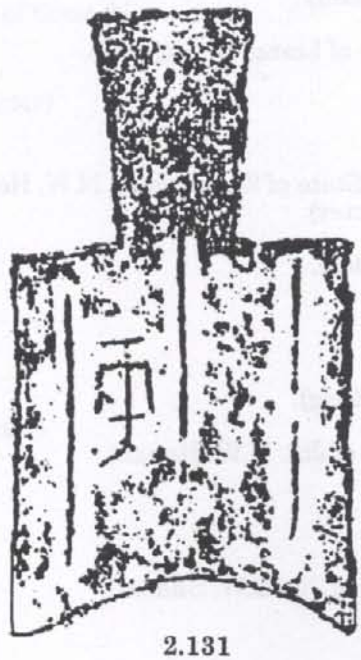
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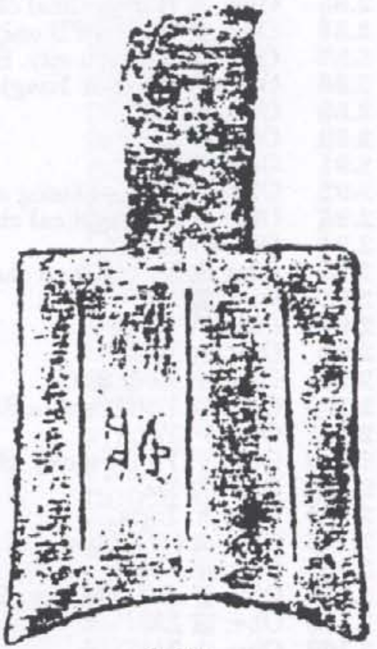
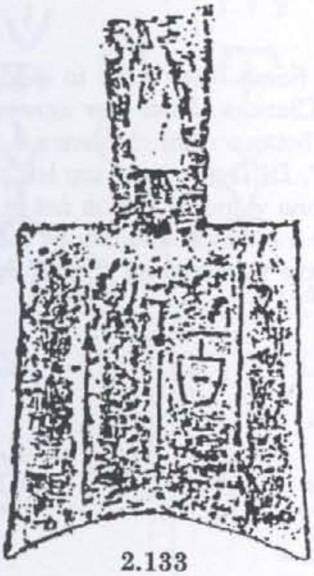

2.132

Square Shoulder Spades – Small Size (*500-400 BC*).

2.130	Obv: No inscription.	DCD42	5
2.131	Obv: 雩 *Yu* or 粵 *Yue*.	DCD149, FD17	5
2.132	Obv: 臧 *Zang*.	DCD156	5



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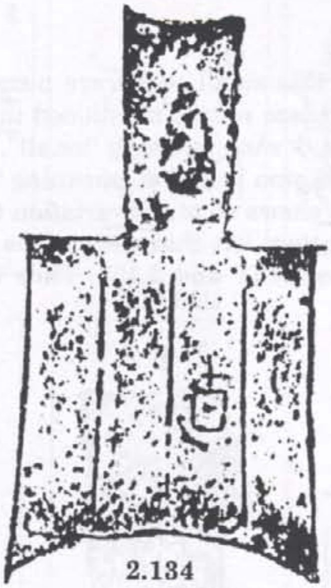

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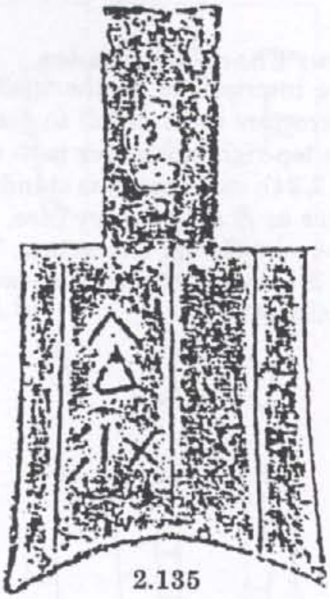

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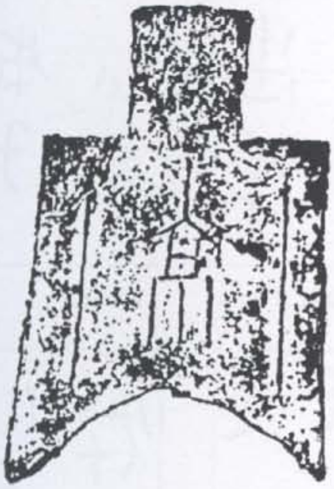

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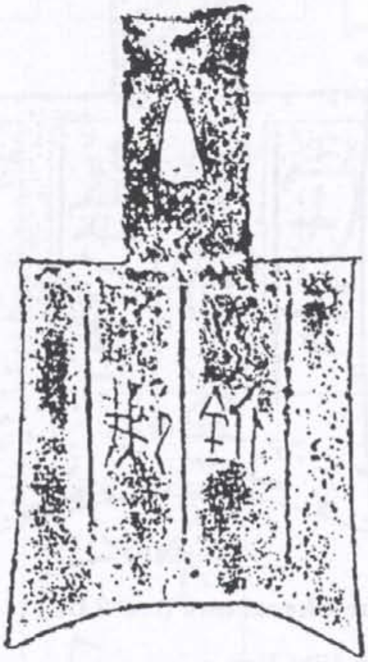

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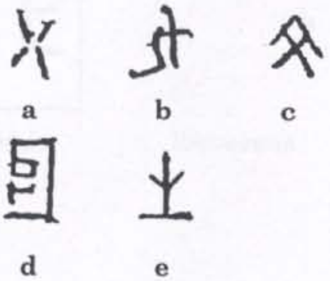


Reverses

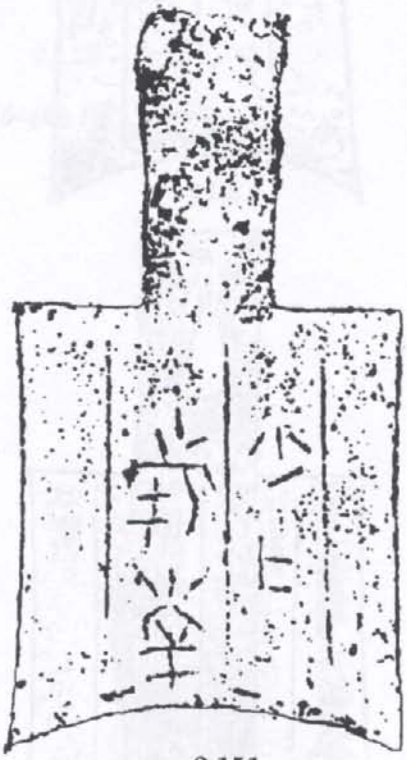
Square Shoulder Spades – Small Size (*500-400 BC*).

2.133	Obv: 百 *Bai* (100) ?Place name not a numeral.		DCD105	5
2.134	Obv: Undeciphered.		DCD157	5
2.135	Obv: "		Hua p.11	5
2.136	Obv: "		Coole 274	5
2.137	Obv: 㳄𨛍 釿 *Fu Jin.*	Rev: Plain.	DCD142	5
2.137a		Rev: 八 *Ba* (eight).	DCD142	5
2.137b		Rev: 九 *Jiu* (nine).	DCD142	5
2.137c		Rev: 文 *Wen.*	DCD142	5
2.137d		Rev: 亘 *Gen.*	DCD142	5
2.137e		Rev: 生 *Sheng.*	DCD142	5

鄅 Fu (or Fei) is recorded as a city in the domain of Zhou, now S.E. Henan. The combination 金 *and* 斤 *was read as two separate characters by earlier commentators. It is now read as* 釿, Jin, *the monetary unit of the spade coin.*

Four Character Spades.

The inscriptions on the spades of this small series are puzzling. Some have tried to read the characters right to left to discover place names mentioned in the Classics. Most now agree that the top right character is 小 *xiao* or 少 *shao* meaning "small". The bottom right character is 匕 *bi* (cf **2.24**); some say this stands for 錢 *qian* or 貨 *huo*, meaning "coin". DCD gives the top left character as 市 *shi* in every case, but it shows so much variation that one wonders if it is not in fact several different characters. The bottom left character seems to be a location and can be seen to be 南 *nan* (south) or 西 *xi* (west) on **2.151** and **2.154**. Thus we have the reading "Small Spade [place name]".



2.151

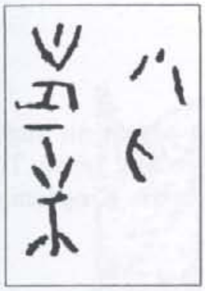
Square Shoulder Spades – Four Characters (*c.400 BC*).

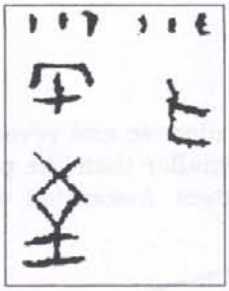
Page 15.

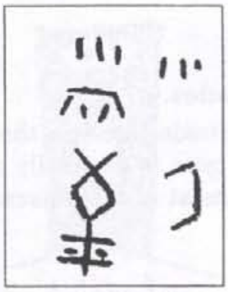
2.151.i-viii	Obv: 小匕?市南 *Xiao Bi ?Shi Nan.*	DCD98	3
2.151.a	Rev: 正 *Zheng.*		
2.151.b	Rev: 正 *Zheng.*		
2.151.c	Rev: 丘 *Qiu (?inverted).*		
2.151.d	Rev: 丘 *Qiu.*		
2.151.e-i	Rev: Undeciphered.		
2.152.i-iv	Obv: 小匕?? *Xiao Bi ? ?*	DCD96	3
2.152.a-b	Rev: Undeciphered.		
2.153.i-iii	Obv: 小匕?? *Xiao Bi ? ?* Legends reversed.	DCD97, FD63	3

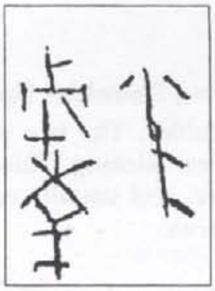
Ding reads the last two characters as 棘甫 Ji Fu; *DCD as* 市中 Shi Zhong.

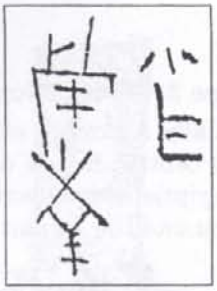
2.153.a	Rev: Undeciphered.		
2.154.i-iii	Obv: 小匕?西 *Xiao Bi ? Xi.*	DCD98	3
2.154.a-b	Rev: Undeciphered.		
2.154.c	Rev: 佘 *Yu.*		
2.155	Obv: 小匕?? *Xiao Bi ? ?*	DCD99	3

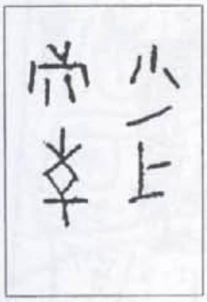

2.151.i

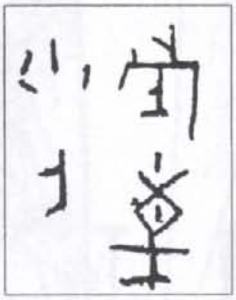

2.151.ii

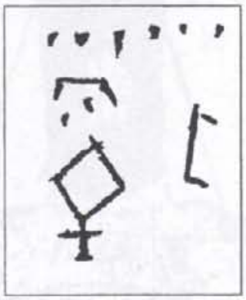

2.151.iii


2.151.iv


2.151.v


2.151.vi


2.151.vii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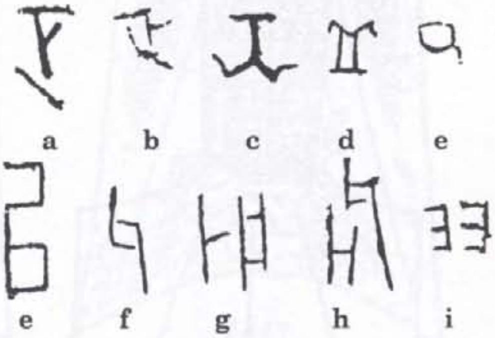
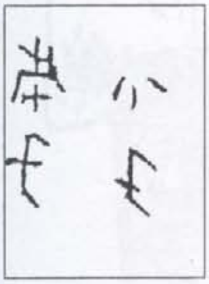


Reverses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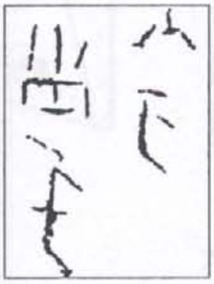
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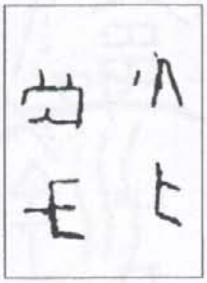
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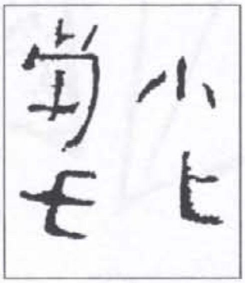
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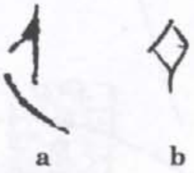

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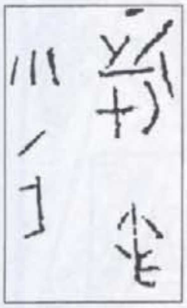
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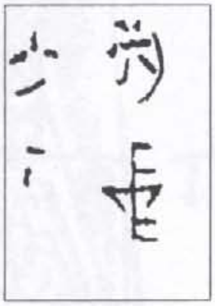
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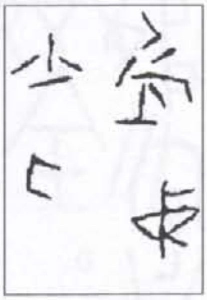
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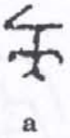
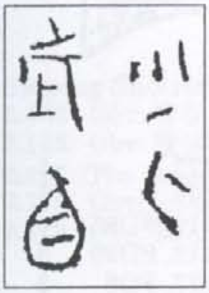


Reverse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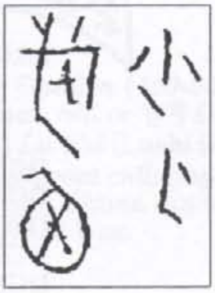
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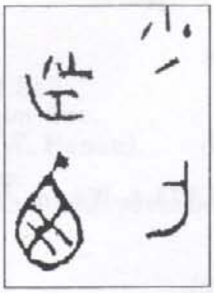
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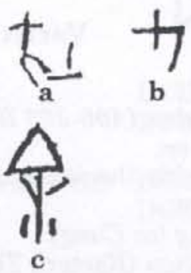

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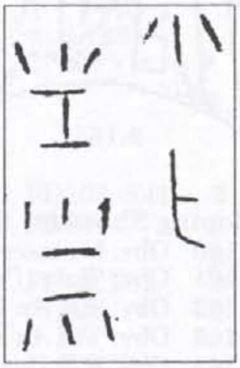
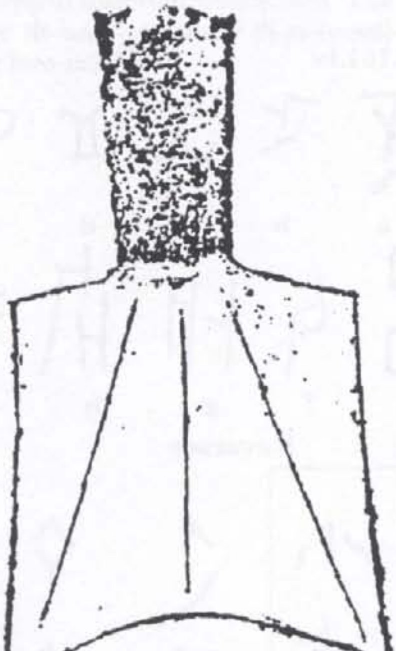

2.155

Type 2. 斜肩布 Sloping Shoulder Spades.

Usually a sloping shoulder. The two outside lines on the obverse and reverse are at an angle. The central line is often missing. This type is generally smaller than the preceding types. The inscriptions are clearer, and usually consist of two characters. Associated with the Kingdom of Zhou and the Henan area.



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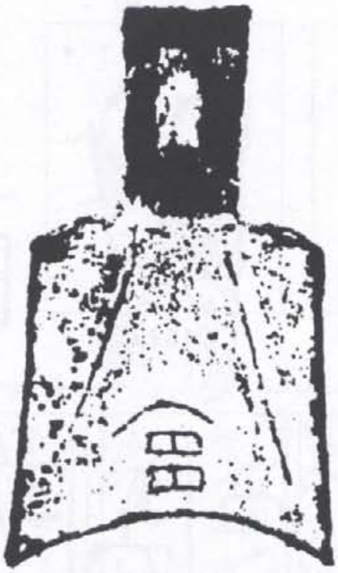

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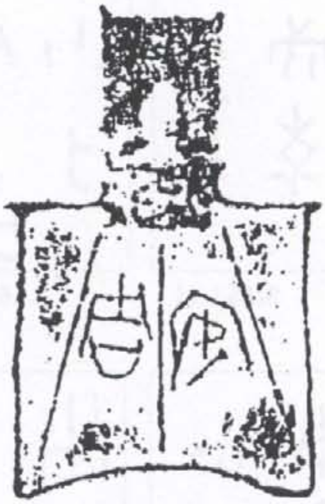

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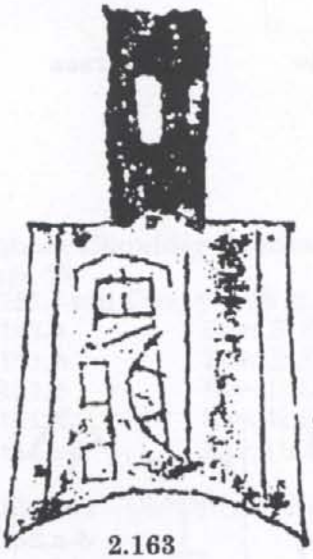

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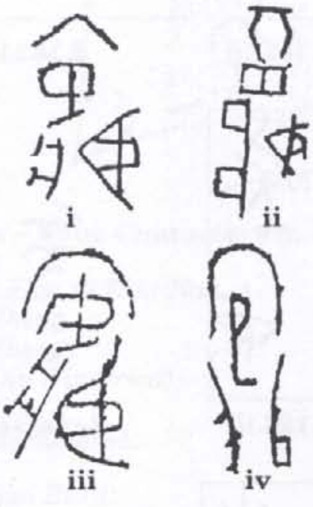
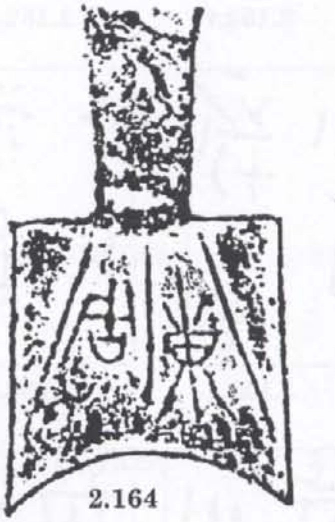


Varieties

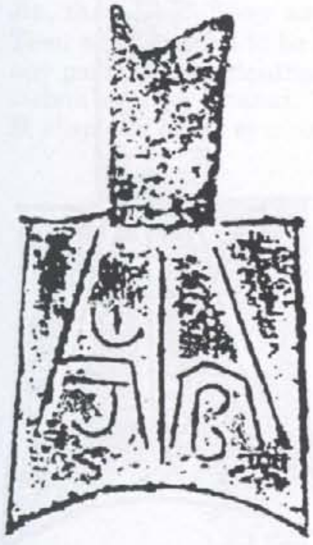


2.164

Sloping Shoulder Spades (*400-300 BC*).

2.160	Obv: No inscription.	DCD177	5
2.161	Obv: 安 *An*. Probably the same as **2.173-4**, *Wu An*.	DCD177	5
2.162	Obv: 安周 *An Zhou*.	DCD112, FD95	4
2.163	Obv: 安臧 *An Zang* (or *Cang*).	DCD112, FD99	3
2.164	Obv: 東周 *Dong Zhou* (Eastern Zhou).	DCD127, FD8	2

The Eastern Zhou kingdom was established in 425 BC in north Henan.



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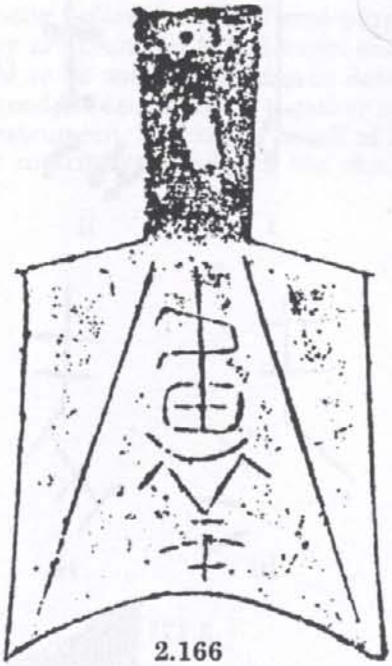

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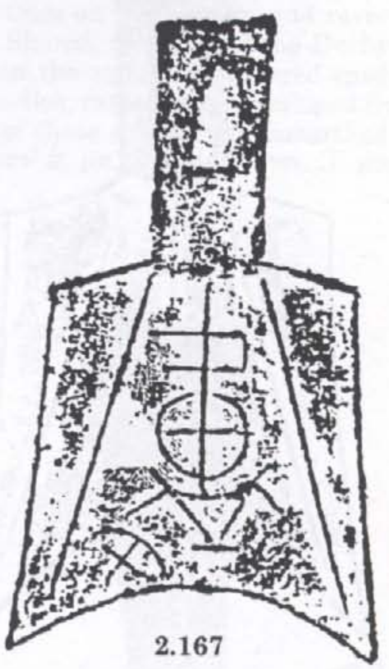

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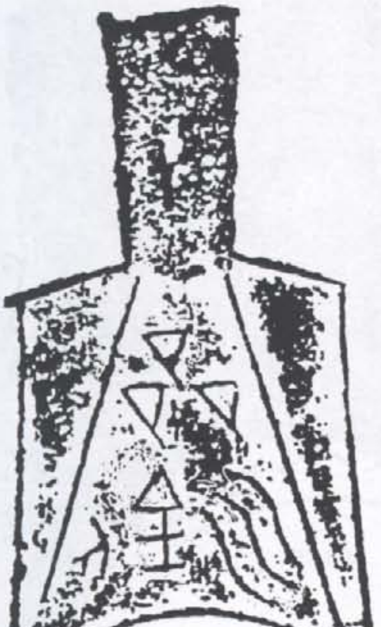

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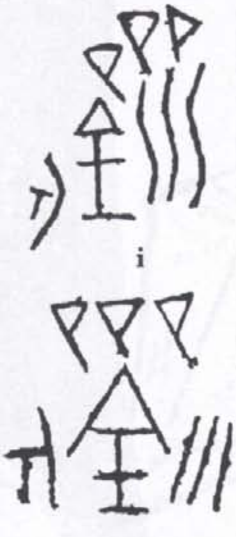
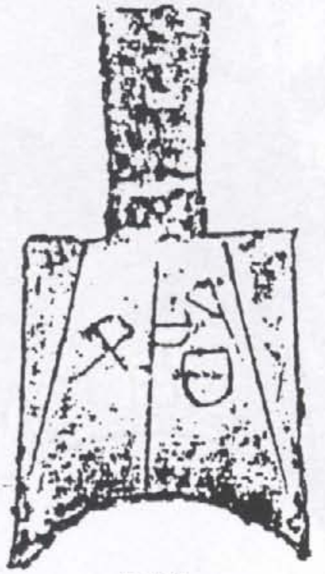


i

ii

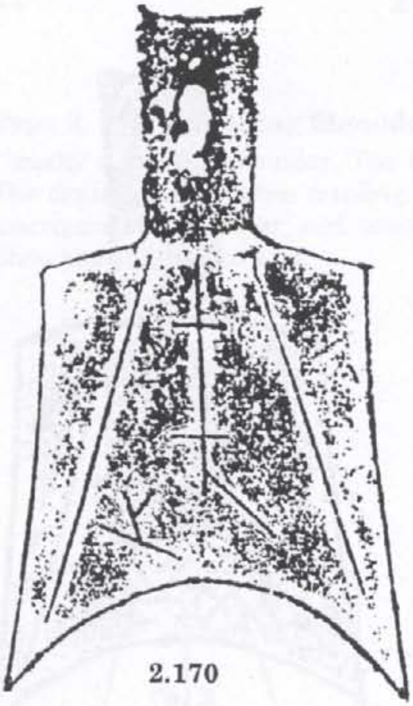
Varieties



2.169

Sloping Shoulder Spades (*400-300 BC*).

2.165	Obv: 官市 *Guan Shi* or 官考 *Guan Kao*.	DCD135, FD101, S41	2
2.166	Obv: 廬(庐)氏 *Lu Shi* (Lushi in W. Henan).	DCD184, FD97	3
2.167	The same, different calligraphy.		3
2.168	Obv: 三川釿 *San Chuan Jin* (other interpretations as well).	DCD177, FD98, S42	4
2.169	Obv: 貨(?)文 *Huo? Wen*.	DCD174, FD96	2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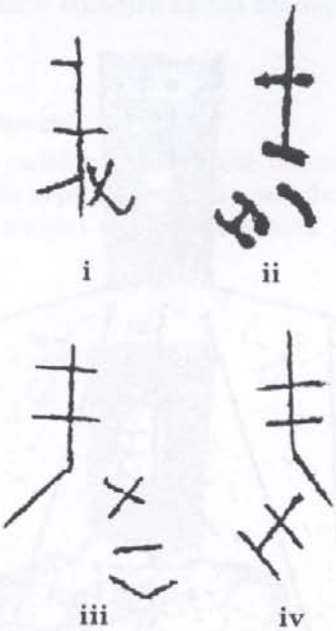

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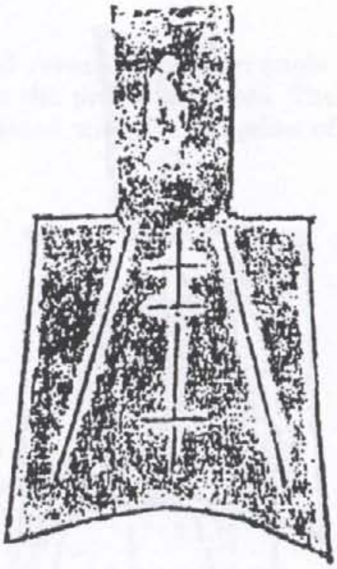
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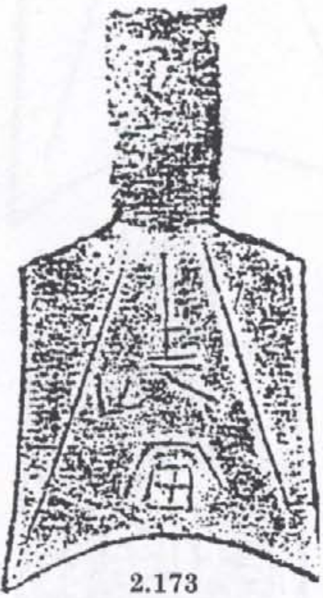
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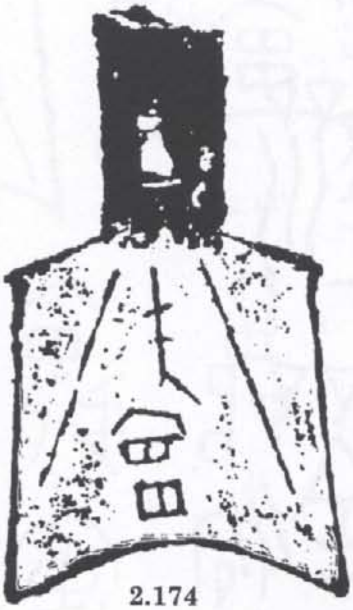
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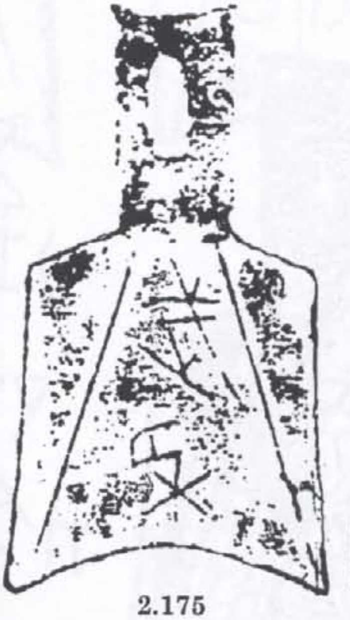
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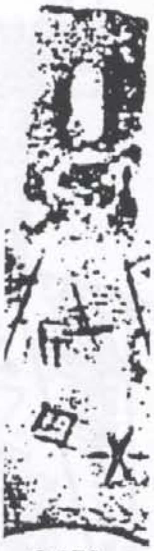

2.176

Sloping Shoulder Spades (*400-300 BC*).

2.170 Obv: 武 *Wu* (A city of Liang or Jin, E. Shaanxi). DCD179, FD23 6

2.171.i-iv The same, varieties. 6

2.172 Sometimes read as 三十 *San Shi* (thirty) or 王 *Wang*, but more likely a variety of **2.171.i**.

2.173 Obv: 武安 *Wu An* (A city of the state of Jin, in N. Henan). DCD181, FD100 2

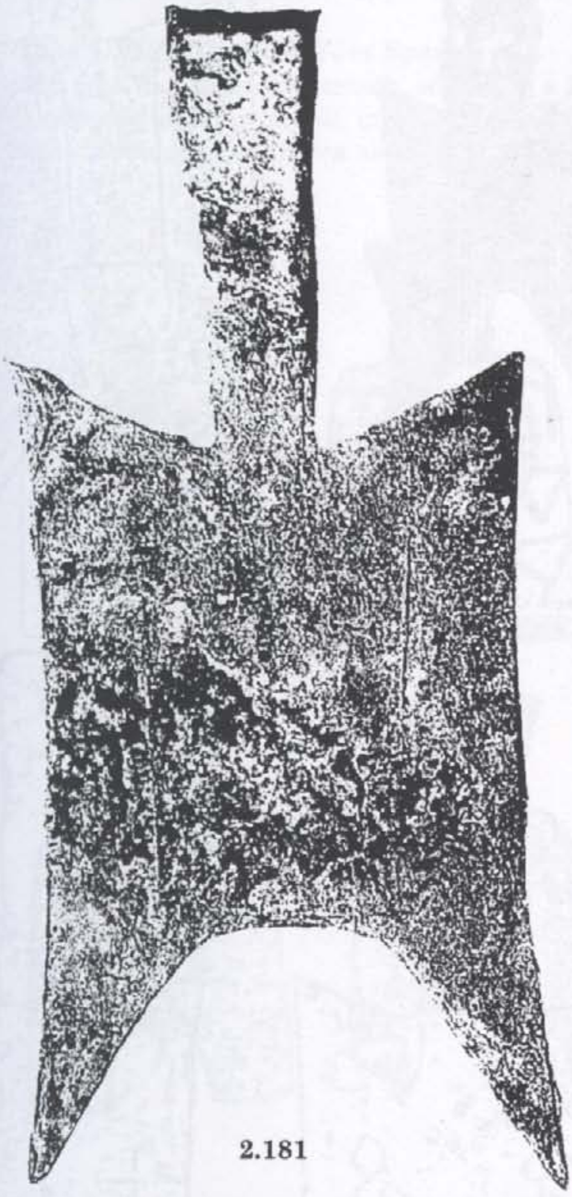
2.174 The same, different calligraphy.

2.175 Obv: 武采 *Wu Cai*. DCD182 2

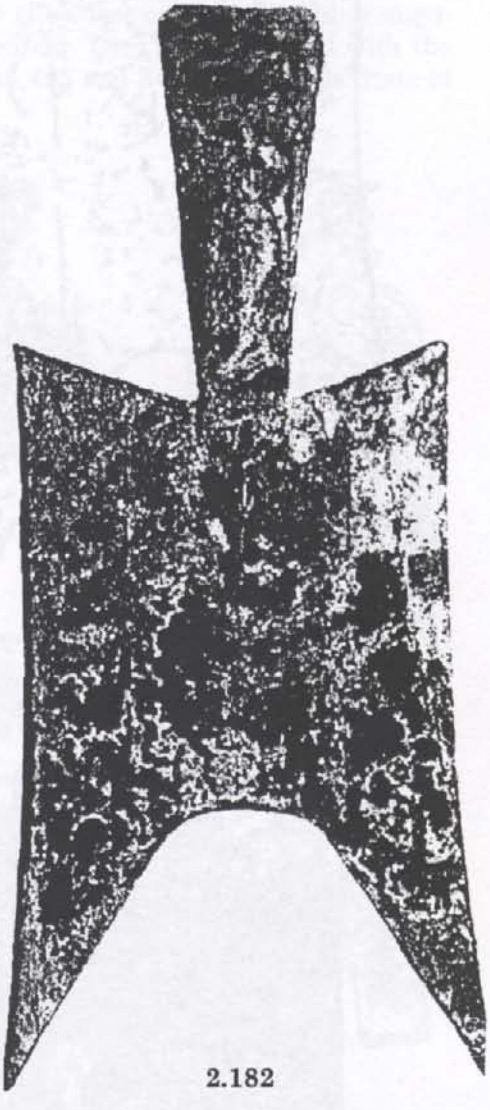
2.176 The same, different calligraphy.

Type 3. 尖肩布 Pointed Shoulder Spades.

Pointed shoulders and feet. Long hollow handle. Three parallel lines on the obverse and reverse, occasionally inscriptions. They are found in N.E. Henan and in Shanxi, territory of the Duchy of Jin, then Zhao. They are held to be somewhat later in date than the square shouldered spades. Their shape seems to be designed for ease of tying together in bundles, rather than developed from any particular agricultural instrument. In 1995, a hoard of 549 of these spades was unearthed in Jishan county, Shanxi. Their inscriptions included the characters 金 jin, 系 xi, 文 wen, 工 gong, 朕 zhen and other symbols.



2.181



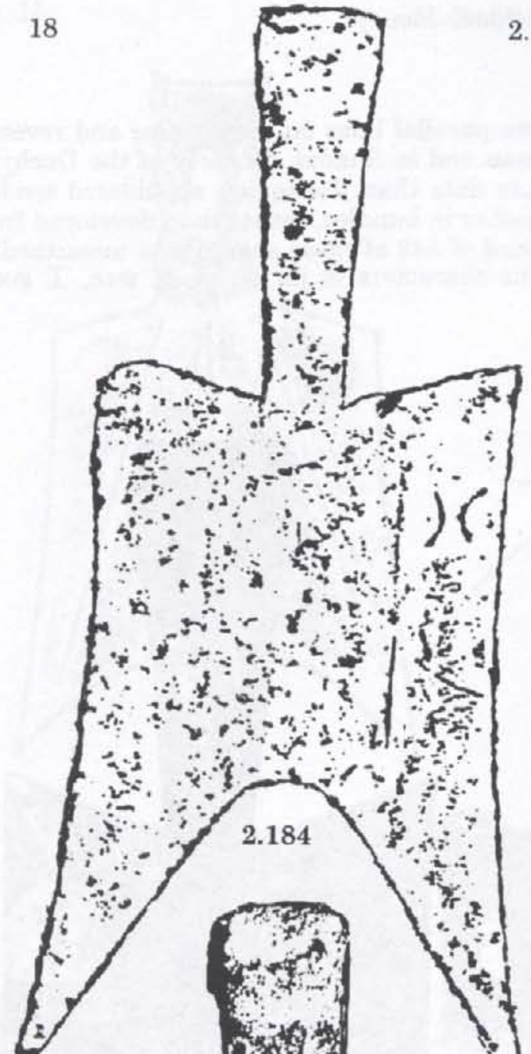
2.182

Pointed Shoulder Spades (*500-400 BC*).

2.181 No inscription.	S43, FD11	5
2.182 Slightly smaller.		5

Page 18.

2.183 Small specimen – possibly a funerary item.	4
2.184 Obv: 八 *Ba* (Eight).	4
Other numerals have been reported.	
2.185 Obv: 甘丹 *Gan Dan*. A town, State of Jin.	4
2.186 Obv: *?Mo Jin*.	4
2.187 Obv: Not deciphered.	0
2.188 Obv: Not deciphered.	0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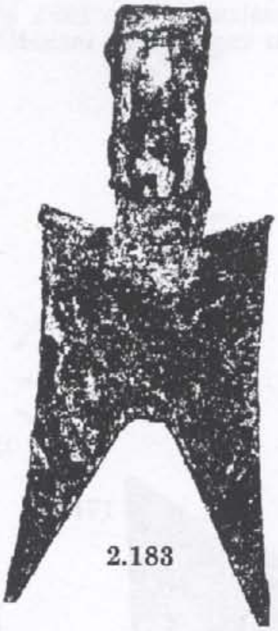
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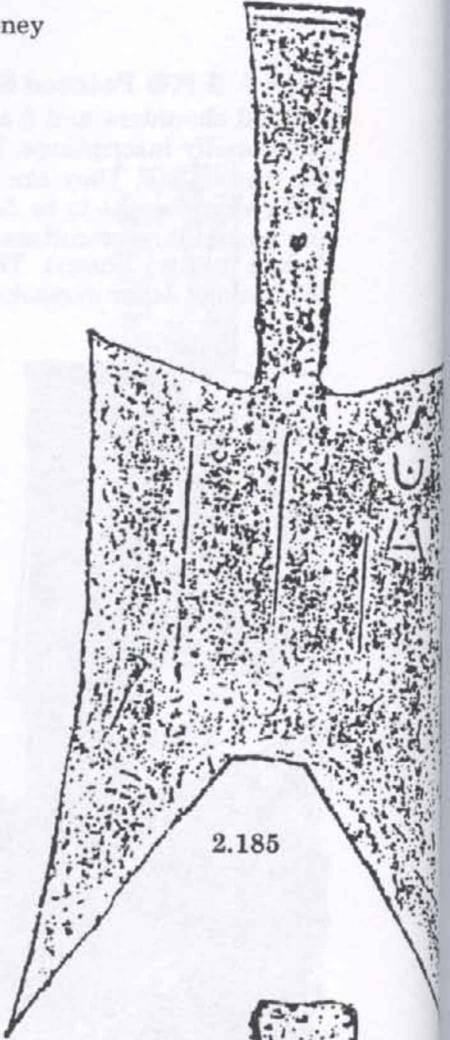
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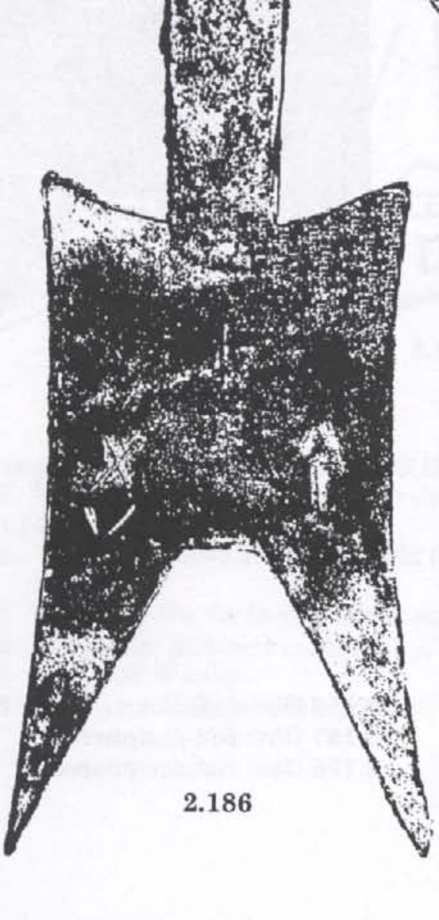
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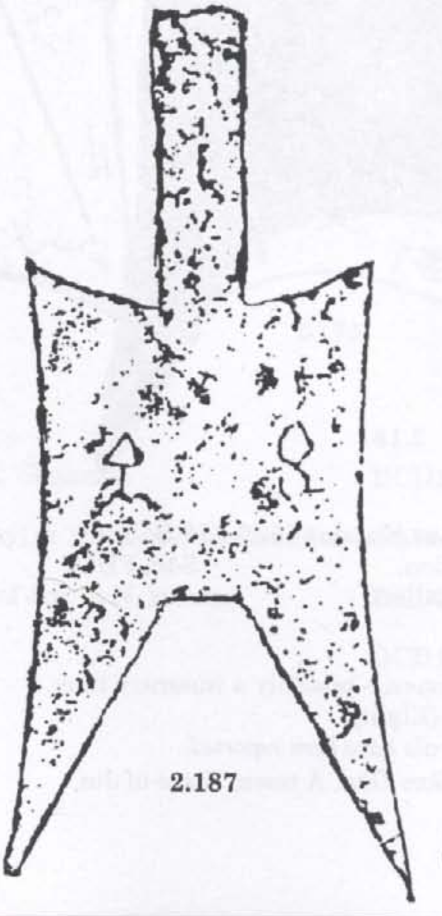
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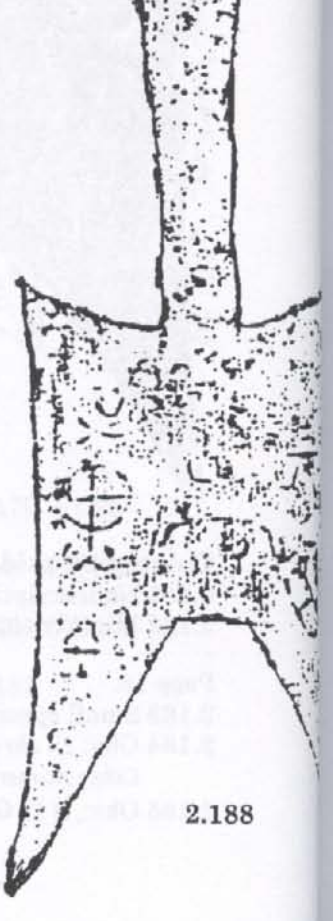
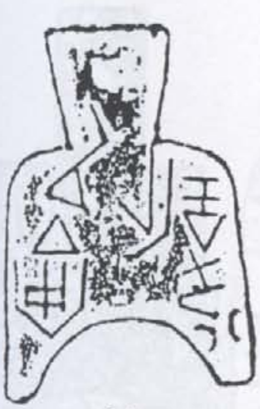

2.188

Flat Handled Spades have lost the hollow handle of the early spades. They nearly all have distinct legs, suggesting that their pattern was influenced by the pointed shoulder Hollow Handled Spades, but had been further stylised for easy handling. They are generally smaller, and sometimes have denominations specified in their inscriptions as well as place names. This, together with such little evidence as can be gleaned from the dates of the establishment of some of the mint towns, show that they were a later development. Archaeological evidence dates them to the Warring States period (475-221 BC). Arched Foot spades have an alloy consisting of about 80% copper; for other types the copper content varies between 40% and 70%.

Type 1. 弧足布 Arched Foot Spades.

This type has an arched crutch, often like a inverted U. The shoulders can be rounded or angular. Denominations of half, one, or two *jin* are normally specified. They are associated with the State of Liang (also known as Wei) which flourished between 425 and 344 BC, and the State of Han.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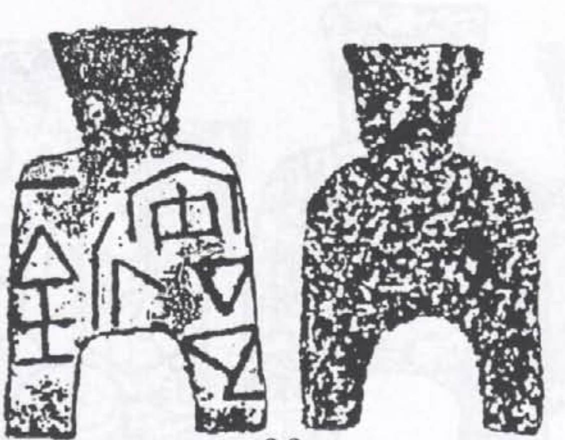
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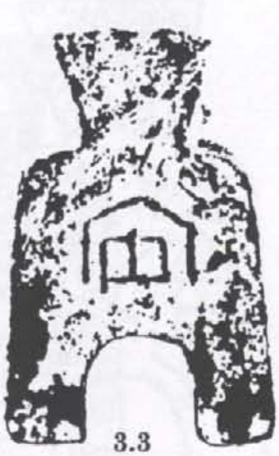
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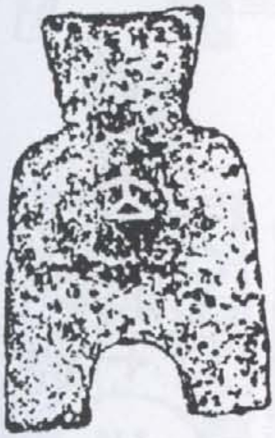
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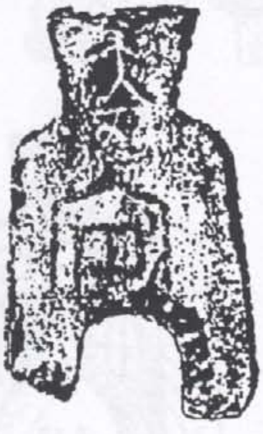
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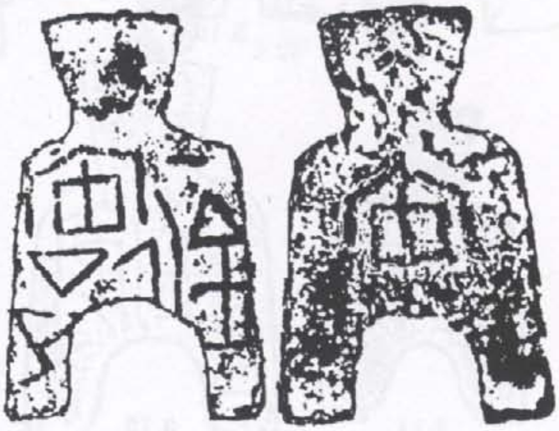
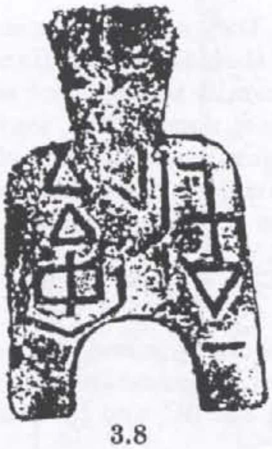

3.6

Arched Foot Spades (*400-300 BC*).

3.1	Obv: 安邑半釿 *An Yi Ban Jin* (Anyi half *jin*).	Inscription inverted.	DCD209, FD298	5
3.2	Obv: 安邑一釿 *An Yi Yi Jin* (Anyi one *jin*).	Rev: Plain.	DCD210	6
3.3		Rev: 安 *An*.	DCD210, FD300	7
3.4		Rev: 新 *Xin*.	DCD210	6

This Xin *(new) is also found on Liang* Dang Lie *spades, **3.46-3.50**.*

3.5		Rev: *Xin* and *An*.	Coole 1005	5
3.6	Inscription reversed.	Rev: 安 *An*.	Coole 987	6



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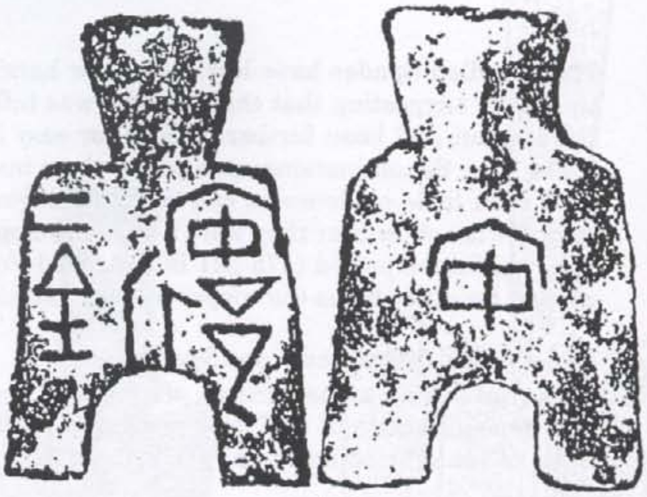

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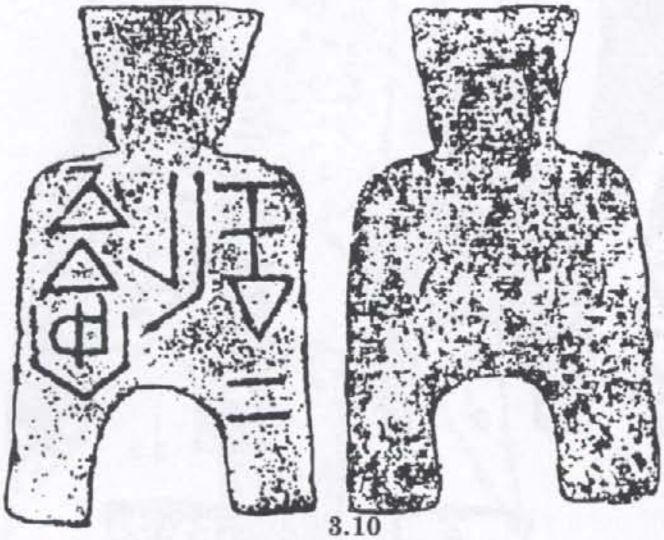

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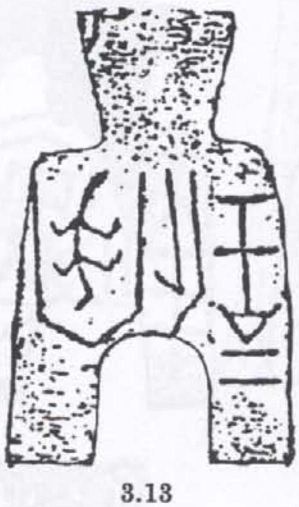

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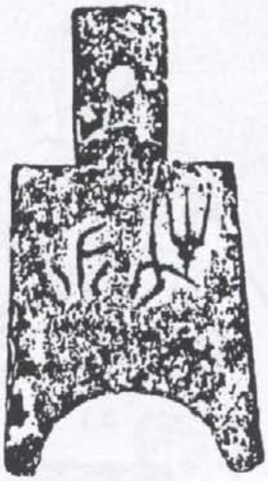

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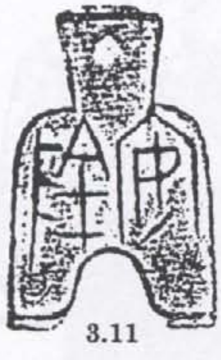

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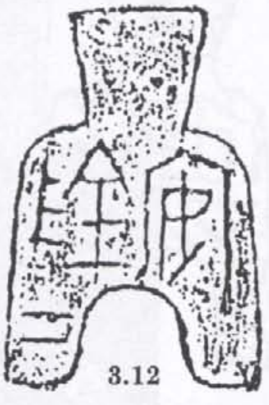

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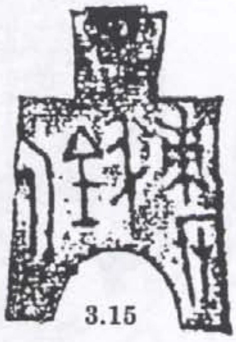

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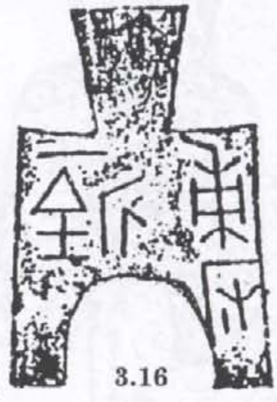


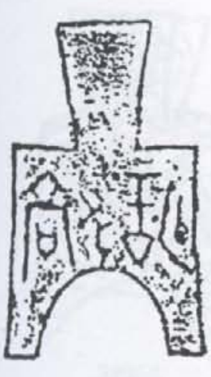
3.16

Arched Foot Spades(*400-300 BC*).

3.8	Obv: 安邑一釿 *An Yi Yi Jin* (Anyi one *jin*). Inscription inverted.	FD299, S2	7
3.9	Obv: 安邑二釿 *An Yi Er Jin* (Anyi two *jin*). Rev: 安 *An*.	FD302	8
3.10	Obv: Inscription inverted. Rev: Plain.	FD301, S1	7

In the Warring States period An Yi, in S.W. Shanxi, was the capital of the State of Liang (Wei).

3.11	Obv: 安陰 (安阴) *An Yin* (DCD says *Yin An*). Small size.	DCD215, FD312	5
3.12	Large size.		5
3.13	Obv: 垂(?)二釿 *Chui(?) Er Jin* (Chui two *jin*). Inscription inverted.	DCD223, FD310	2
3.14	Obv: 分布 *Fen Bu* (Spade coin of Fen). Inscription inverted.	DCD209, FD280	2
3.15	Obv: 甫反半釿 *Fu Fan Ban Jin* (Fufan half *jin*).	DCD213	0
3.16	Obv: 甫反一釿 *Fu Fan Yi Jin* (Fufan one *jin*).	DCD212, FD265	2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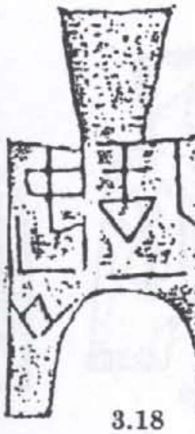
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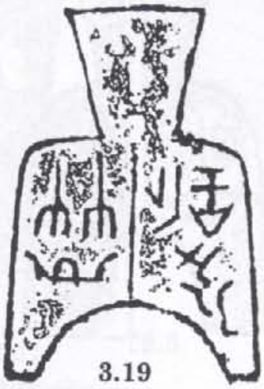
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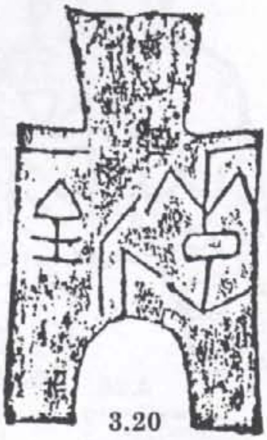
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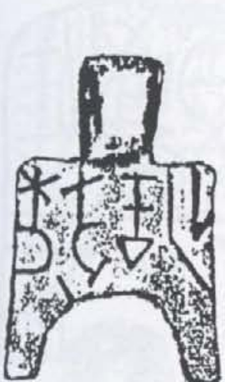
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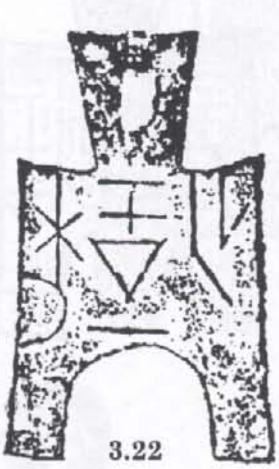
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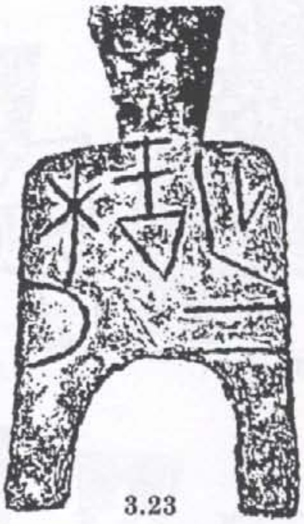
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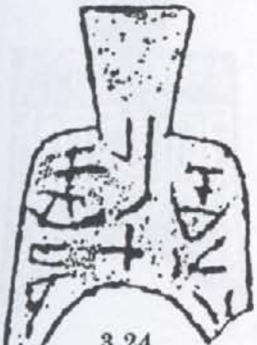
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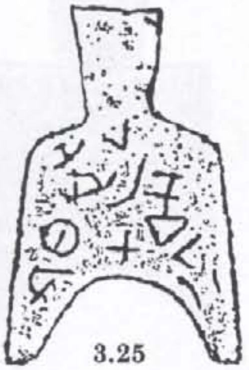
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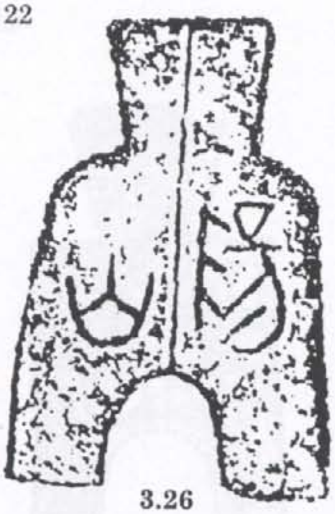
Arched Foot Spades (*400-300 BC*).

3.17	Obv: 高半釿	*Gao Ban Jin* (Gao [An] half *jin*).	*Jin* inverted.	DCD219	2
3.18	Obv: 高安一釿	*Gao An Yi Jin* (Gao An one *jin*).	Inverted.	DCD219	3
3.19	Obv: 共半釿	*Gong Ban Jin* (Gong half *jin*).	Inverted.	DCD209, FD308	2
3.20	Obv: 京(?)一釿	*Jing(?) Yi Jin* (Jing one *jin*). Or *Chui*, see **2.212**.		DCD224, FD266	2
3.21	Obv:梁(?)半釿	*Liang(?) Ban Jin (Liang* half *jin*).	Inverted.	DCD222	6
3.22	Obv:梁(?)一釿	*Liang(?) Yi Jin* (Liang one *jin*).	"	DCD220	7
3.23	Obv:梁(?)二釿	*Liang(?) Er Jin* (Liang two *jin*).	"	DCD221, FD273	4
3.24-5	Obv: 盧(庐)氏半釿	*Lu Shi Ban Jin* (Lushi half *jin*).	Inverted.	DCD220, FD309	2



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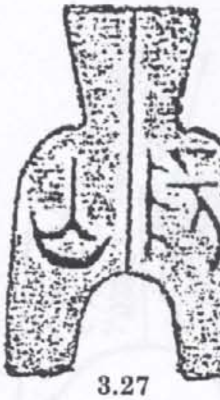

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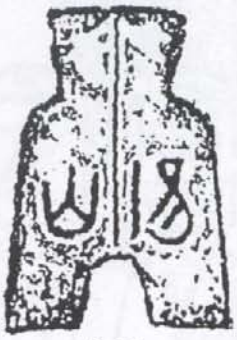

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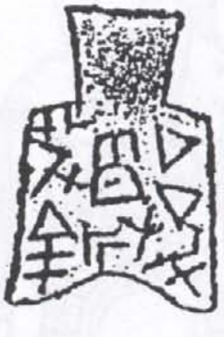

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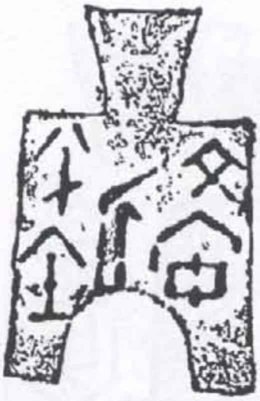

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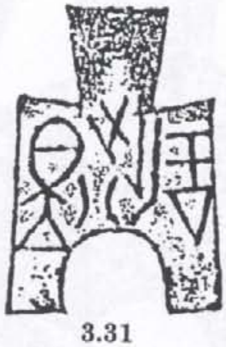

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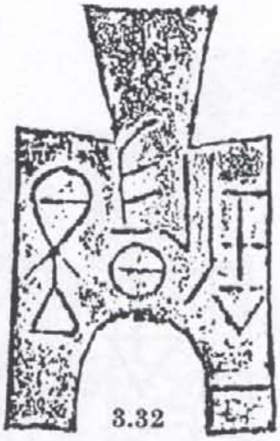

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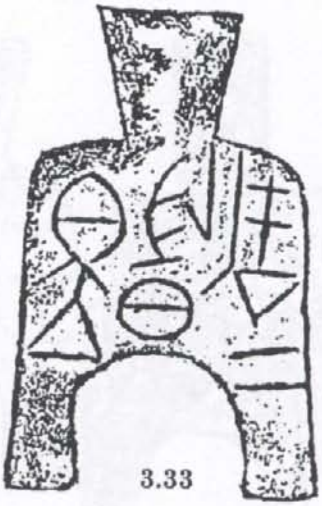

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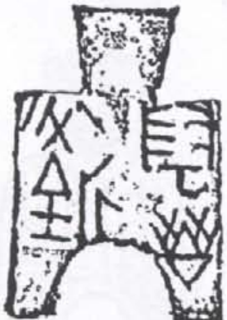

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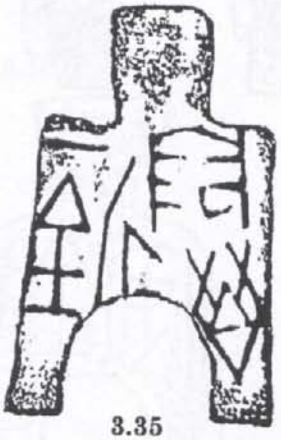


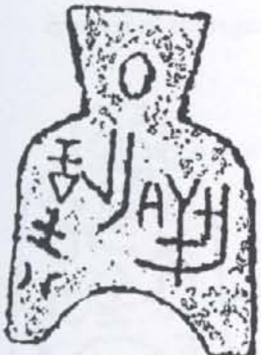
3.35

Arched Foot Spades (*400-300 BC*).

3.26	Obv: 山陽 (阳) *Shan Yang*. Large size (two *jin*).	DCD208	3
3.27	Medium size (one *jin*).	DCD208, FD311	4
3.28	Small size (half *jin*).	DCD208	4
3.29	Obv: 受郘 氏半釿 *Shou Shi Ban Jin* (Shoushi half *jin*).	DCD220, FD272	2
3.30	Obv: 文安半釿 *Wen An Ban Jin* (Wen An half *jin*).	DCD209, FD283	2
3.31	Obv: 言半釿 *Yan Ban Jin* (Yan[yi] half *jin*). Inverted.	DCD213, FD269	2
3.32	Obv: 言易一釿 *Yan Yi Yi Jin* (Yanyi one *jin*). Inverted.	DCD213, FD270	3
3.33	Obv: 言易二釿 *Yan Yi Er Jin* (Yanyi two *jin*). Inverted.	DCD213, FD271	4

Also read as Jin Yang 晋陽, *or* Yin Yang 音陽.

3.34	Obv: 陰(阴)晋半釿 *Yin Jin Ban Jin* (Yinjin half *jin*).	DCD219, FD277	2
3.35	Obv: 陰(阴)晋一釿 *Yin Jin Yi Jin* (Yinjin one *jin*).	DCD218, FD278-9	3



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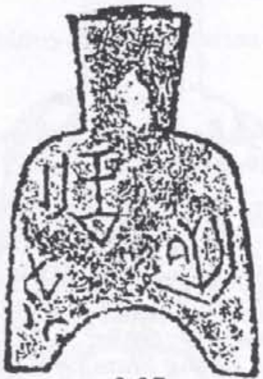

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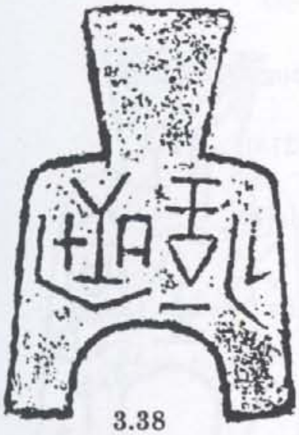

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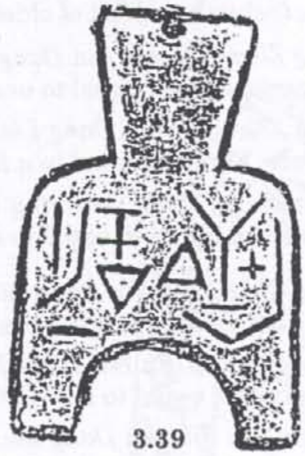

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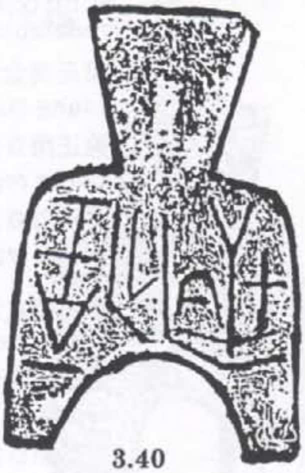

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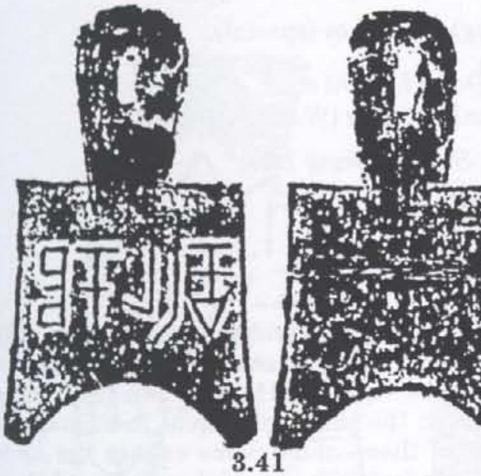

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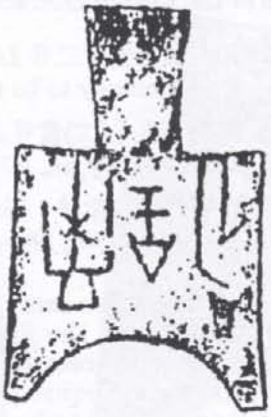


3.42

Arched Foot Spades (*400-300 BC*).

3.36-37	Obv: 虞半釿	*Yu Ban Jin* (Yu half *jin*). Inscription inverted.	DCD223, FD294	2
3.38-40	Obv: 虞一釿	*Yu Yi Jin* (Yu one *jin*). "	DCD222, FD295	3

Numerous other readings for Yu *proposed. Characters variously arranged. Found in great quantities near Ping Lu in the far south of Shanxi.*

3.41	Obv: 垣釿	*Yuan Jin* (*Jin* of Yuan). Inscription inverted.	DCD214, FD291	2
3.42	Obv: 蟲(?)釿	*Zhi(?) Jin.* Inscription inverted.	DCD224, FD290	2

Liang *Dang Lie* Spades.
The decipherment of the legends on this series of spades could form a monograph in its own right. Proposals have included:

Half *jin* (3.43): 梁半尚二金當寽 *Liang Ban Shang Er Jin Dang Lie.*
Liang superior money, half (unit), two equal to one *lie* (Wang p.138, b).

梁半洀(幣)二百當寽 *Liang Ban Bi Er Bai Dang Lie.*
Liang half coin two hundred equal to a *lie* (DCD217).

梁半鏥二百當寽 *Liang Ban Dang Er Bai Dang Lie.*
Liang half spade, two hundred equal to a *lie* (Thierry, p.215).

Regular *jin* (3.44): 乘正尚金當鍰 *Cheng Zheng Shang Jin Dang Huan.*
A Pu coin worth four orthodoxly written pieces of the superior quality redemption money. (Schjöth, typical of older readings).

梁正尚金當寽 *Liang Zheng Shang Jin Dang Lie.*
Liang standard superior money equal to one *lie* (Wang p.138, a).

梁正洀百當寽 *Liang Zheng Bi Bai Dang Lie.*
Liang regular coin one hundred equal to a *lie* (DCD215).

梁正鏥百當寽 *Liang Zheng Dang Bai Dang Lie.*
Liang regular spade, one hundred equal to a *lie* (Thierry).

New *jin* (3.46): 梁充釿金當寽 *Liang Chong Jin Jin Dang Lie.*
Liang money to be used as one *jin* and equal to one *lie* (Wang p.138, c).

梁重釿百當寽 *Liang Zhong Jin Bai Dang Lie.*
Liang heavy *jin* a hundred equal to a *lie* (DCD216).

梁新釿百當寽 *Liang Xin Jin Bai Dang Lie.*
Liang new *jin*, a hundred equal to a *lie* (Thierry).

Other readings of the second character include 夸 *kua* (big), and 奇 *qi* (special).

Two *jin* (3.48): 梁充釿五當十二寽 *Liang Chong Jin Wu Dang Lie Shi er.*
Liang money to be used as 5 *jin* and equal to 12 *lie* (Wang p.138, d).

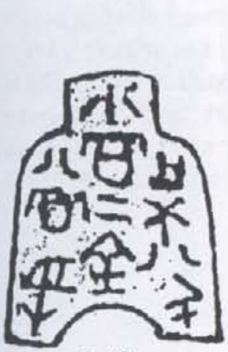
梁重釿五十(二)當寽 *Liang Zhong Jin Wu Shi (er) Dang Lie.*
Liang heavy *jin*, 50 (series 2) equal to a *lie* (DCD217).

梁新釿五十當寽 *Liang Xin Jin Wu Shi Dang Lie.*
Liang new *jin*, 50 equal to a *lie* (Thierry).

All are now agreed that these coins were issued by the State of Liang, and the inscriptions indicate a relationship between the *jin* weight of the coins, and the *lie*, another unit of weight or money. There are historical records for three different *lie:* one equal to 11 13/25 *zhu* (say half a *liang*, 8 grams); the second equal to 6 2/3 *liang* (107 grams); the third was equal to 6 *liang*, 96 grams. None of these appear to have a bearing on the *lie* of these coins. Some equate the *lie* to the *yuan* mentioned on the gold block coins of Chu. It is clear from the size of the coins and their weights that we are looking at denominations of half, one and two *jin*. The weight of the one *jin* coins is around 14 grams; the weights of the half and the two *jin* coins are in proportion to this.

To understand the latest readings it should be noted that the 全 of the first three coins is a form of 百 (seen on ritual metal objects found in the royal tombs of Zhongshan). The 二 is not the number two, but is part of the system for indicating tens, as seen on bamboo slips of the period.

According to the Bamboo Annals, in 361 BC, King Hui of Liang moved his capital to Liang (present day Kaifeng, Henan) from Anyi which was too vulnerable to attacks by the Qin.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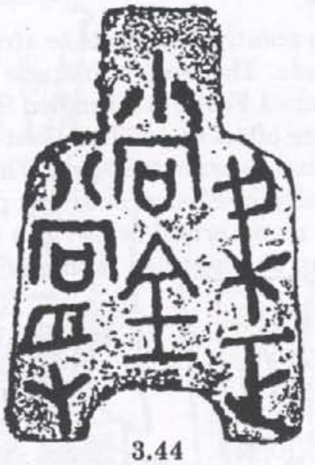
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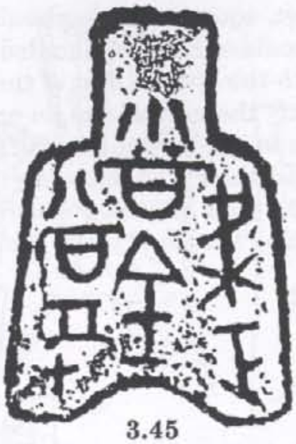
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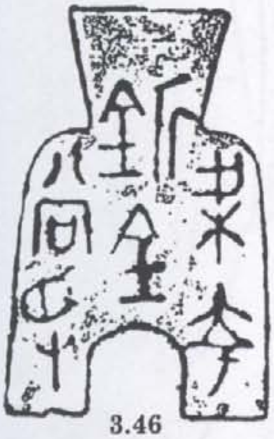
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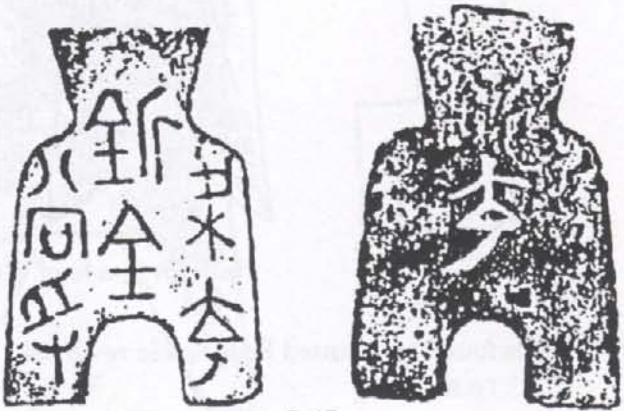
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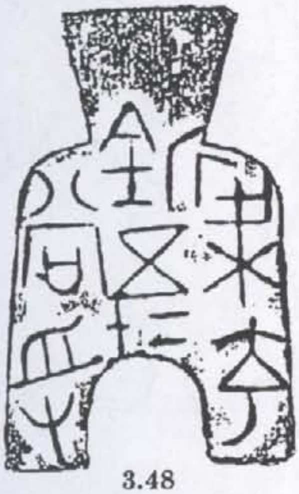
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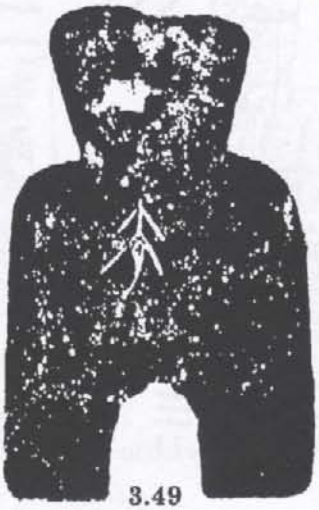
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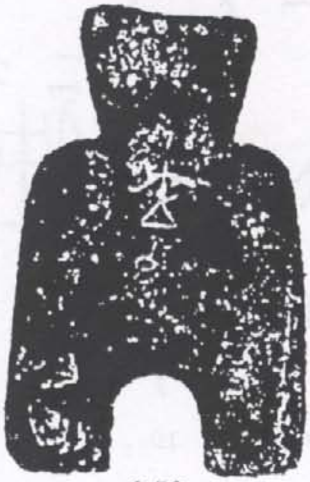
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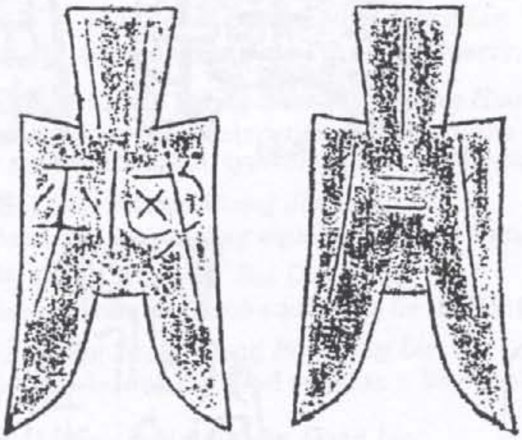
Arched Foot Spades – Liang *Dang Lie* (*400-300 BC*).

3.43	Half *jin* Liang coin.		DCD217, FD303	2
3.44	Regular one *jin* Liang coin.		DCD215, FD305, S3	6
3.45	Different calligraphy.			6
3.46	New one *jin* Liang coin.	Rev: Plain. Cf **3.2**.	DCD216	7
3.47		Rev: 新 *Xin*.	DCD216, FD308	6
3.48	Two *jin* Liang coin.	Rev: Plain	DCD217, FD307	7
3.49		Rev: 新 *Xin*.		6
3.50		Different calligraphy.		6

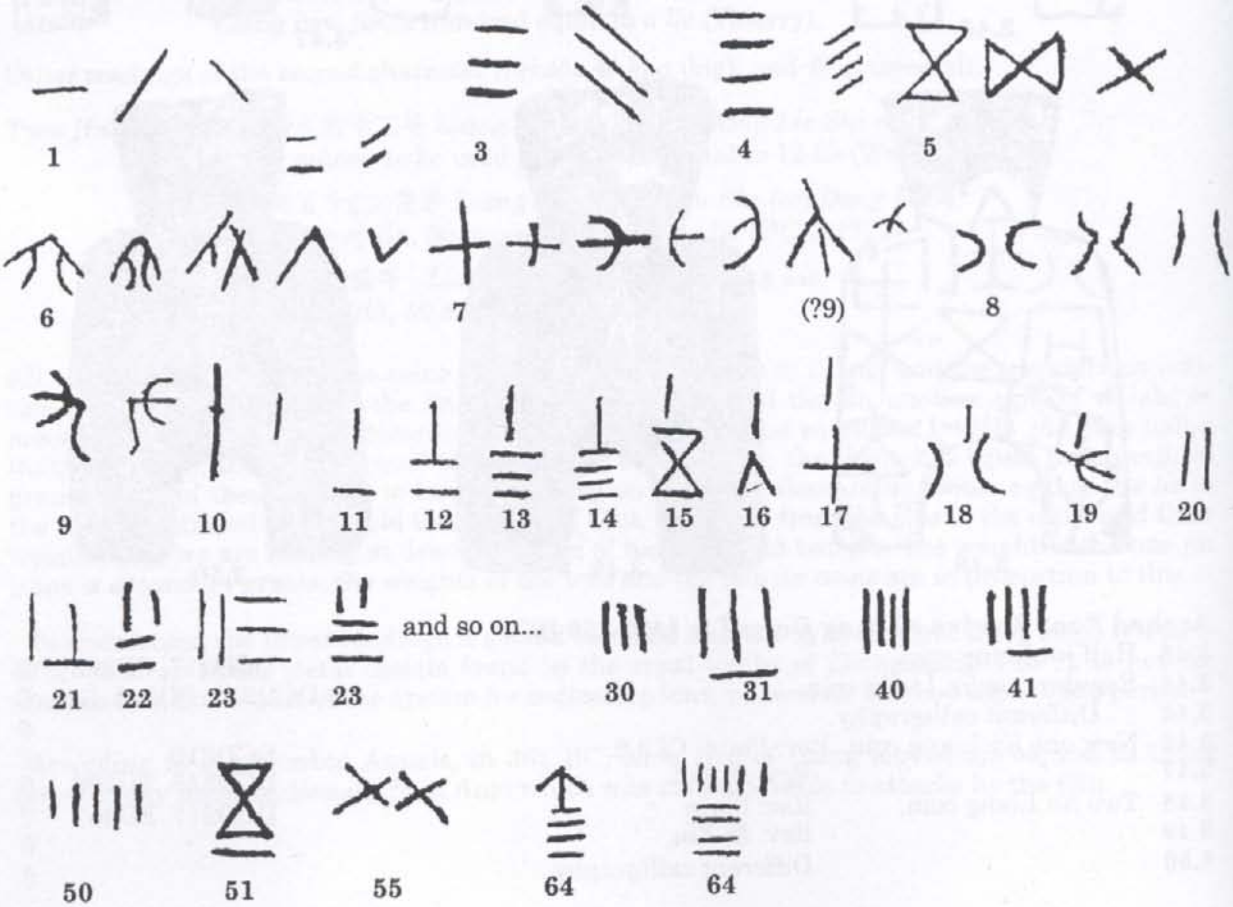
Type 2. 尖足布 Pointed Foot Spades.

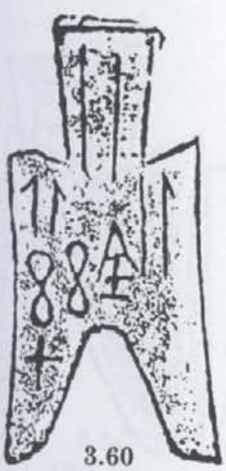
Pointed feet, square crutch, shoulders pointing upwards or straight. A clear descendant of the pointed shoulder Hollow Handled Spade. The weight and size of the larger specimens is compatible with the one *jin* unit of the Arched Foot Flat Handled Spades; smaller specimens sometimes specify the unit as one *jin* or more often as a half *jin*, but frequently do not specify a unit. This seems to imply that the half *jin* unit became the norm. They are associated with the State of Zhao, and their find spots are usually in Shanxi or Hebei provinces. They frequently have numerals on their reverses, which are summarised below. The two character mint names mean that the cities that cast these coins can be identified with more certainty than those of earlier series.



Half *Jin* Spade of Wu Ping. Rev: Two.

Numerals found on Pointed Foot Spade reverses.

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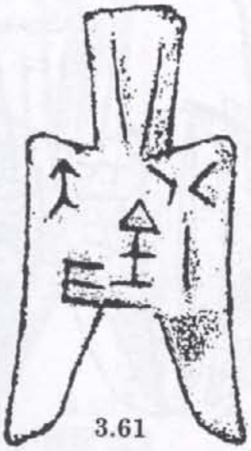
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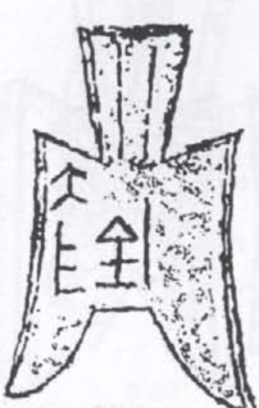
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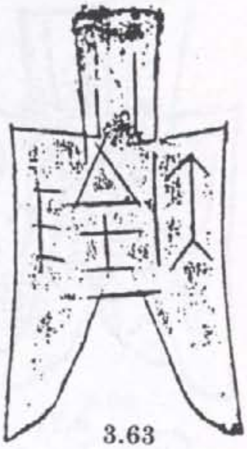
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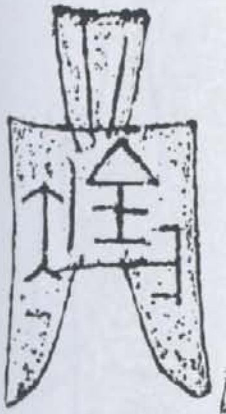
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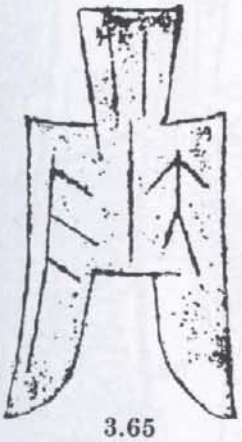
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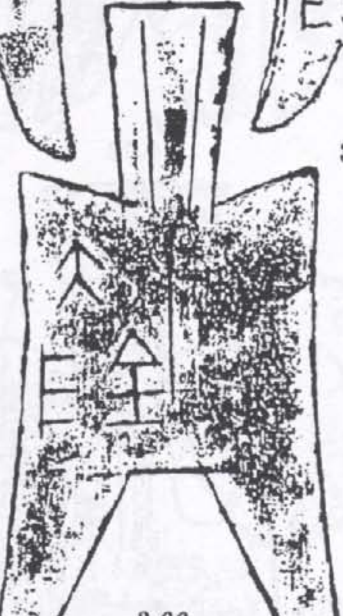
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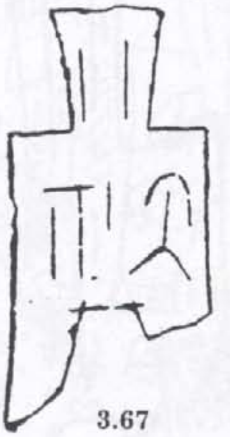
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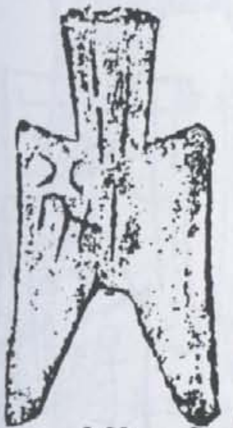
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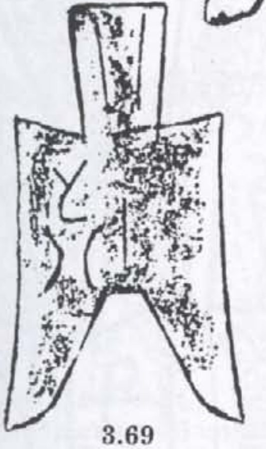
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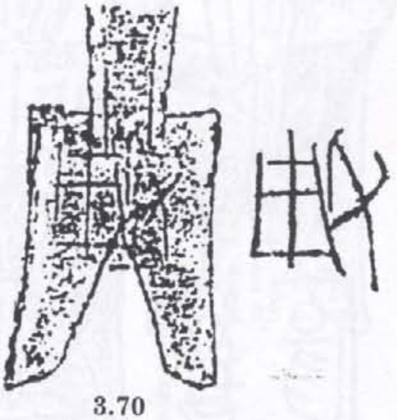
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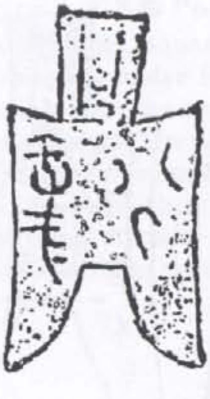
Pointed Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

Reverses: Plain or numerals as p. 26 unless otherwise specified.

3.60	Obv: 北玆釿 *Bei Zi Jin* (Beizi [one] *jin*).	DCD325, FD129	8
3.61	Obv: 大陰(陰)半 *Da Yin Ban* (Dayin half [*jin*]).	DCD315	8
3.62	Obv: 大陰(陰) *Da Yin*. Small size. Characters on left.	DCD312, FD136	10
3.63	Characters right and left.	DCD312, FD134	10
3.64	Characters left and right.	DCD312, FD135	10
3.65	*Yin* abbreviated.	DCD311	6
3.66	Obv: 大陰 *Da Yin*. Large size. Characters on left.	DCD312, FD133	3
3.67	Obv: 大兀 *Da Wu*.	DCD311	7
3.68	Obv: 分 *Fen*. Fenyang in Shanxi.	Coole 4601	6
3.69	Inscription inverted.	DCD318	6
3.70	Obv: 父城 *Fu Cheng*.	DCD318	6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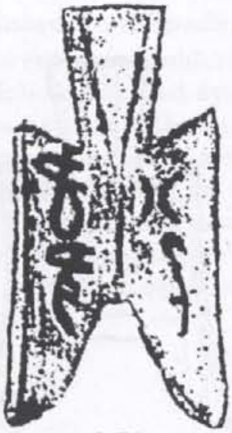
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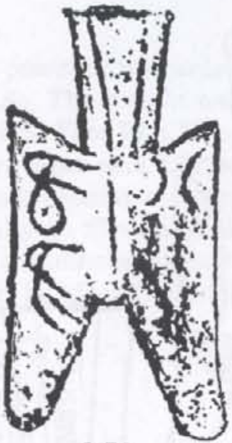
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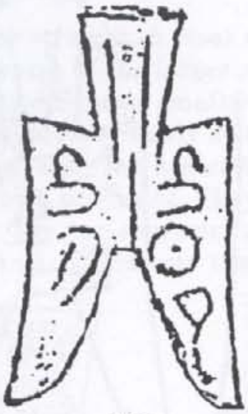
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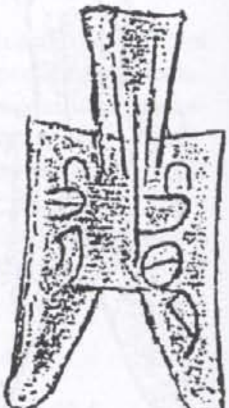
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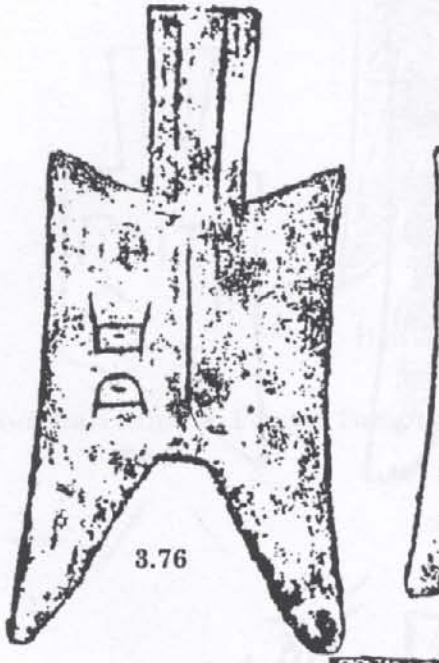
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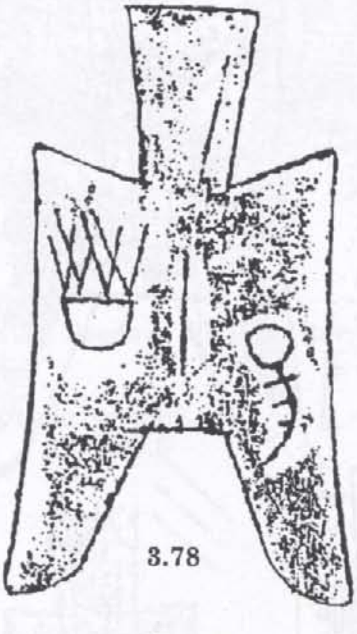
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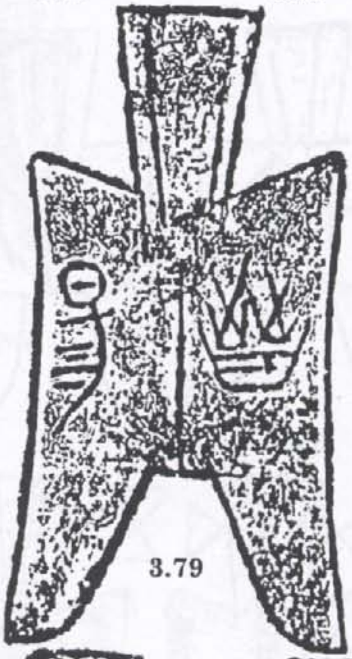
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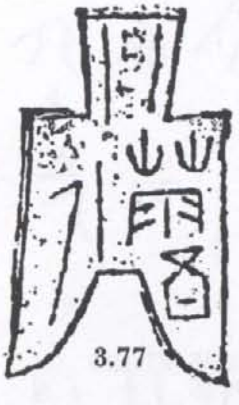
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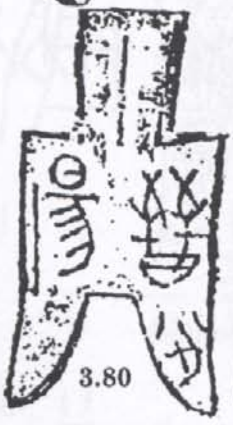
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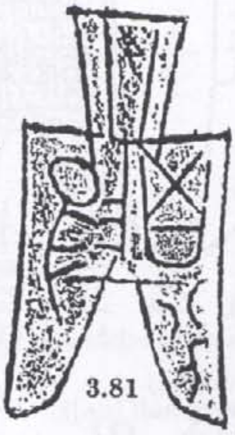
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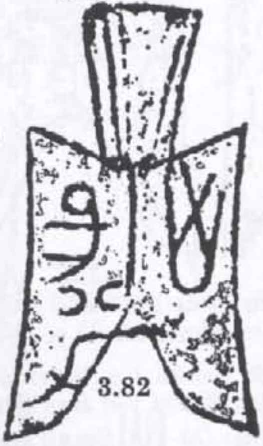
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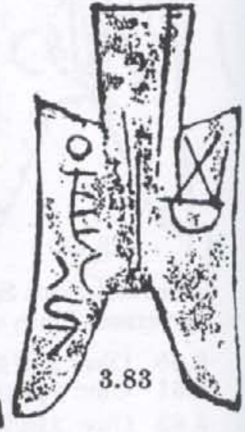
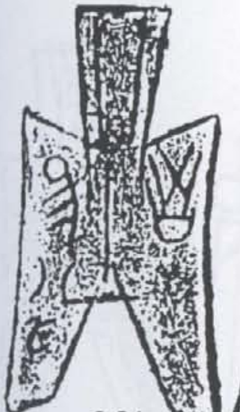

3.83

Pointed Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

Reverses: Plain or numerals as p. 26 unless otherwise specified.

3.71-3	Obv: 膚(肤)虒半	*Fu Yi Ban* (Fuyi half [*jin*]).	DCD359, FD113	7
3.74-5	Obv: 膚(肤)虒	*Fu Yi.* Also read as 豕韋(韦) *Shi Wei.*	DCD358, FD114	7
3.76	Obv: 甘丹	*Gan Dan.* Large size. Rev: Numbers only.	DCD319, FD103	4
3.77	Obv: 霍人	*Huo Ren.*	DCD361, FD110	7
3.78	Obv: 晋陽(阳)	*Jin Yang.* Large size, characters right and left.	DCD344, FD120	3
3.79		Large size, characters left and right.	DCD344	3
3.80-1	Obv: 晋陽半	*Jin Yang Ban* (Jinyang half [*jin*]). *Ban* right.	DCD346, FD123	10
3.82-3		*Ban* left.	DCD346, FD124	10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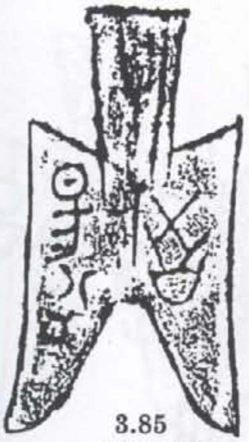
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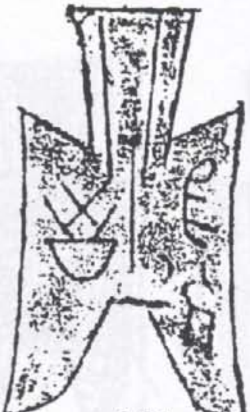
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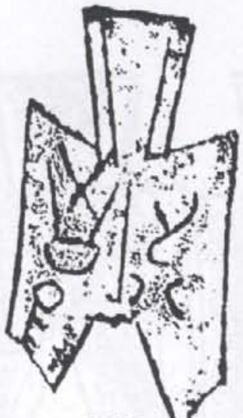
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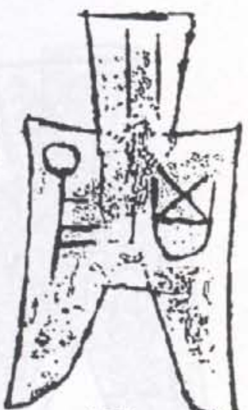
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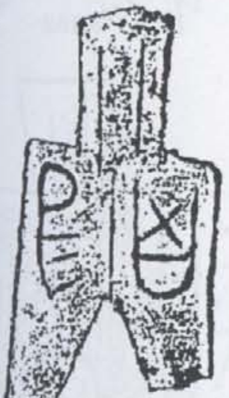
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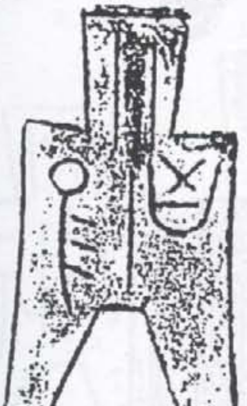
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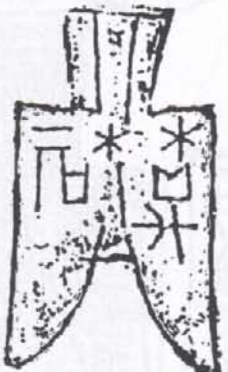
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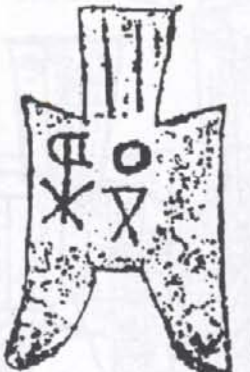
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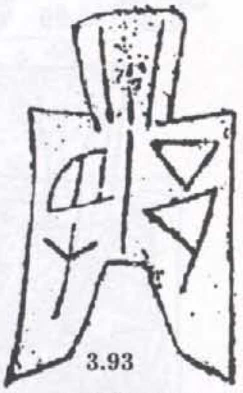
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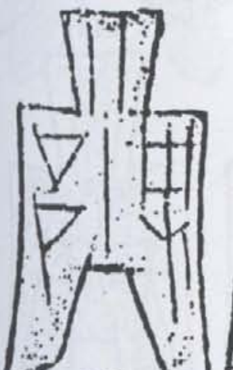
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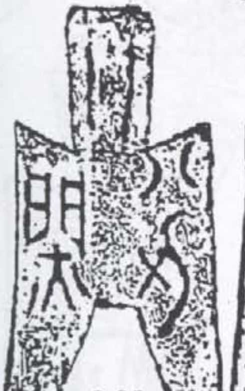
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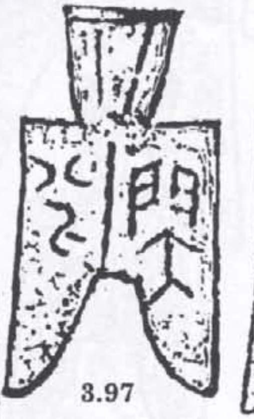
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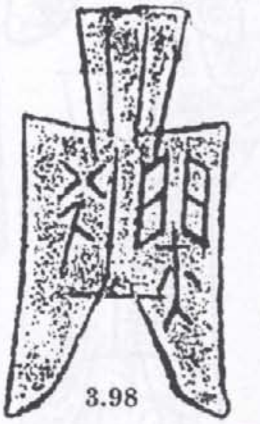
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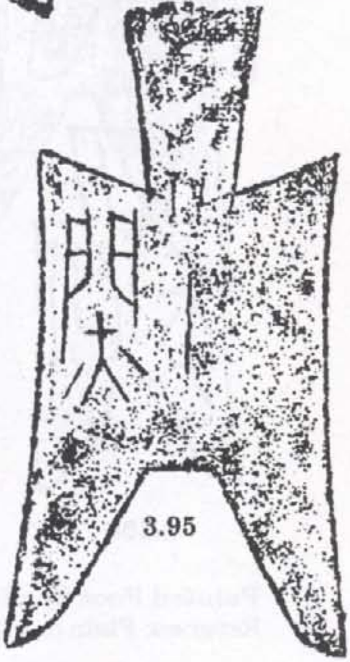
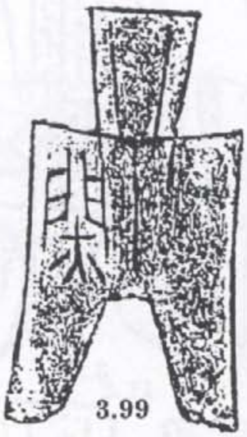

3.95

Pointed Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).
Reverses: Plain or numerals as p. 26 unless otherwise specified.

3.84-5	Obv: 晋陽半 *Jin Yang Ban* (Jinyang half [*jin*]). *Ban* left.	DCD346, FD124	10
3.86	Obv: 晋陽半 *Jin Yang Ban*. Inscription reversed.		10
3.87	*Jin Yang* left, *ban* right.	Coole 4578	10
	Numerous other varieties are recorded.		
3.88-90	Obv: 晋陽 *Jin Yang*.	DCD345, FD122	10
3.91	Obv: 離(离)石 *Li Shi*.	DCD360, FD141	5
3.92	Obv: 郛(埒) *Lie*. Also read as *Guo*. Inscription left.	DCD334, FD104	8
3.93	Inscription right and left.	DCD334, FD105	8
3.94	Inscription left and right.	DCD334, FD106	8
3.95	Obv: 閵(藺) *Lin*. Large size.	DCD351, FD137	10
3.96	Obv: 閵(藺)半 *Lin Ban* (Lin half [*jin*]). *Ban* on right.	DCD351, FD139	10
3.97-8	*Ban* on left.	DCD351, FD138	10

Lin was annexed by the State of Zhao at some time between 403 and 325 BC.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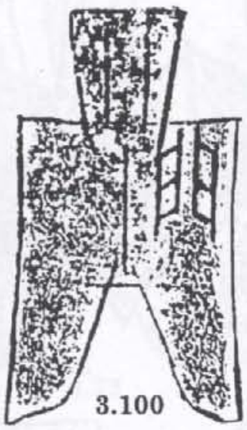
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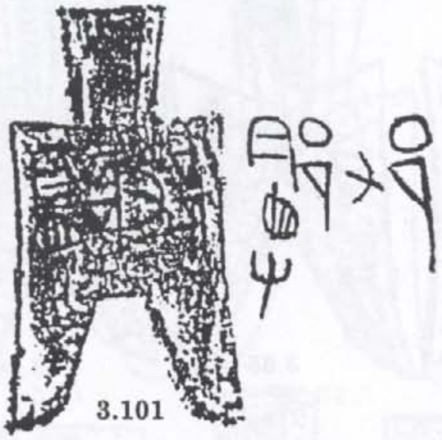
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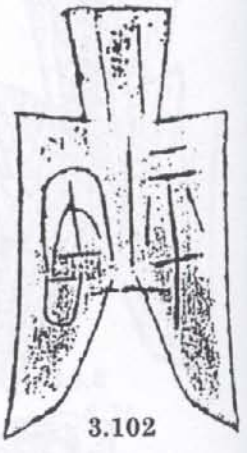
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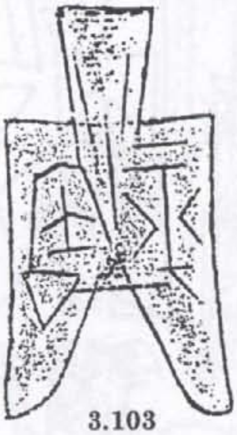
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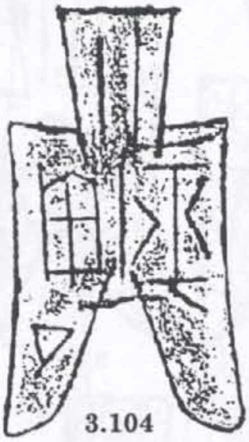
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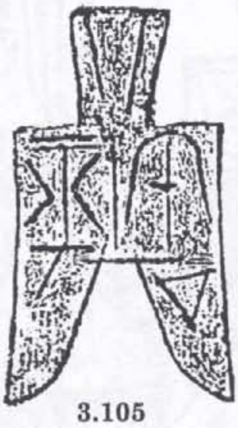
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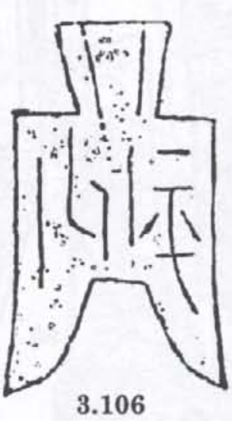
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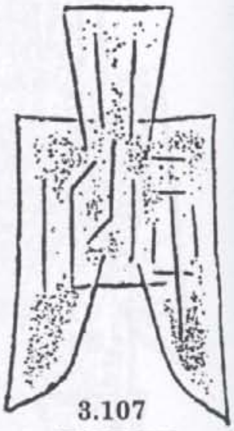
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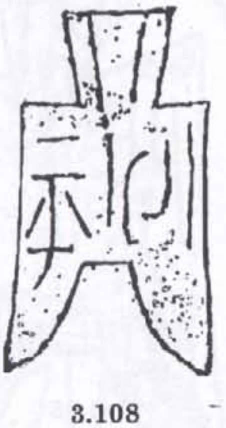
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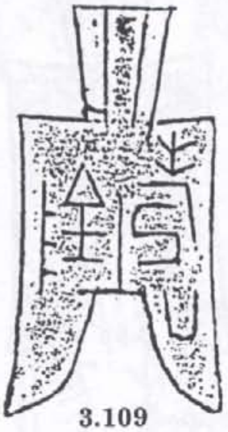
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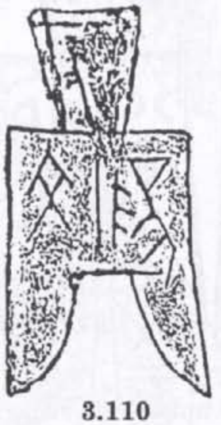
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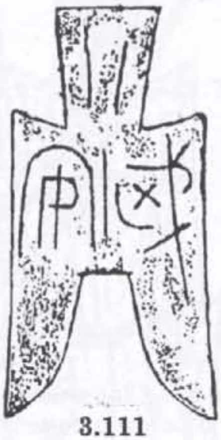
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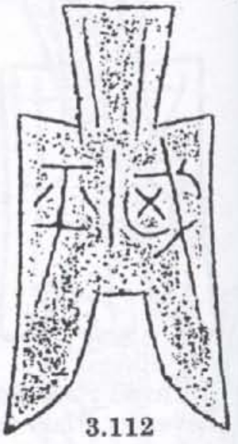
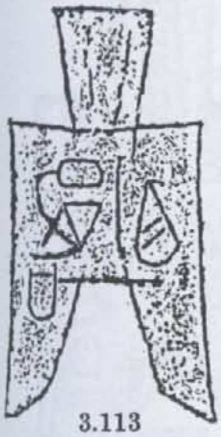

3.112

Pointed Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).
Reverses: Plain or numerals as p. 26 unless otherwise specified.

3.99	Obv: 閵(藺) *Lin*. Small size. *Lin* left.	DCD351	9
3.100	*Lin* right.	DCD351	9
3.101	Obv: 鄤邶 *Man Jiu*. Rev: Plain.	DCD356	6
3.102-4	Obv: 平匋 *Ping Tao*. Formerly read as 平周 *Ping Zhou*.	DCD323, FD149	10
3.105	Inscription reversed.	DCD323, FD150	10
3.106-7	Obv: 平州 *Ping Zhou*.	DCD320, FD152	10
3.108	Inscription reversed.	DCD320, FD153	10
3.109	Obv: 壽陰(寿阴) *Shou Yin*.	DCD357, FD140	8
3.110	Obv: 文陽(阳) *Wen Yang*.	DCD318, FD111	8
3.111	Obv: 武安 *Wu An*.	DCD331, FD148	9
3.112	Obv: 武平 *Wu Ping*.	DCD330, FD147	9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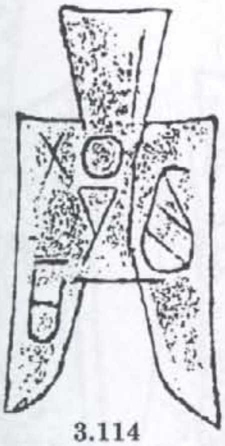
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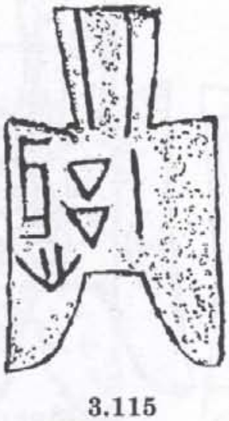
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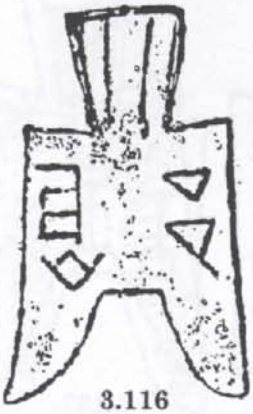
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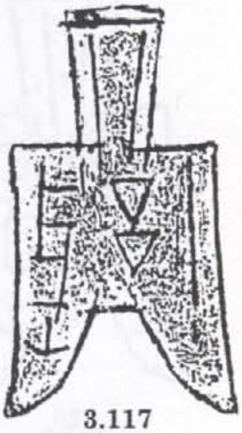
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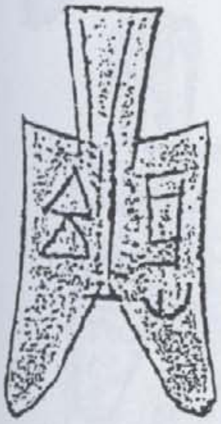
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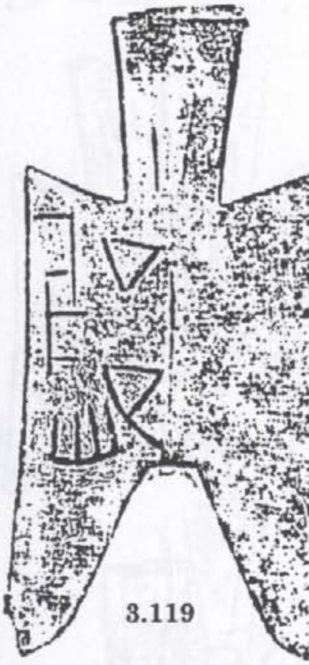
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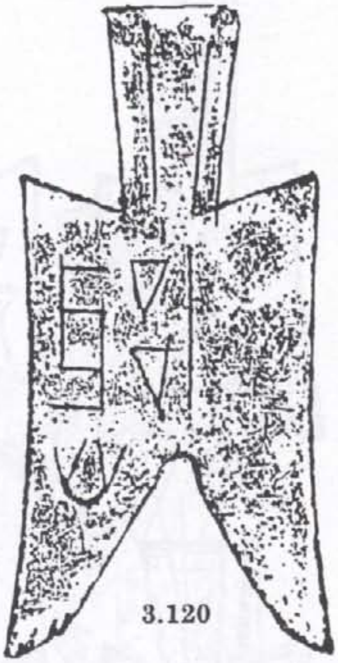
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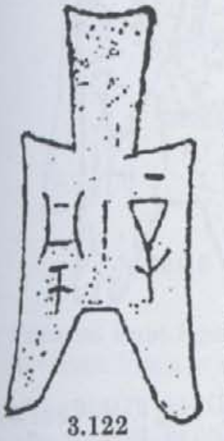
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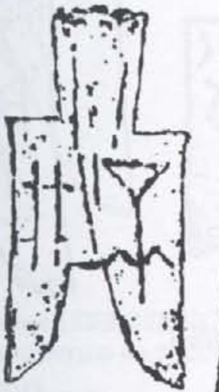
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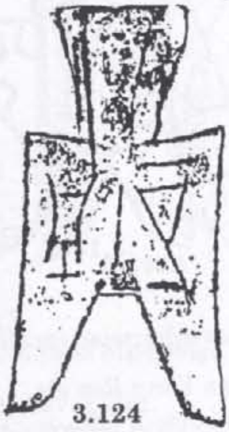
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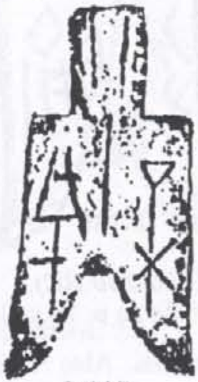
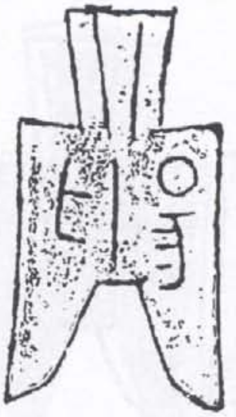

3.125

Pointed Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).
Reverses: Plain or numerals as p. 26 unless otherwise specified.

3.113-4	Obv: 西都	*Xi Du.*		DCD327, FD132	8
3.115-7	Obv: 邪山	*Xie Shan.*	DCD says just *Xie.*	DCD328, FD144-5	8
3.118			Inscription reversed.	Hua, p.58	8
3.119-20			Large size.	DCD328, FD146	3
3.122-5	Obv: 新城	*Xin Cheng.*	Many other readings.	DCD356	7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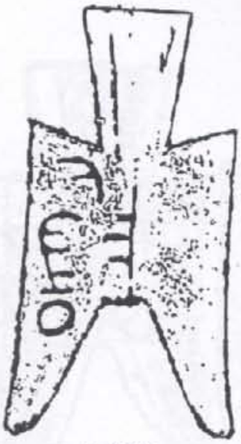
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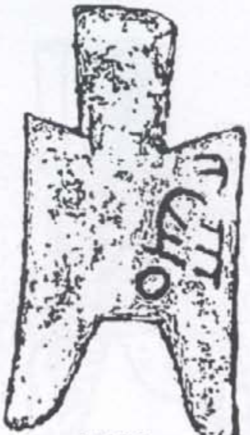
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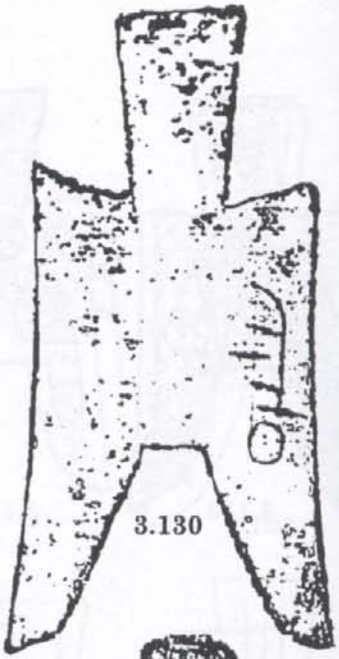
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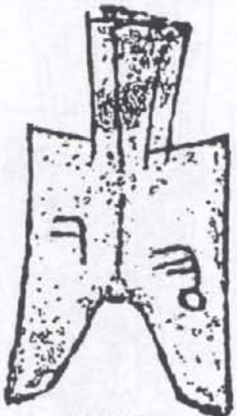
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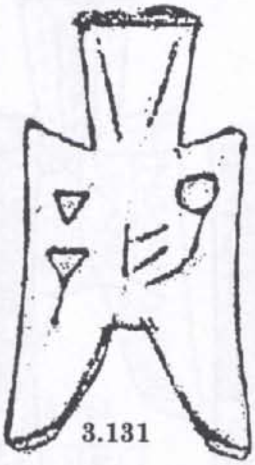
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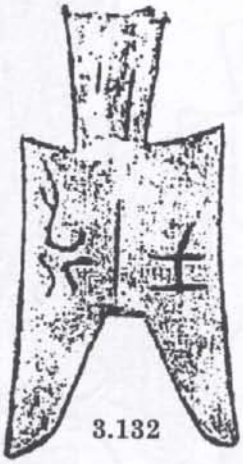
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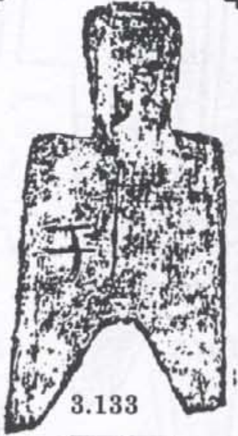
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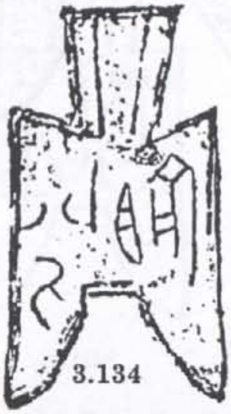
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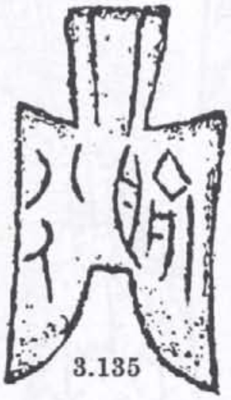
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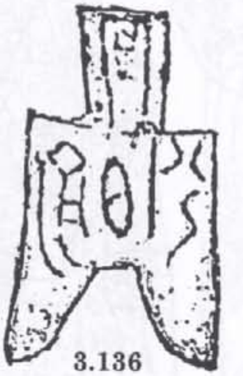
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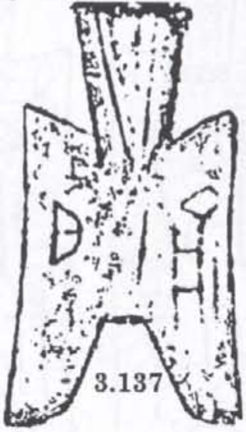
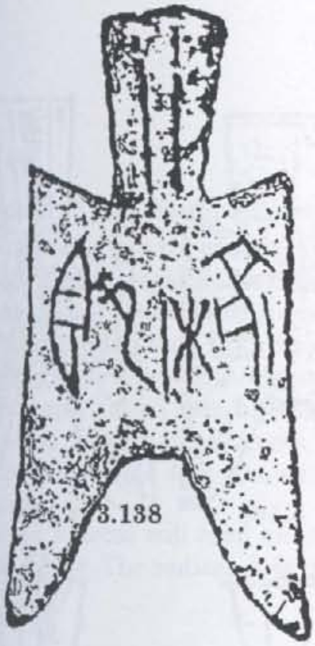

3.137

Pointed Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

Reverses: Plain or numerals as p. 26 unless otherwise specified.

3.126	Obv: 陽(阳)匕 *Yang Bi*. Also read as *Yang Ren &c.*		DCD349, FD116	7
3.127	Inscription inverted, left.		DCD349, FD118	7
3.128	Inscription inverted, right.		DCD349,	7
3.129	Inscription inverted, left and right.		DCD349, FD117	7
3.130	Large size.		DCD349, FD115	3
3.131	Obv: 易(=陽)邑 *Yang Yi*.		DCD334	7
3.132	Obv: 于(盂)半 *Yu Ban* (Yu half [*jin*]).	Inscription inverted.	DCD310	7
3.133	Obv: 于(盂) *Yu*.		DCD310	7
3.134-5	Obv: 榆半 *Yu Ban* (Yu [?Ji] half [*jin*]).		DCD354, FD109	7
3.136		Inscription reversed.	DCD354, FD108	7
3.137	Obv: 榆即 *Yu ?Ji* (see **3.138**).	Rev: Plain.	DCD354	7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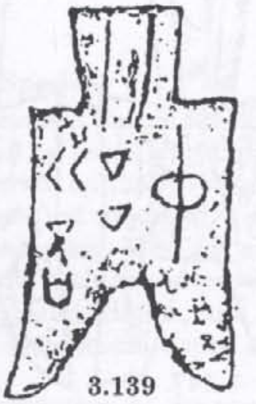
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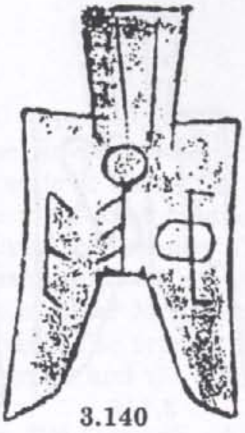
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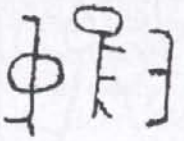
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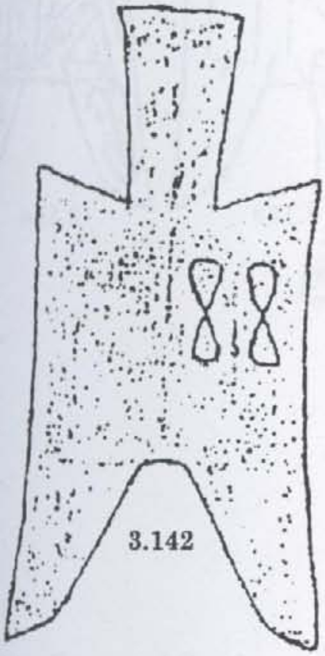
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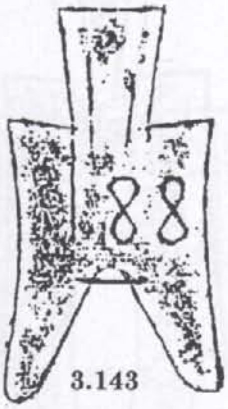
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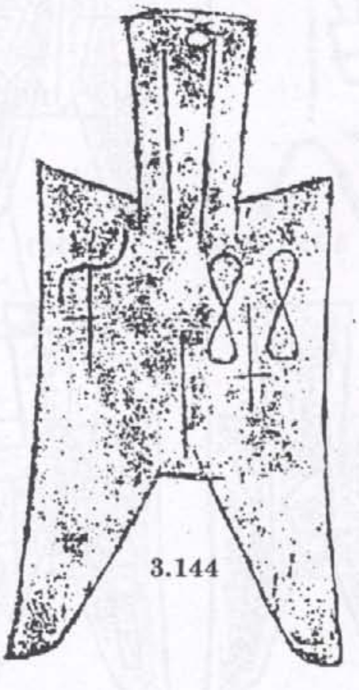
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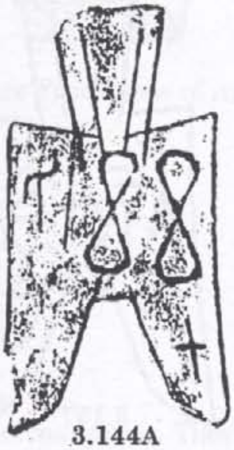
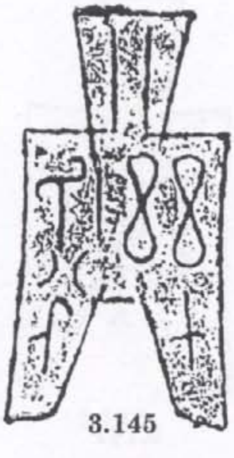

3.144A

Pointed Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

Reverses: Plain or numerals as p. 26 unless otherwise specified.

3.138	Obv: 榆即	*Yu ?Ji*.	Large size. Rev: Plain.	DCD354, FD107	5
	DCD reads this as 榆即 Yu Ji *standing for* 揄次 Yu Ci *in Shansi. Others read it as* 揄鄉(乡) Yu Xiang.				
3.139	Obv: 中都	*Zhong Du*.	Rev: Plain.	DCD316, FD131	7
3.140	Obv: 中陽(阳)	*Zhong Yang*.		DCD317, FD130	7
3.141		Inscription reversed.		DCD317	7
3.142	Obv: 兹	*Zi* [*Shi*].	Large size. Zi clan of central Shanxi.	DCD337, FD125	9
3.143			Small size.	DCD337, FD128	5
3.144	Obv: 兹氏	*Zi Shi*.	Large size.	DCD338	5
3.144A			Small size.	DCD338	7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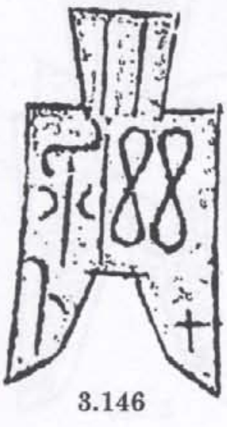
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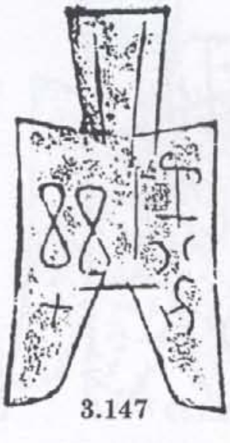
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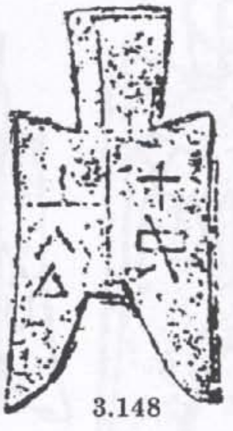
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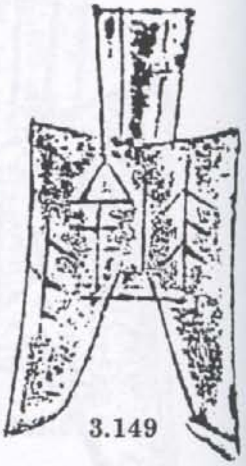
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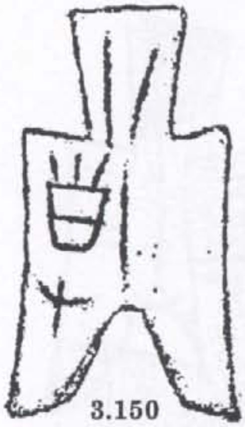
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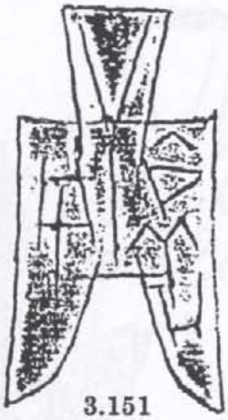
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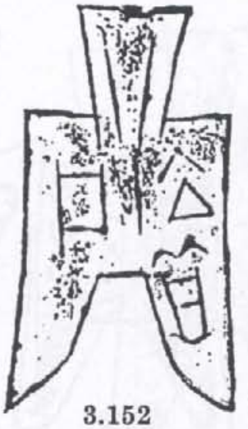
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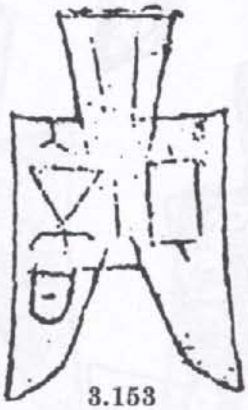
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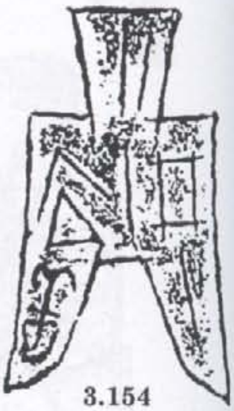
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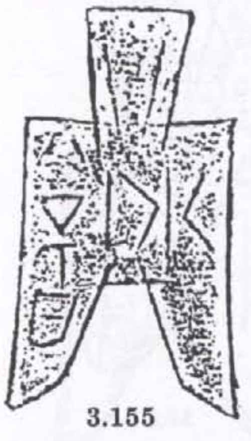
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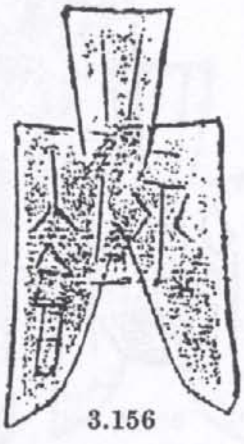
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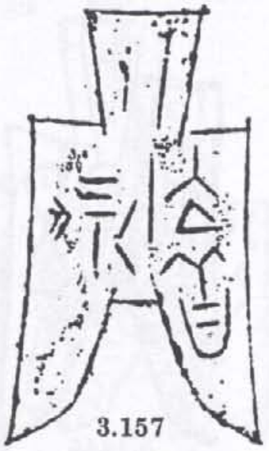

3.157

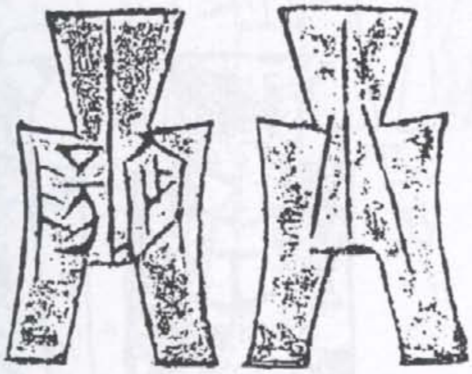
Pointed Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).
Reverses: Plain or numerals as p. 26 unless otherwise specified.

3.145-6	Obv: 兹氏半 *Zi Shi Ban* (Zishi half [*jin*]).	DCD338, FD126	10
3.147	Inscription reversed.	DCD338, FD127	10
3.148	Undeciphered.	DCD362	6
3.149	" Possibly *Da Yin* see **3.63**.	DCD362	6
3.150	"	DCD362	
3.151-4	Variously read as 商城 *Shang Cheng*, 商丘 *Shang Qiu*, or 襄城 *Xiang Cheng*.	DCD362, FD142,3	10
3.155-7	Possibly 商平 *Shang Ping*.	DCD363	8

Type 3. 方足布 Square Foot Spades.

Square feet, square crutch. A central line on the obverse. Reverses are normally only three lines, apart from on spades produced by some mints in the state of Zhao that also produced pointed foot spades. These have numerals on the reverse. The mints that produced square foot spades are more numerous than those that produced the pointed foot spades. Their weights are compatible with the half *jin* denomination. They are associated with the states of Han, Zhao, Liang, Zhou, and Yan. Their find spots include the provinces of Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Hebei, Shansi, Shaanxi, Shandong, Jiangsu, Anhui, Henan, and Zhejiang. The type is no doubt contemporary with the pointed foot spades; some mints issued both types, and the two are found together in hoards.

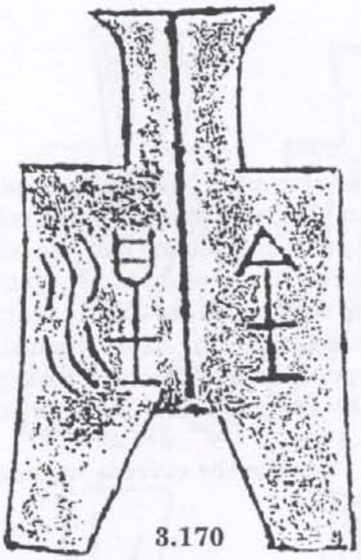
Older sources will read an inscription, as, for example, 梁邑 *Liang Yi*, while the current reading is 梁阝 *Liang*. The radical 阝 is merely a contraction of 邑 *yi*, a city.



Square Foot Spade of Anyang.

Sharp Cornered Spades.

The first six specimens form a distinct sub-series. They differ slightly from the normal type as they have small triangular projections on the handle. The inscriptions of the three larger types include the characters 金 *jin* and 涅 *nie*. While *nie* was the name of a river in Henan, the character cannot be readily construed as part of a place name, as it found in conjunction with other place names such as Lu Shi and Yu. According to the *Fang Yan* (an ancient book on dialects), *nie* meant the same as 化 *hua*, money or coin. Thus the characters *jin nie* mean "metal coin". The weights of the larger coins seem slightly higher than the 14 grams of the 釿 *jin* standard. Their find spots correspond with the states of Liang and Han.



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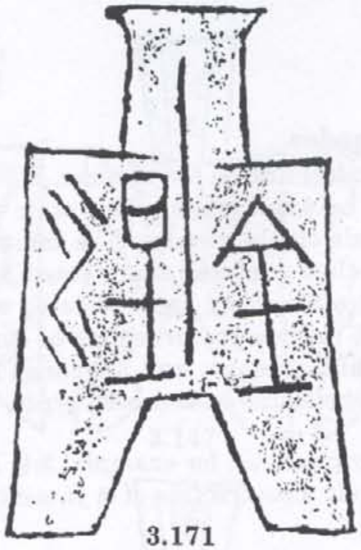

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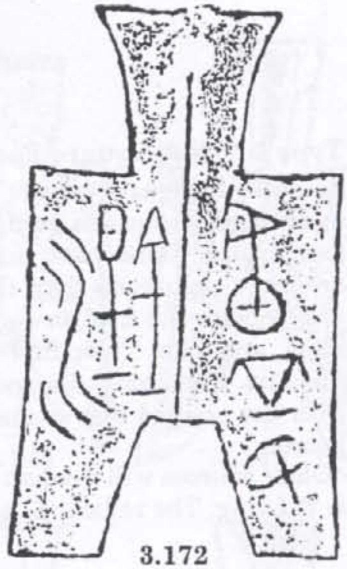

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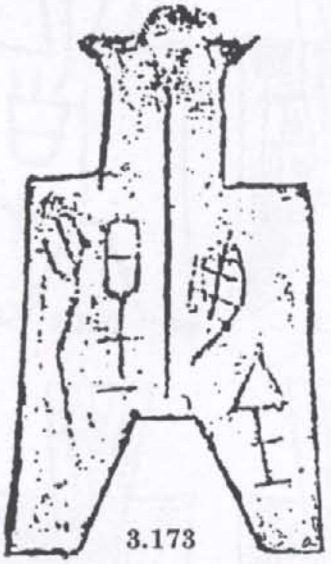

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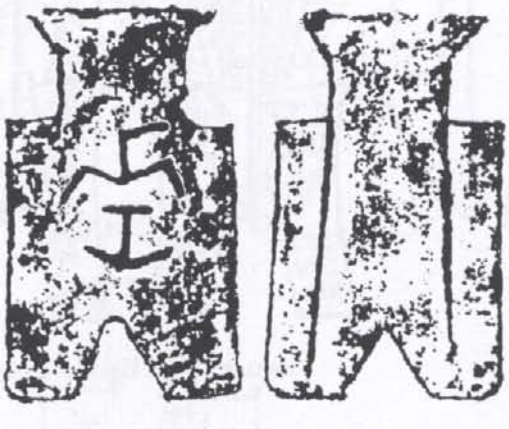

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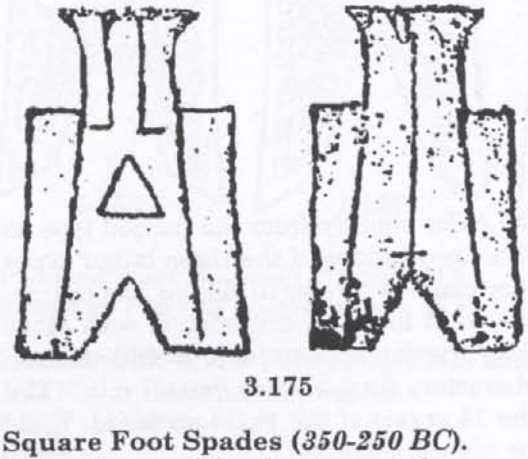


3.175

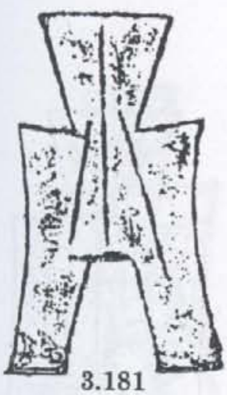
A hoard found in 1981, near Hebi in N. Henan, consisted of:

3,537 *Gong* spades
3 Anyi Arched Foot spades
8 Liang *Dang Lie* spades
18 Liang square foot spades
1,180 *Yuan* round coins
contained in three clay jars.

Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

Sharp Cornered Spades (see p. 35).

3.170-1	Obv: 金涅	*Jin Nie.*	Rev: Plain.	DCD225, FD284	4
3.172	Obv: 廬(庐)氏 金涅	*Lu Shi Jin Nie.*	Rev: Plain.	DCD226, FD285	2
3.173	Obv: 俞金涅金	*Yu Jin Nie.*	Rev: Plain.	DCD226, FD286	2
3.174	Obv: Usually read as 垂 *Chui.*		Rev: Plain/numbers.	DCD228, FD281	8
3.175	Obv: Usually read as 公 *Gong.*		Rev: Plain/numbers.	DCD227, FD282	8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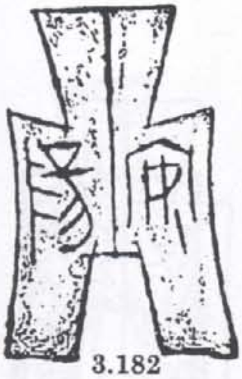
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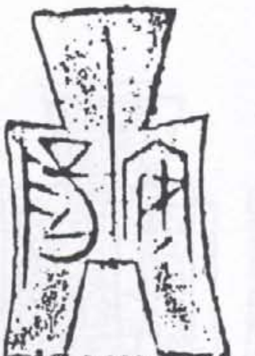
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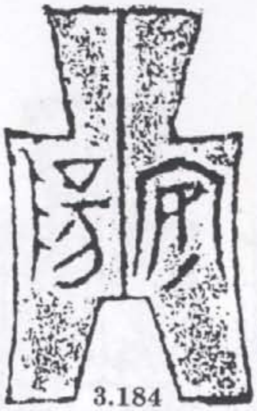
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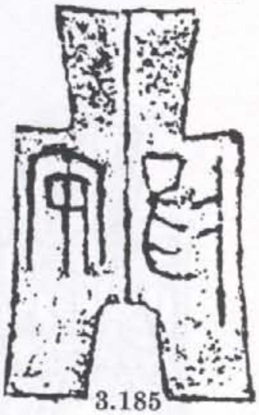
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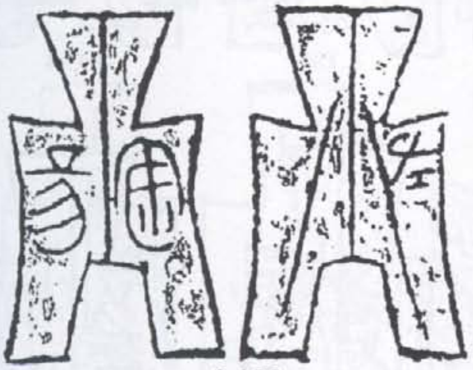
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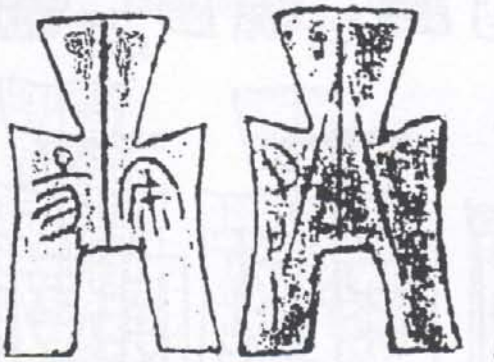
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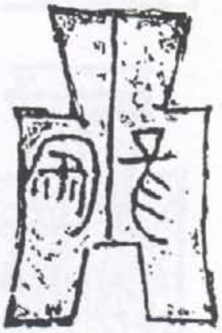
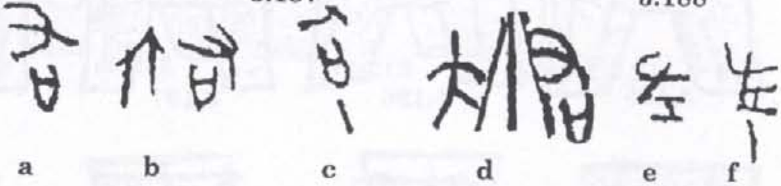
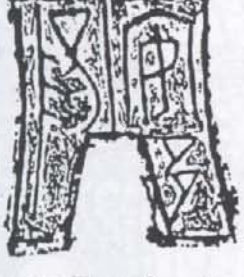

3.188

3.186 reverses:



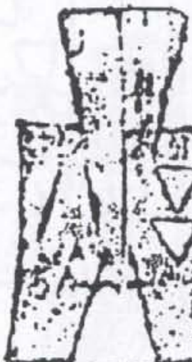

3.189

Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

3.181	Obv: Plain.		10
Obv: 安陽(阳) *An Yang.*			
3.182-3	Small size.	DCD250, FD16, S13-27	11
3.184	Large size. Cf **3.217**.	FD161	9
3.185	Inscription reversed.	FD162	9
Rounded *Yang,* also read as Yang An or 匋陽 *Tao Yang.*			
3.186-7	Rev: Numbers as p.26.	FD167	11
Revs also:	**a:** 右 *You* (right). **b:** 右六 *You liu* (right, six). **c:** 右十 *You shi* (right, ten). **d:** 右大 *You da* (right, large). **e:** 左 *Zuo* (left). **f:** 左十 *Zuo shi* (left, ten).		
3.188	Inscription reversed.	FD172	10
3.189	Obv: 安陽(阳)邑 *An Yang Yi.*	DCD289	7

*In the Warring States period, there was an East An Yang in Hebei, and a West An Yang near Baotou in Inner Mongolia. Both passed to Zhao around 300 BC. Moulds for An Yang coins like **3.181-3** have been found at the Baotou site. **3.184-5** appear to be the work of another mint.*

*There was another An Yang in the State of Yan. The control marks on the reverses of **3.186-7** are similar to those found on the Ming knives of the State of Yan.*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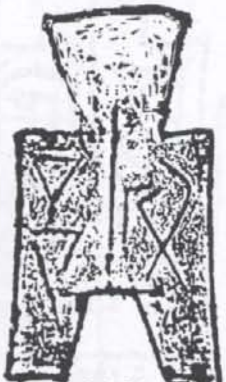
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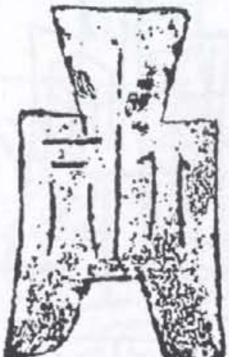
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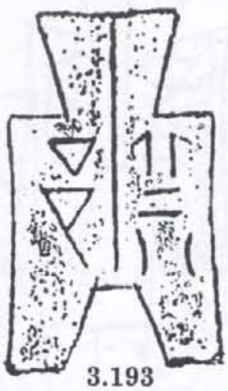
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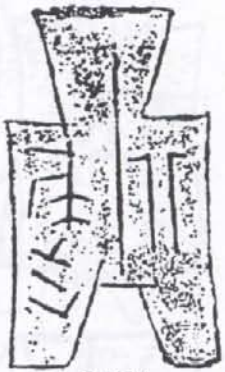
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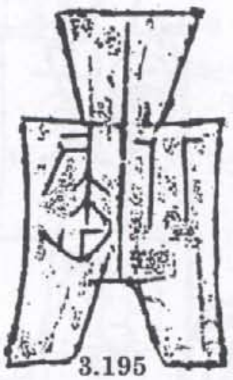
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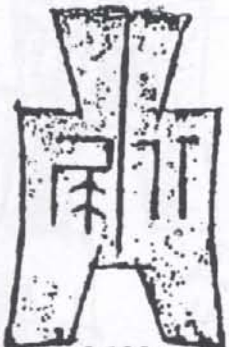
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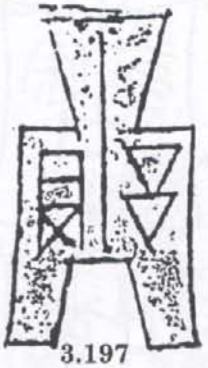
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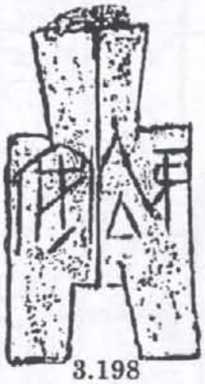
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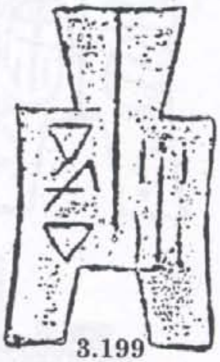
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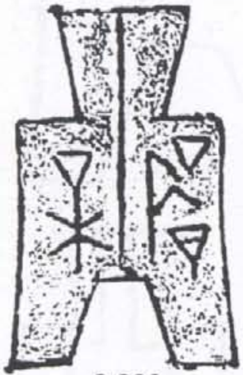
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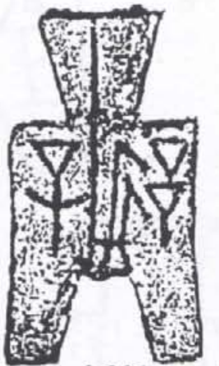
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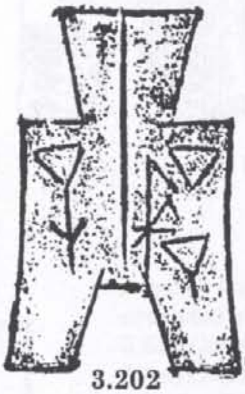
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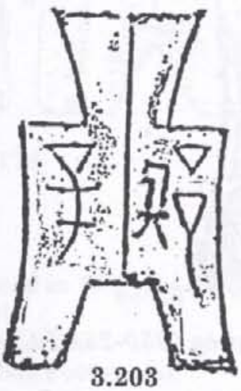
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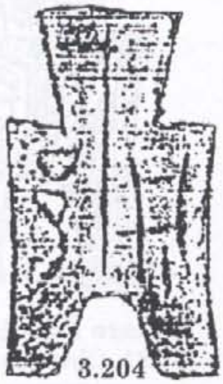
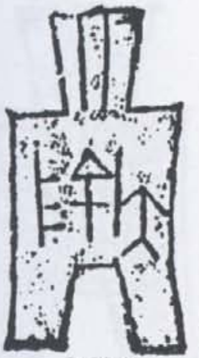

3.204

Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

		State:		
3.190	Obv: 八邑 *Ba Yi.*		DCD297	7
3.191	Obv: 阪 *Ban* = 阪泉 *Bao Quan.*	Zhao.	DCD254	6
3.192	Obv: 北亓(其) *Bei Qi.*	Zhao.	DCD246	7
3.193	Obv: 北亓邑 *Bei Qi Yi.*	Han.	DCD280, FD219	8
3.194	Obv: 北屈 *Bei Qu.*	Zhao.	DCD246	7
3.195	Rev: 七 *Qi* (seven).		DCD246	6
3.196	*Qu* abbreviated.		DCD246, FD234	8
3.197	Obv: 貝(贝)邑 *Bei Yi.*		DCD271	6
3.198	Obv: 𨱍安 *Chang An.*	Zhao.	DCD266, FD229	6
3.199	Obv: 長(长)水 *Chang Shui.*		DCD279	8
3.200	Obv: 長(长)辛 *Chang Xin.*		DCD280	7
3.201-3	Obv: 長(长)子 *Chang Zi.*	Zhao.	DCD258, FD222	10
3.204	Obv: 郕 *Cheng.*	Zhao.	DCD255	6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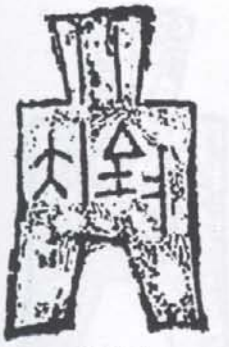
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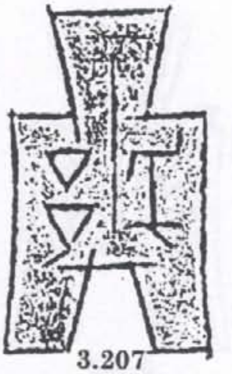
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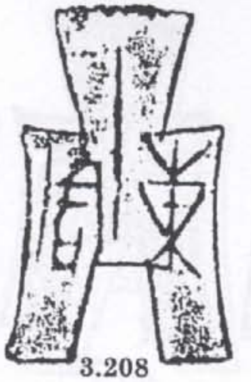
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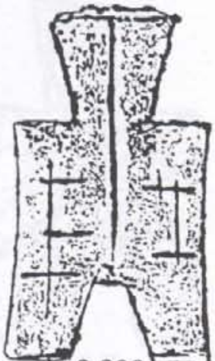
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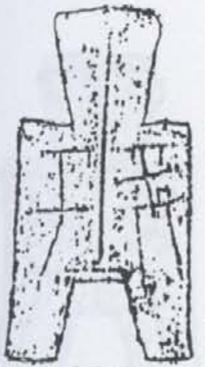
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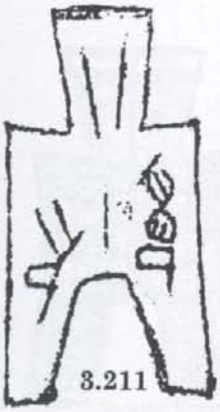
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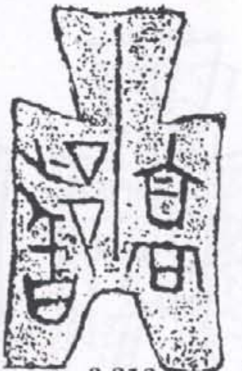
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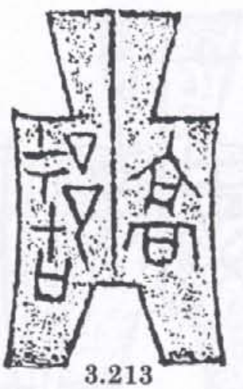
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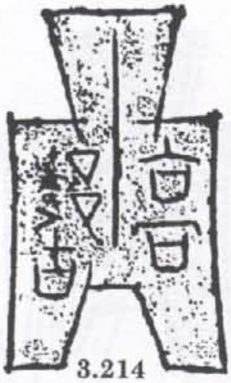
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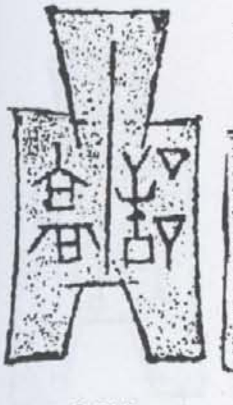
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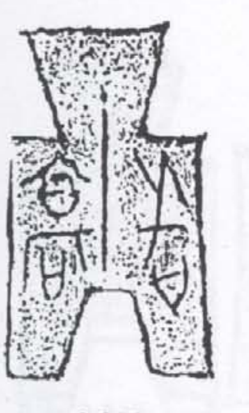
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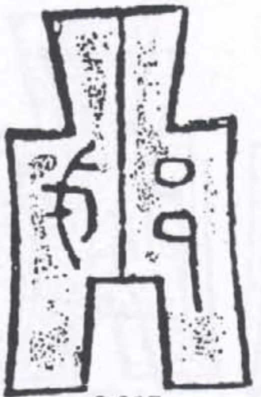
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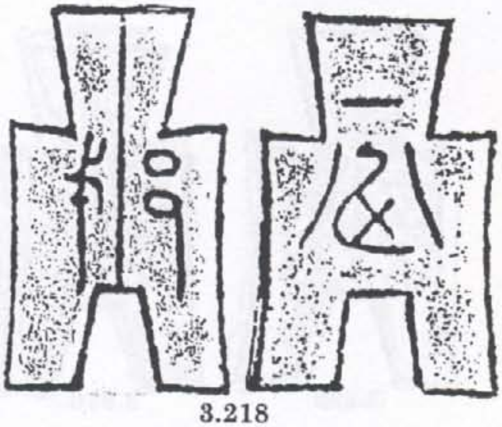
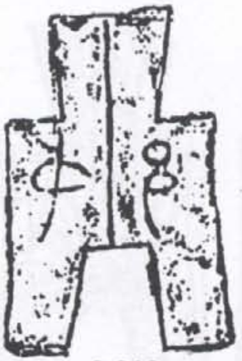

3.218

Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

		State:		
3.205	Obv: 大陰(阴) *Da Yin.* Rev: Numbers. Cf **3.63**.	Zhao.	DCD238, FD253	9
3.206	Obv: 大陰(阴) *Da Yin.* Inscription reversed. Cf **3.62**.	Zhao.	DCD238, FD254	8
3.207	Obv: 邸 *Di.* Also read as 氏邑 *Shi Yi.*		DCD298, FD249	8
3.208	Obv: 東(东)周 *Dong Zhou* (Eastern Zhou).	Zhou.	DCD292	6
3.209	Obv: :𡉚 (= 封) *Feng.* Possibly 王氏 *Wang Shi.*	Liang.	DCD231	7
3.210	Obv: 奉氏 *Feng Shi.*	Liang.	DCD231	7
3.211	Obv: 膚(肤)虒 *Fu Yi.*	Zhao.	DCD267	6
3.212-4	Obv: 高都 *Gao Du.*	Liang.	DCD233, FD243	8
3.215-6	Inscription reversed.		FD244	8
3.217-8	Obv: 郲 *Ge.* Rev: 一半 *Yi Ban* (One half).	Zhao/Han.	DCD247, FD188	9

The greater weight (11-14 grams) of the Ge spade suggests that the "half" refers to some unspecified local unit.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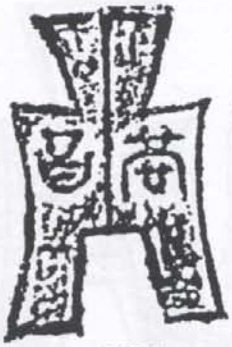
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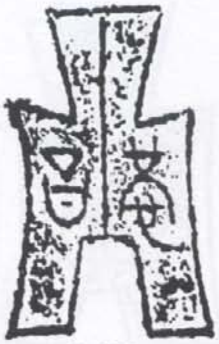
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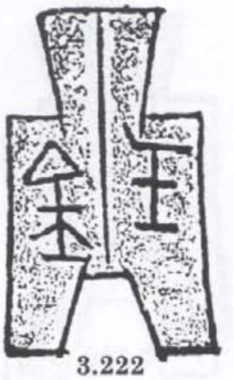
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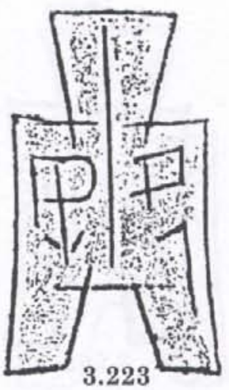
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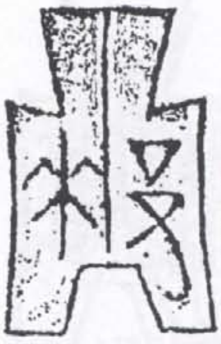
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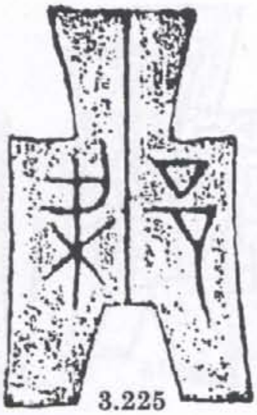
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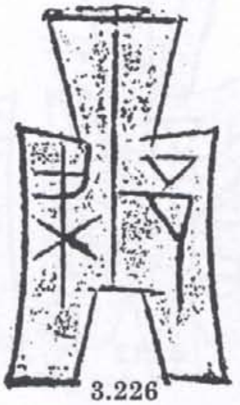
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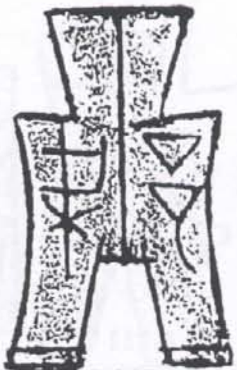
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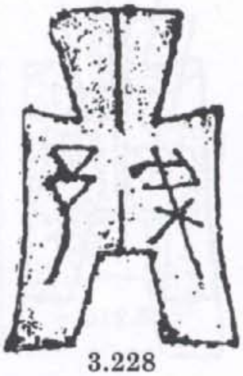
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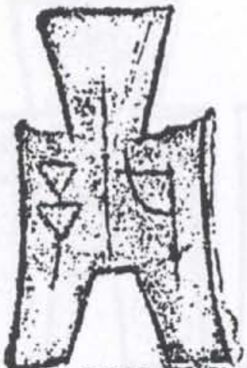
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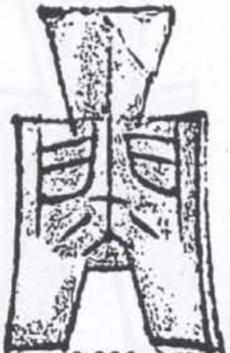
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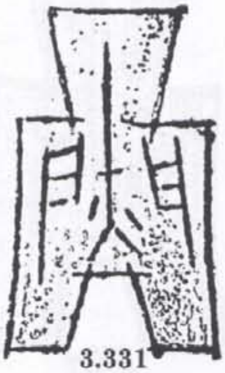
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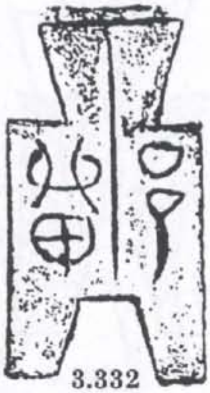
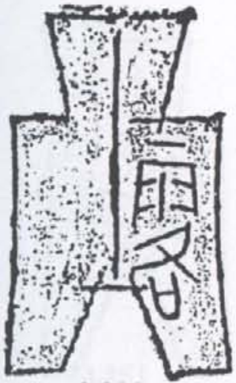

3.332

Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

				State:		
3.219	Obv: 郏	*Ge.*	Rev: Plain.	Zhao.	DCD247, FD189	9
3.220-1	Obv: 恭昌	*Gong Chang*. Also read as 益昌 *Yi Chang*.		Yan.	DCD290, FD173	9
3.222	Obv: 金氏	*Jin Shi*. For 陰氏 *Yin Shi?*		Han.	DCD279	7
3.223	Obv: 咎奴	*Jiu Nu.*		Zhao.	DCD255, FD157	10
3.224	Obv: 郲	*Lai.*		Han.	DCD279, FD258	8
3.225	Obv: 鄹	*Liang.*	Large size.	Liang.	DCD234, S33	10
3.226-7			Normal size.		FD184, S32	11
3.228-9			Inscription reversed.		FD185	11

According to the Bamboo Annals, in 361 BC, King Hui of Liang moved the capital to Liang (present day Kai Feng).

3.330-1	Obv: 閵(藺)	*Lin.*		Zhao.	DCD262, S38, FD246	11
3.332	Obv: 鄮	*Liu.*		Zhou.	DCD294	7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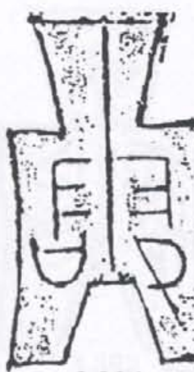
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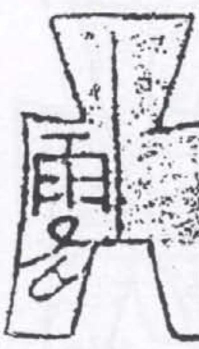
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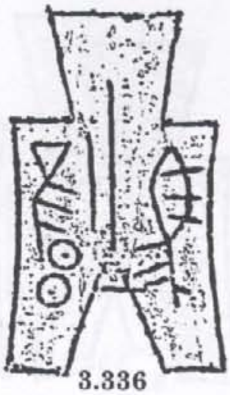
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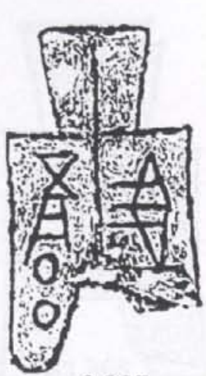
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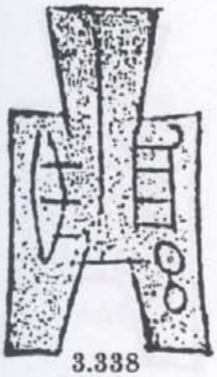
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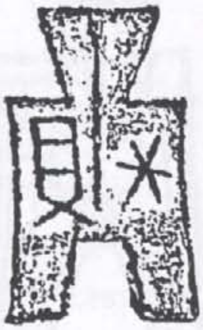
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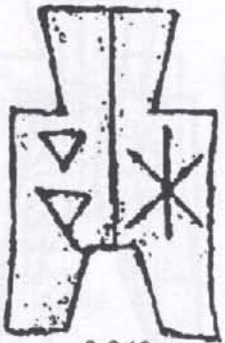
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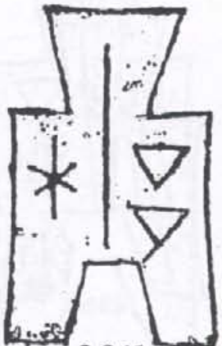
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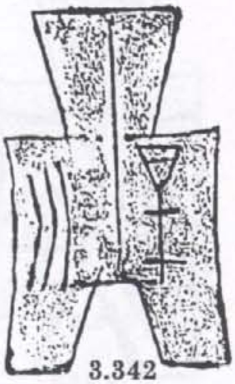
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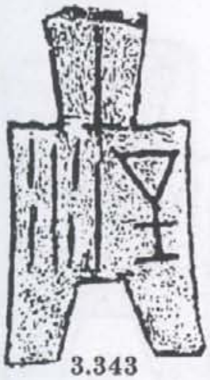
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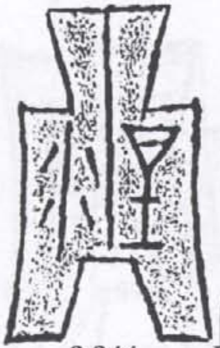
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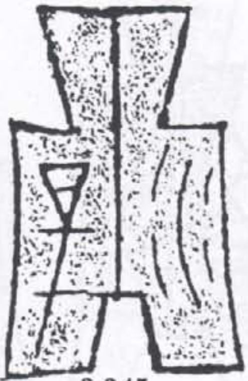
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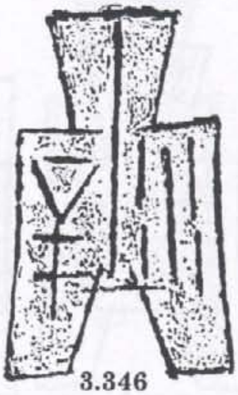
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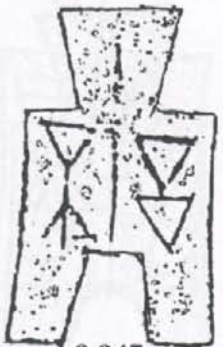
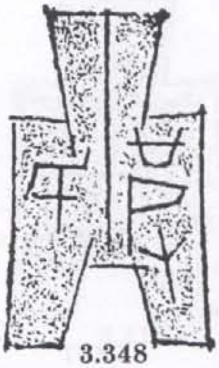

3.347

Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

		State:		
3.333	Obv: 䨞(=露) *Lu* right.	Han.	DCD284, FD155	9
3.334	centre.		DCD284, FD154	9
3.335	left.		DCD284, FD156	9
3.336-7	Obv: 馬(马)雍 *Ma Yong*. Rev: Various numbers.		DCD299	8
3.338	Inscription reversed.		DCD299	8

Other readings have been made.

3.339	Obv: 木貝(贝) *Mu Bei*.		DCD297, FD261	6
3.340	Obv: 𣏌 *Mu* or 木邑 *Mu Yi*.		DCD297, FD187	8
3.341	Inscription reversed.		DCD297, FD186	8
3.342-4	Obv: 涅 *Nie*.	Han.	DCD281, FD225	10
3.345-6	Inscription reversed.		DCD281, FD226	10
3.347	Obv: 坯 *Pi*.	Liang.	DCD230	7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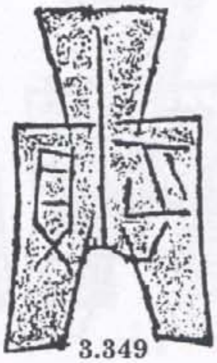
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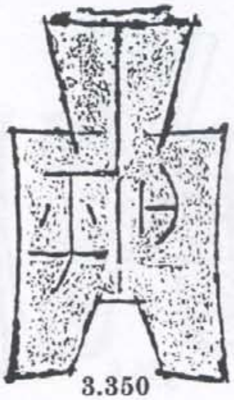
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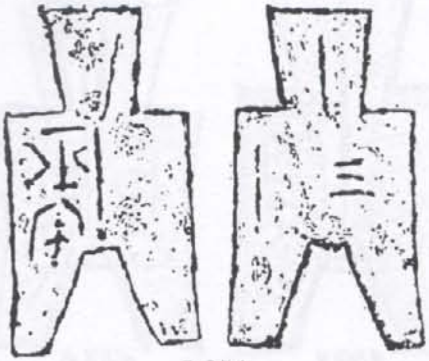
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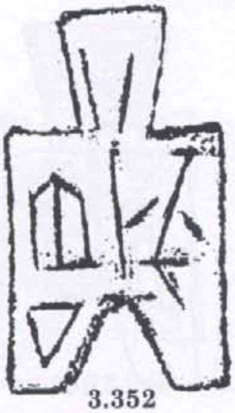
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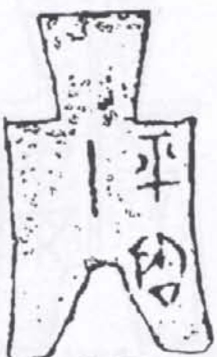
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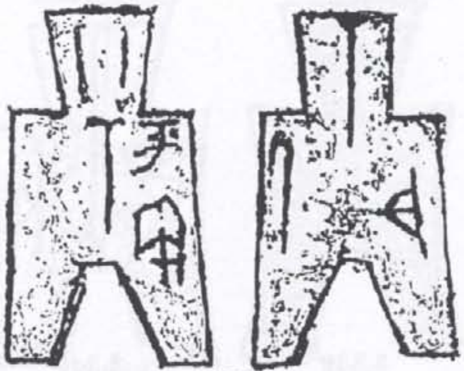
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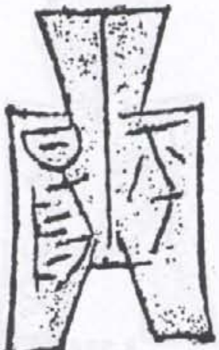
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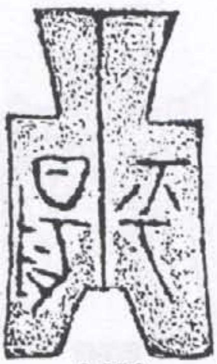
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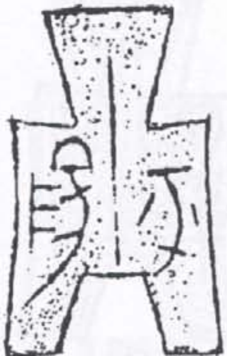
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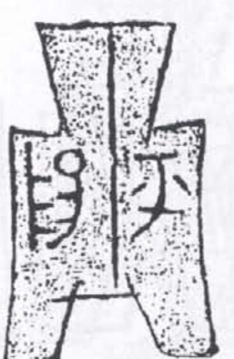
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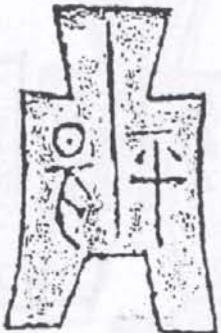
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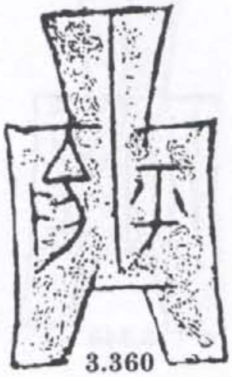

3.360

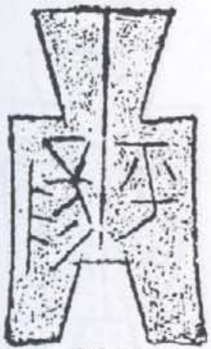
Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

			State:		
3.348	Obv: 皮氏	*Pi Shi.* Pi clan of W.W. Shanxi	Liang.	DCD229, FD211	10
3.349	Obv: 平貝(贝) *Ping Bei.*		Zhao.	DCD241, FD262	7
3.350	Obv: 平氏	*Ping Shi.*	Han.	DCD276	7
3.351	Obv: 平陶	*Ping Tao.* Rev: Various numerals.	Zhao.	DCD242, FD257	9
3.352	Inscription right and left.				7
3.353	Inscription right.				7
3.354	Rev: Undeciphered.			FD256	9

Also read as 平周 Ping Zhou – *with reason, see* ***3.102***.

3.355-60 Obv: 平陽(阳) *Ping Yang.* Liang or Zhao. DCD242, FD158, S7-12 11

Different forms of the 日 *of* yang.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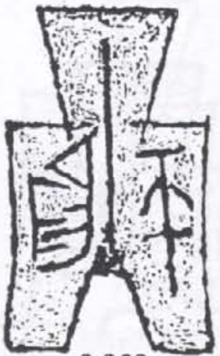
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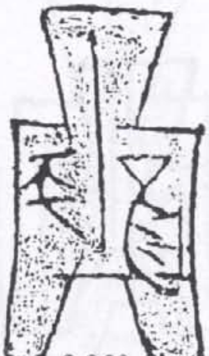
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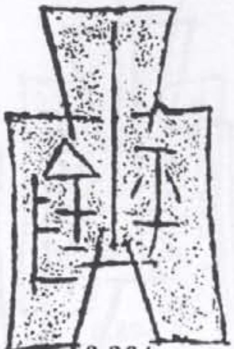
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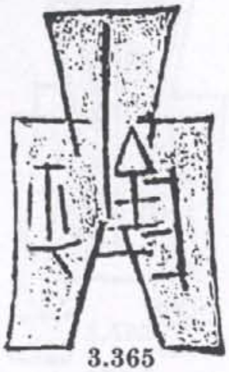
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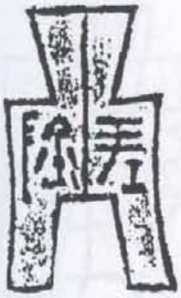
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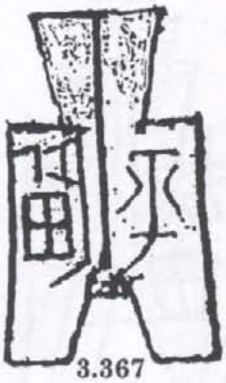
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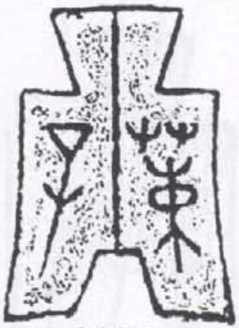
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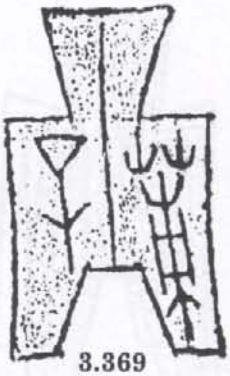
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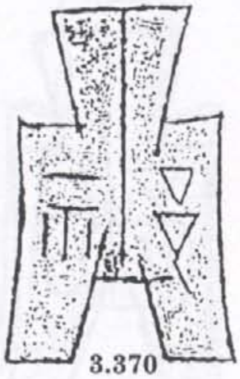
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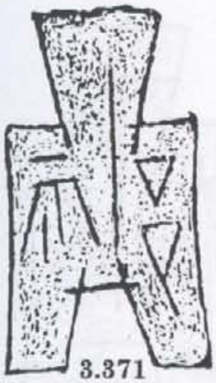
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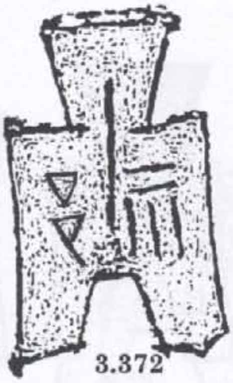
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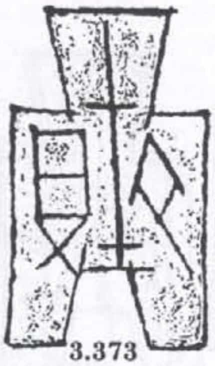
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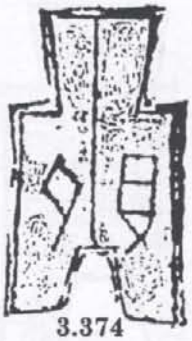
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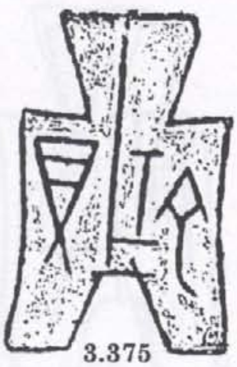
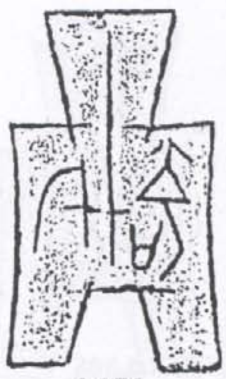

3.375

Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

		State:		
3.361-2	Obv: 平陽(阳) *Ping Yang.*	Liang or Zhao.	DCD242, FD168, S7-12	11
3.363	Inscription reversed.			10
3.364	Obv: 平陰(阴) *Ping Yin.*	Zhou.	DCD292, FD180	10
3.365	Inscription reversed.		FD181	9
3.366	Obv: 坪陰(阴) *Ping Yin.*	Yan.	DCD289, FD178	10
3.367	Obv: 平备(=原) *Ping Yuan.*	Zhao.	DCD242, FD220	6
3.368-9	Obv: 莆子 *Pu Zi.*	Liang.	DCD232, FD221	10
3.370-1	Obv: 祁 *Qi.*	Zhao.	DCD253, FD201	10
3.372	Inscription reversed.		FD202	8
3.373	Obv: 齊貝(齐贝) *Qi Bei?*	Han?.	DCD261, FD230, S35	10
3.374	Inscription reversed.		FD231~	8
3.375	Apparently the same.			8

Qi Bei *is the traditional reading of this inscription. It has also been read as* 貝丘 Bei Qiu *or* Qiu Bei. *DCD includes the central line and cross-strokes as part of the inscription (separated out in **3.375**) and reads it as* 旻匬 Bei? Yu *which is taken as standing for* Yu Ji, *as **3.138**. This seems forced.*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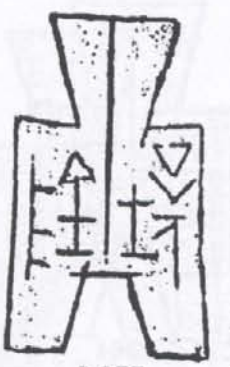
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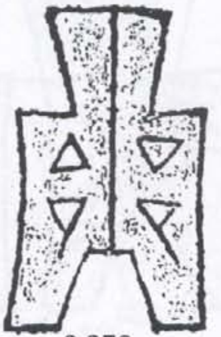
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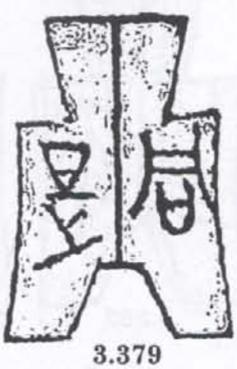
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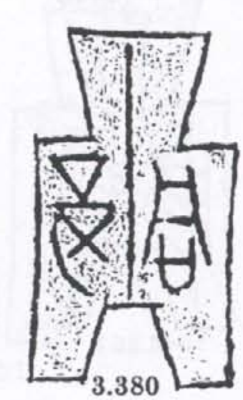
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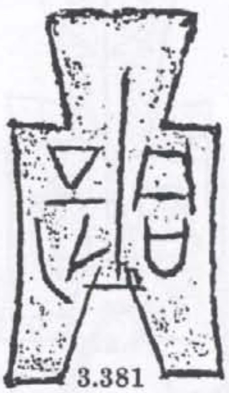
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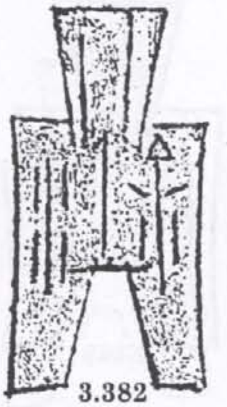
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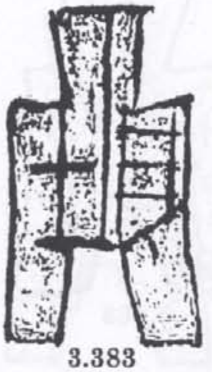
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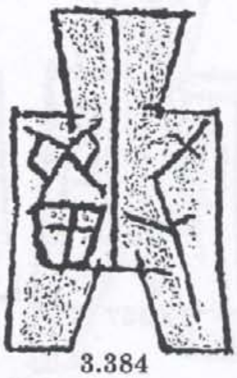
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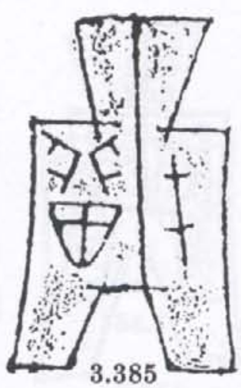
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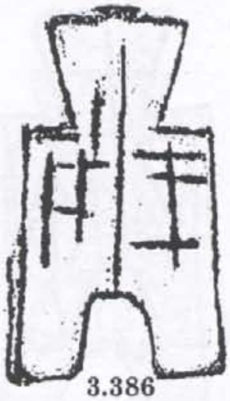
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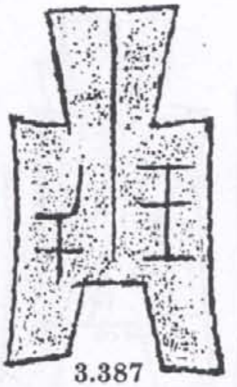
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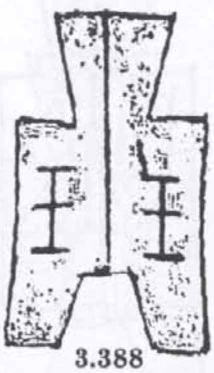
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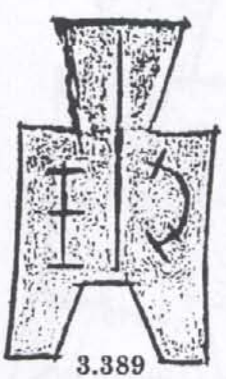
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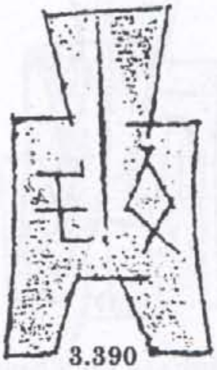
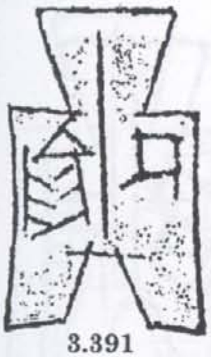

3.390

Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

			State:		
3.376	Obv: 奇氏	*Qi Shi.*	Liang.	DCD231	8
3.377	Obv: 壤陰(阴)	*Rang Yin.*	Liang.	DCD238, FD182	9
3.378	Obv: 邰	*Tai.* For 邰陽 *Tai Yang.*	Liang.	DCD232, FD255	8
3.379-81	Obv: 同是	*Tong Shi.*	Zhao.	DCD249, FD241,2	9
3.382	Obv: 涂	*Tu.*	Zhao.	DCD260	7
3.383	Obv: 土貝(贝)	*Tu Bei.*		DCD295	7
3.384-5	Obv: 屯留	*Tun Liu.*	Han.	DCD274, FD224	10
3.386	Obv: 王城	*Wang Cheng.*	Zhou.	DCD291	6
3.387	Obv: 王氏	*Wang Shi.* Wang clan of S. Shanxi.		DCD291, FD212~	10
3.388	Inscription reversed.			FD213	10
3.389	Obv: 王匀	*Wang Yun.* Possibly 王陽 *Wang Yang.*		DCD296, FD215	9
3.390	Obv: 文氏	*Wen Shi.*		DCD241	7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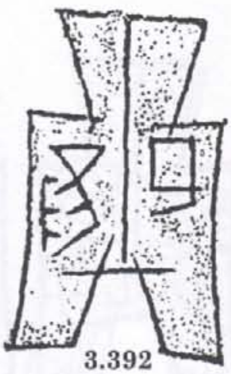
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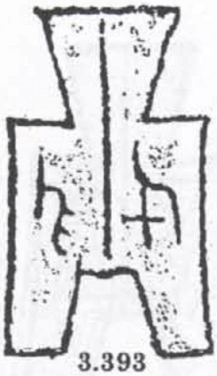
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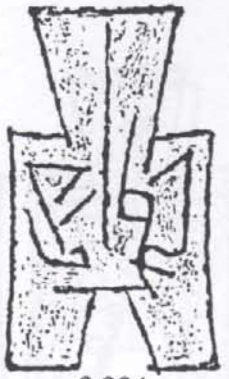
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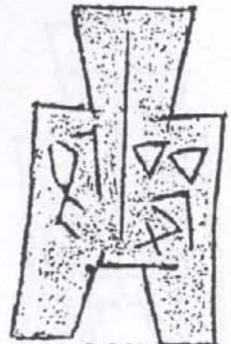
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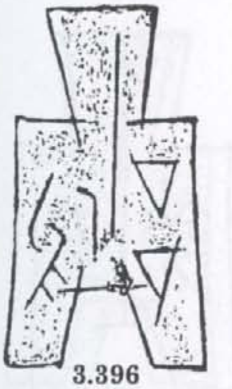
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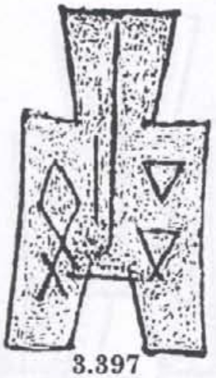
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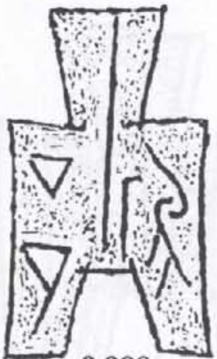
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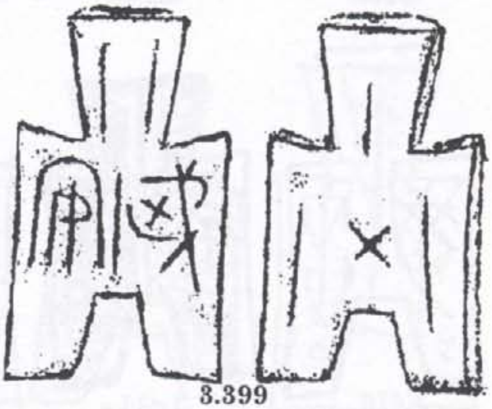
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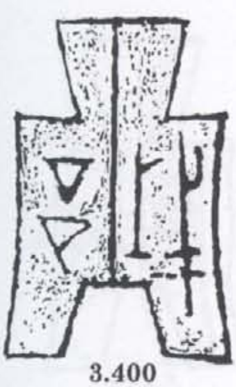
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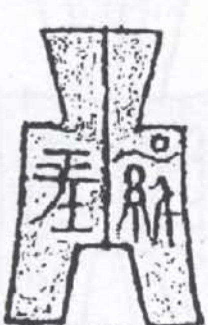
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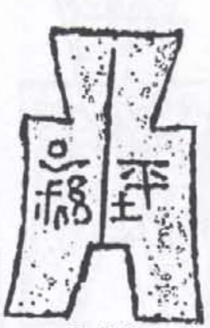
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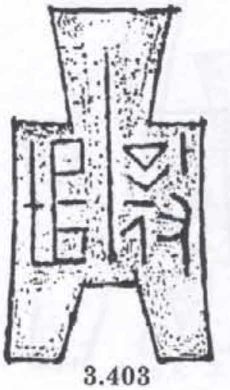
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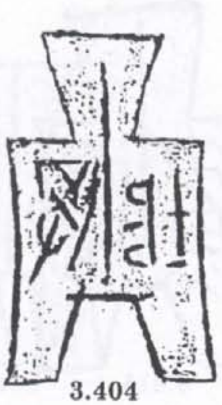
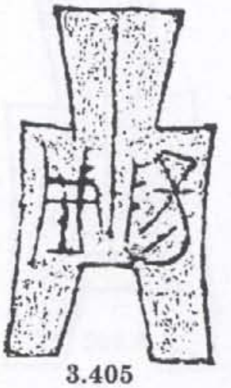

3.404

Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

			State:		
3.391-2	Obv: 文陽(阳)	*Wen Yang.*	Zhao.	DCD241, FD259	8
Other similar coins – various readings.					
3.393	Obv: 烏(乌)氏	*Wu Shi.*	Zhou.	DCD293	7
3.394	Obv: 烏(乌)疋	*Wu Pi.* Probably the same mint as the next.		DCD300	7
3.395	Obv: 烏(乌)疋邑	*Wu Pi Yi.*		DCD300	6
3.396-7	Obv: 鄔(邬)	*Wu.* Rev: Various numerals.	Zhao.	DCD264, FD198	10
3.398		Inscription reversed.		FD200	10
3.399	Obv: 武安	*Wu An.* Rev: 五 *Wu* (Five).	Zhao.	DCD254	0
3.400	Obv: 郕	*Wu Yi.* Also read as 越邑 *Yue Yi.*	Zhao.	DCD259, FD260	8
3.401	Obv: 纕坪	*Xiang Ping.* Rev: 左 *Zuo* (left).	Yan.	DCD290, FD175, S4-6	11
3.402		Inscription reversed.		FD176	11
3.403	Obv: 䍩(襄)垣	*Xiang Yuan.*	Zhao.	DCD269, FD238, S36-7	11
3.404		Inscription reversed		FD237	9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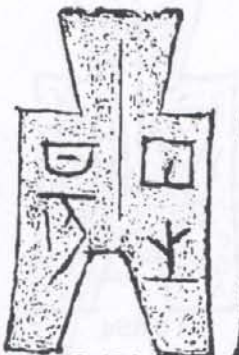
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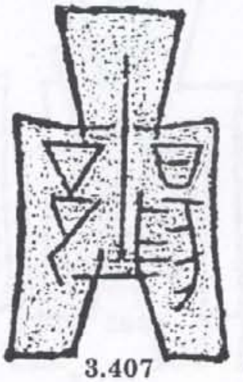
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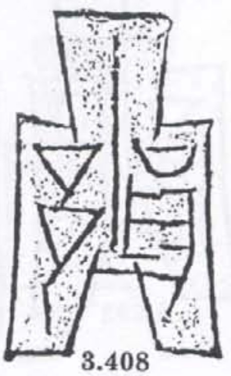
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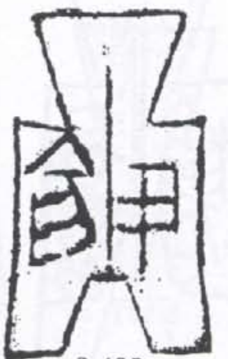
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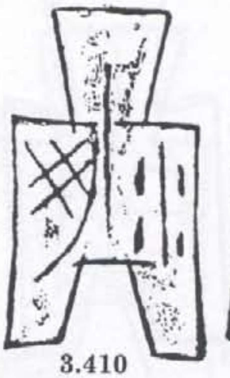
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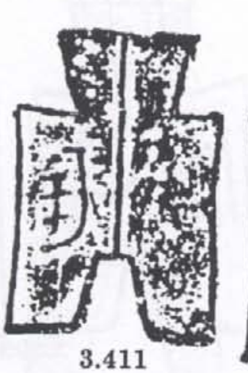
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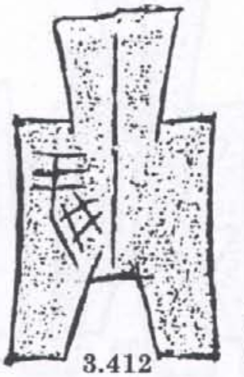
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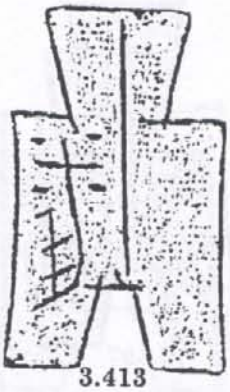
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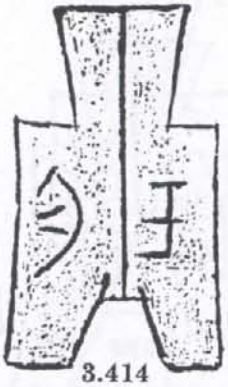
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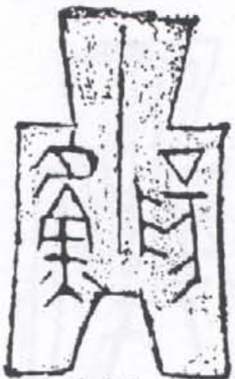
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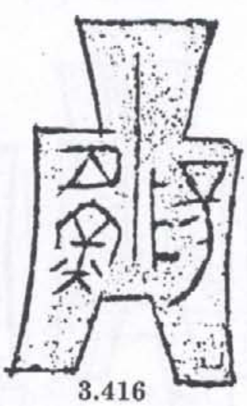
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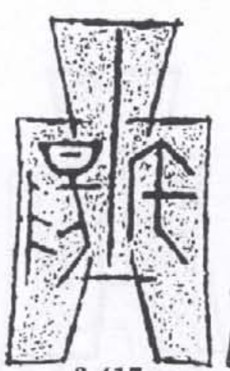
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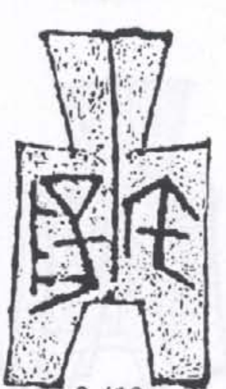
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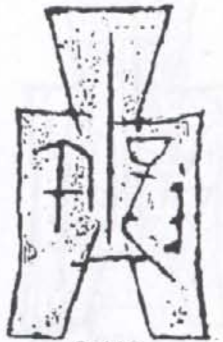
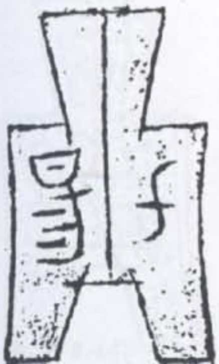

3.419

Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

			State:		
3.405	Obv: 陽(阳)城	*Yang Cheng.*	Han.	DCD282	6
3.406	Obv: 陽(阳)是	*Yang Shi.*	Han.	DCD282	7
3.407-8	Obv: 陽(阳)邑	*Yang Yi.*	Zhao.	DCD265, FD179	10
3.409	Obv: 尹陽(阳)	*Yin Yang.*	Han.	DCD275	7
3.410-3	Obv: 渝	*Yu.*	Liang.	DCD234, FD228	8

Also read as 涿 Zhuo, *state of Yan, but it does not look like a Yan spade. Cf 3.401.*

3.414	Obv: 于匀	*Yu Yun.* (But see 3.389).		DCD294	7
3.415-6	Obv: 虞 (=虞)陽	*Yu Yang.*	Liang.	DCD236, FD177, S30	10
3.417-8	Obv: 宅陽(阳)	*Zhai Yang.*	Han.	DCD277, FD163, S28-9	11
3.419	Inscription reversed.			FD165	10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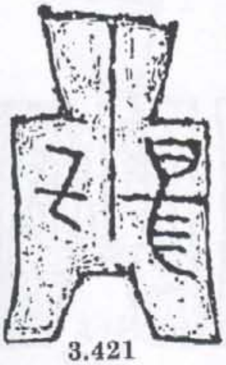
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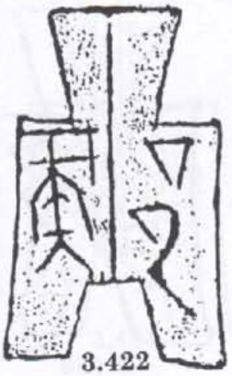
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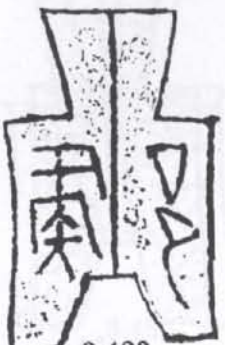
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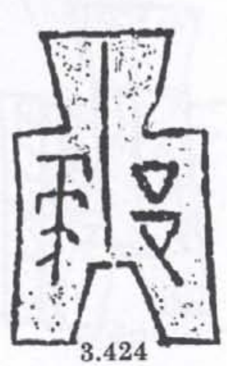
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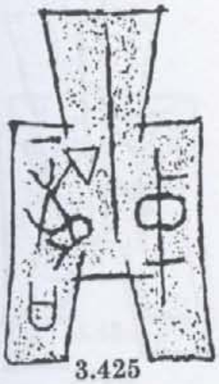
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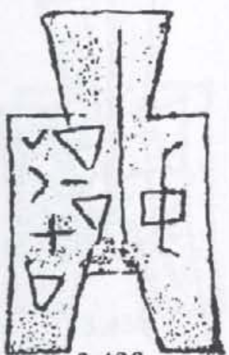
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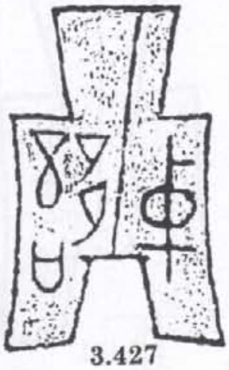
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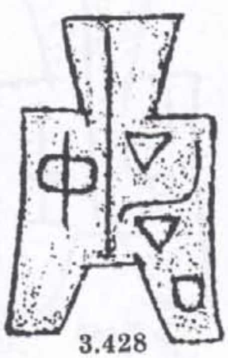
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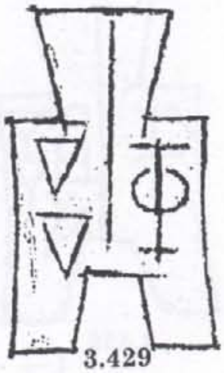
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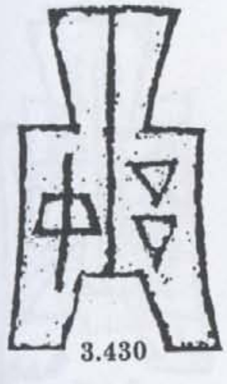
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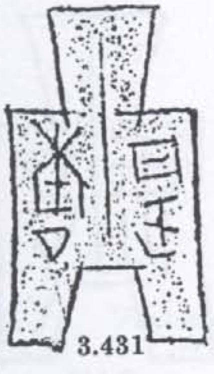
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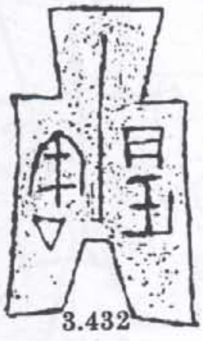
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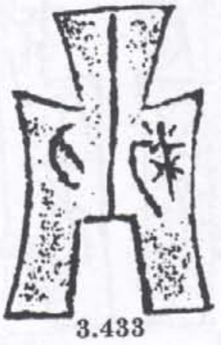
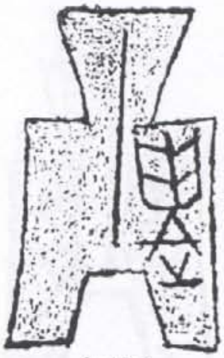

3.433

Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

				State:		
3.420-1	Obv: 乇易			Han.	DCD272, FD164-5	10
Strictly read as Tuo Yi, *but no doubt* Zhai Yang, *as the previous.*						
3.422-4	Obv: 𨞰(戠邑)	*Zhi.*		Zhao.	DCD268, FD195-6	9
3.425-7	Obv: 中都	*Zhong Du.*		Zhao.	DCD239, FD240, S34	11
3.428	Inscription reversed.				FD239	10
3.429	Obv: 中邑	*Zhong Yi.*		Zhao.	DCD250	7
3.430	Inscription reversed.				FD252	8
3.431-2	Obv: 周是	*Zhou Shi.*		Zhou.	DCD293, FD245	8
There are numerous other readings.						
3.433	Obv: 族匕	*Zhu? Bi.*	Spade of Zhu?	Yan?	DCD300	7
Also read as 封化 Feng Hua.						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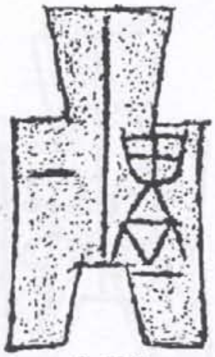
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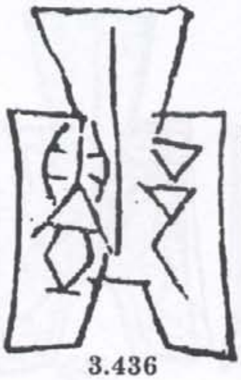
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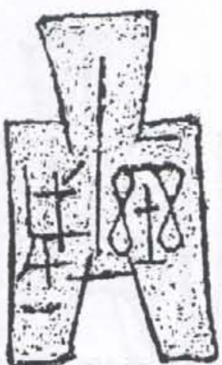
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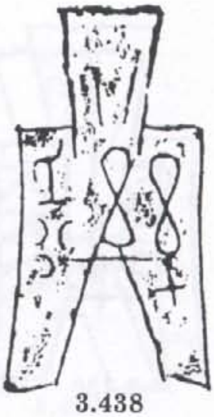
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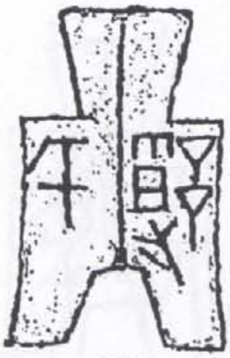
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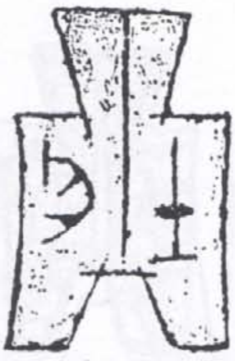
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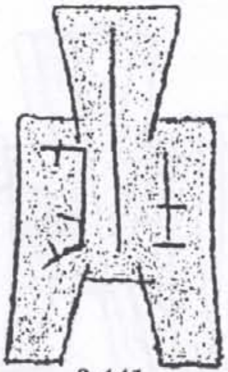
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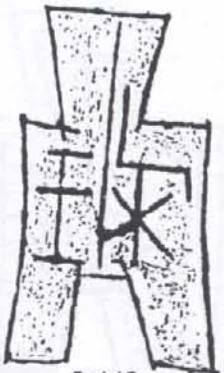
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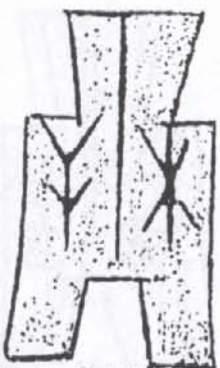
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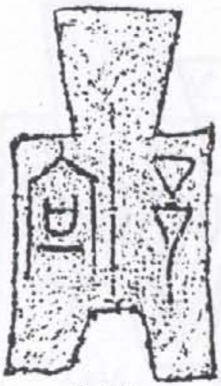
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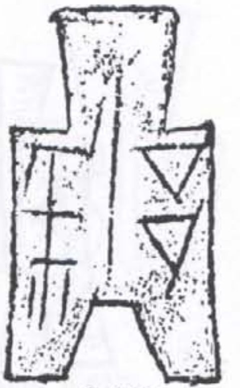
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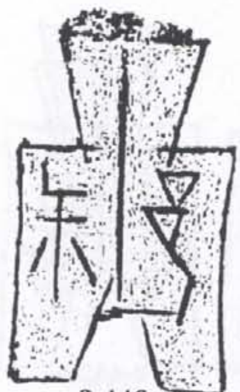
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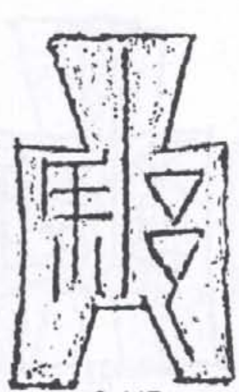
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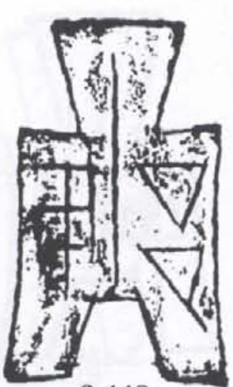
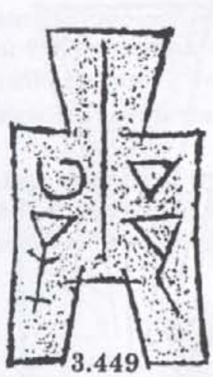

3.448

Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

			State:		
3.434	Obv: 鑄(铸)	*Zhu* right.	Han.	DCD287, FD203	10
3.435	Left: 一 *Yi* (one).				8
3.436	Obv: 鑄(铸)邑	*Zhu Yi*.	Han.	DCD288, FD205	8

DCD says the 鑄 stands for 注, an established place name. Previously read as 豐 Feng.

3.437	Obv: 兹成	*Zi Cheng*. Other readings.	Zhao.	DCD259, FD236	6
3.438	Obv: 兹氏半	*Zi Shi Ban*. Rev: Various numbers. See **3.145**.		Zhao. DCD256	9
3.439	Obv: ? 氏	*? Shi*.		DCD283, FD210	8
3.440-1	Obv: 土陽 *Tu Yang* and 土匀 *Tu Yun* have been proposed. But see **3.389**.			DCD295, FD214	9
3.442	Obv: Undeciphered.			DCD296	8
3.443	Obv: "	木子 *Mu Zi* ?		DCD297	7
3.444	Obv: "	向邑 *Xiang Yi*, State of Han, proposed.		DCD301	6
3.445-6	Obv: "	祁 *Qi*, as **3.370**?		DCD302	11
3.447-8	Obv: "	Possibly the same as the foregoing.		DCD302, FD194	10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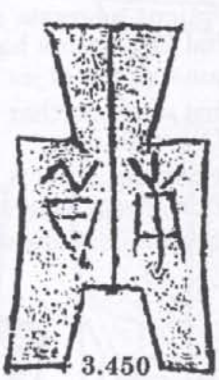
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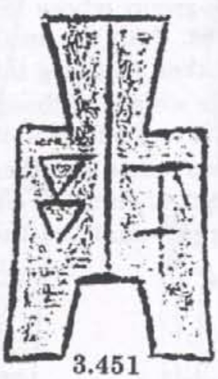
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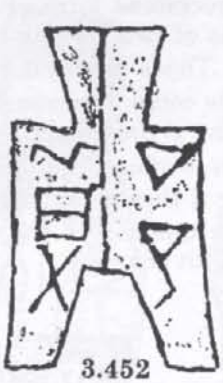
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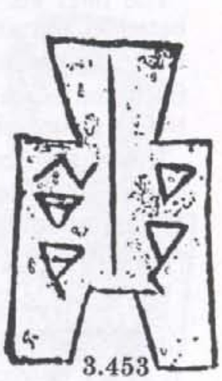
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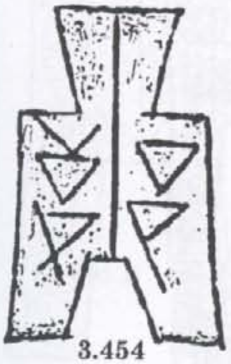
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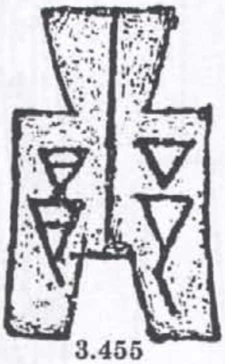
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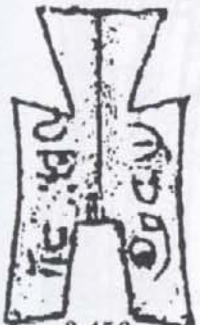
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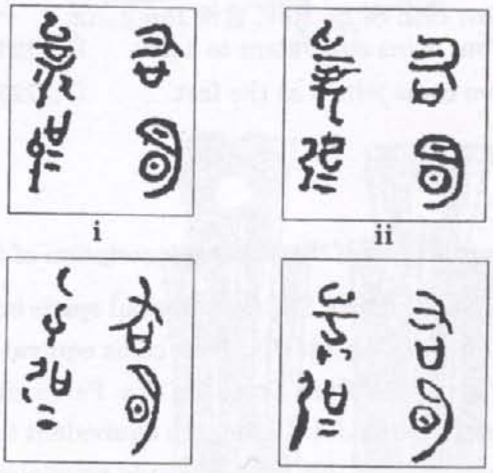
Variations: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Square Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

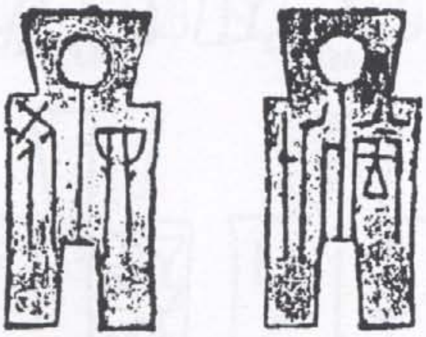
3.449	Obv: Undeciphered.	DCD303, FD183	7
3.450	Obv: "	DCD308	7
3.451	Obv: "	DCD306	7
3.452-5	Obv: 郎 *Lan* and *Zheng* 鄭 have been proposed.	DCD309, FD207	10
3.456	Obv: See below.	DCD288	6

The top right character is 右 *you* (right). The bottom right is the "明 *ming*" found on the Ming knives. 新治 *xin zhi* (new regulations) and 新貨 *xin huo* (new coin) have been proposed for the left hand characters. The shape and size of the coin is typical of those from the State of Yan – perhaps the inscription indicates some sort of relationship with the Ming knife coin.

當忻 *Dang Jin* Spades.

The next six specimens form a sub-group whose inscriptions suggests another equivalence between the units of two trading areas. Both the small and large coins have a character 忻 in their inscription. These is normally taken as being the same as the 釿 *jin* unit found on other flat handled spade coins. However, the weight of these coins suggests that their unit was twice the 14 grams of the 釿 *jin*, so perhaps it was a local unit of the area.

The smaller coin is often found as two joined together at the feet. This is how they were cast, but it is not clear if they were intended to circulate like this. Their weight is between 7 and 8 grams, roughly a quarter of the larger coins, so the inscription indicating that four were equivalent to a 忻 *jin* is logical.



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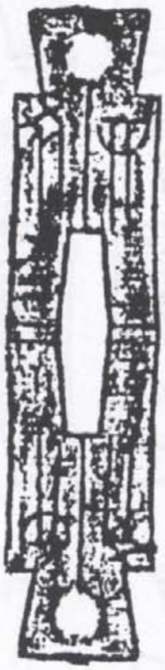


3.469

Square Foot Spades – *Dang Jin* Type (*350-250 BC*).

3.468	Obv: 四比 *Si Bi*. Rev: 當忻 *Dang Jin*. (Four coins equivalent to a *jin*).	DCD276, FD287	4
3.469	Two coins joined at the feet.	DCD276, FD288	4

Many interpretations of the obverse inscription of the larger coin have been proposed:

殊布當十貨 *Shu Bu Dang Shi Huo*. Special spade equivalent to ten *huo*.

扶比當十斤 *Fu Bi Dang Shi Jin*. Four coins equivalent to ten *jin*.

旆(沛) [釒]戔當十斤 *Pei Qian Dang Shi Jin*. Pei [a city in N. Jiangsu] coin equivalent to ten *jin*.

橈比當釿 *Rao Bi Dang Jin*. Large coin equivalent to a *jin*.

殊布當釿 *Shu Bu Dang Jin*. Special spade equivalent to a *jin*.

枎[釒]戔當十斤 *Fu Qian Dang Jin*. Universal coin equivalent to a *jin*.

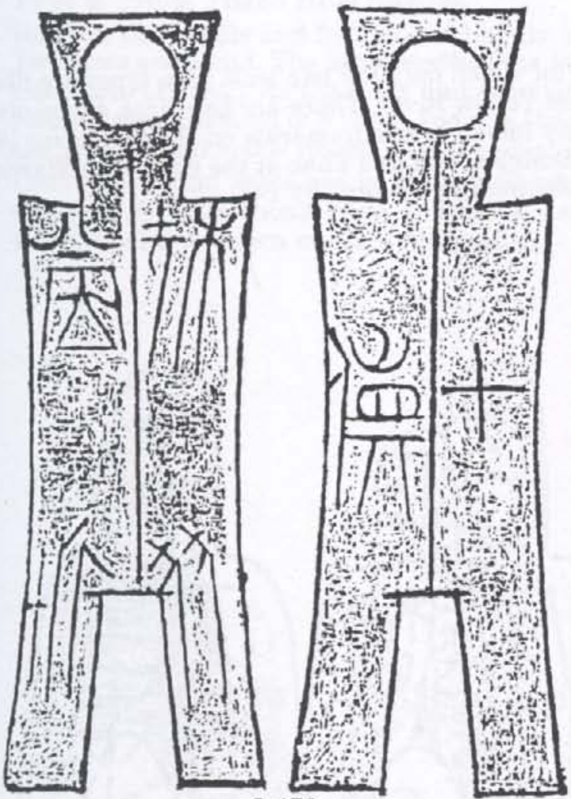
Taking a consensus, the most logical reading is:

旆比當忻 *Pei Bi Dang Jin*. Pei coin equivalent to a *jin*.

The reverse, which is not in dispute, is: 十貨 *Shi Huo* (Ten *huo*).

DCD takes this as meaning that the coin was equivalent to ten Ant Nose money (**1.4**). The weight of normal specimens is around 30 grams. As the Ant Nose coins weight between 3 and 5 grams each, this is not unreasonable. These coins have been found in Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Hubei, Hunan, Anhui, and Shaanxi and Shangdong in Warring States period sites, in one instance together with Ant Nose money. This corresponds to the area held by the State of Chu, with some overlap with the State of Han.

Wang postulated that these coins were issued after the Zhou period, but although they do appear to be later in date than the other flat handled spades, there is no archaeological evidence to support this proposition. On the other hand, they do seem to have been the inspiration for the spades revived by Wang Mang in AD 10 (**9.20** &c).



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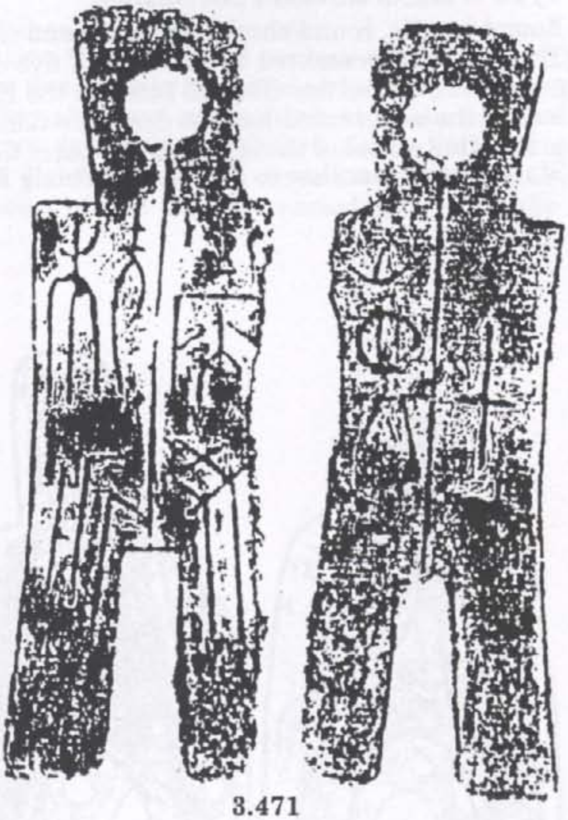

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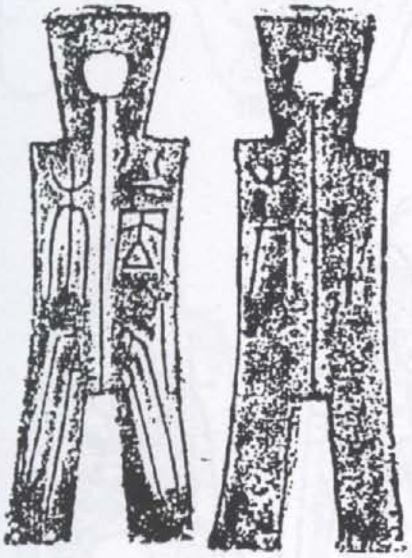
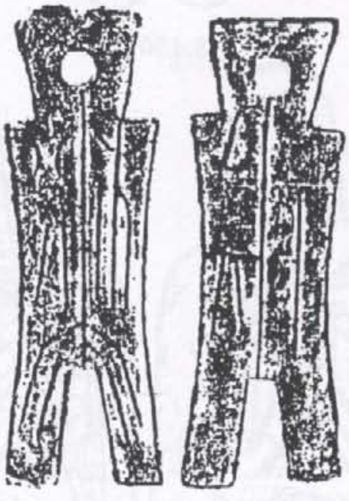


3.472

2/3 Actual size



3.473

Square Foot Spades – *Dang Jin* Type (*350-250 BC*).

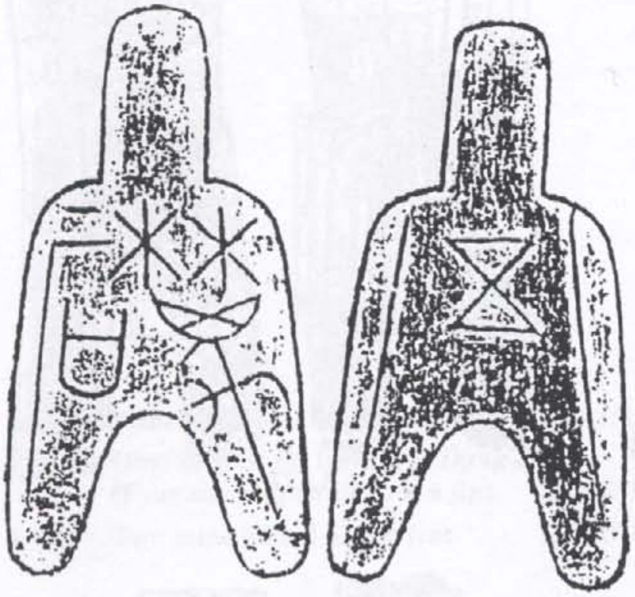
3.470	Obv: 斾比當忻 *Pei Bi Dang Jin.*	Rev: 十貨 *Shi Huo.*	DCD285, FD289	5
3.471	Obv: Top two characters reversed.	”	DCD286	5
3.472	Obv: First character abbreviated.	”	DCD273	5
3.473	Smaller size.	”	DCD273	5

See previous page for a discussion of these inscriptions.

Type 4. 圆足布 Round Foot Spades.

Round handle, round shoulders, and round feet.

This type is represented by the coins of five cities (of which only the two least rare types are illustrated) in present day Shanxi, between the Fen and Yellow River. There are two sizes, the equivalent of the one *jin* and half *jin* denominations. They have various numerals on their reverses (see p. 26). One school of thought ascribes them to the States of Qin and Zhao at the end of the Warring States period; another to the State of Zhong Shan during the 4th century BC.



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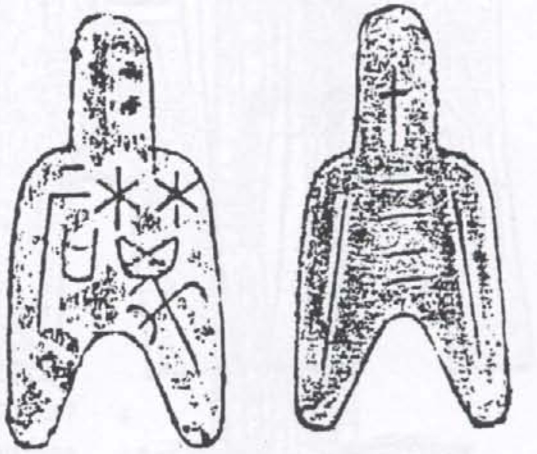

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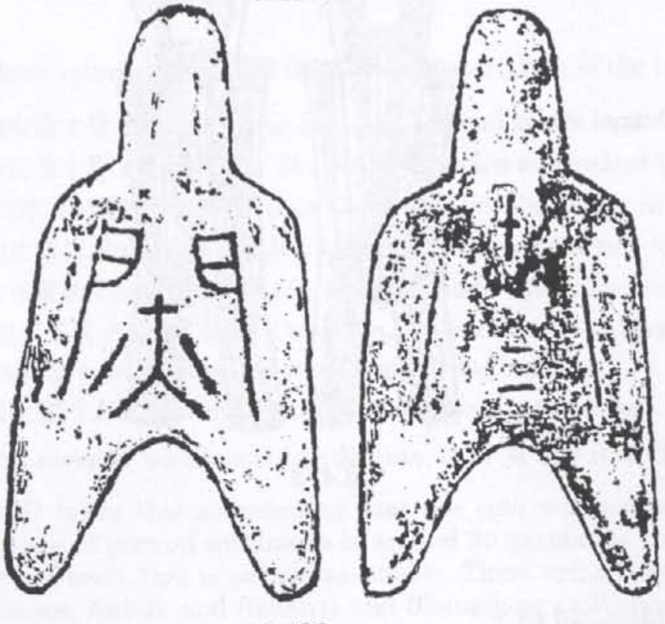

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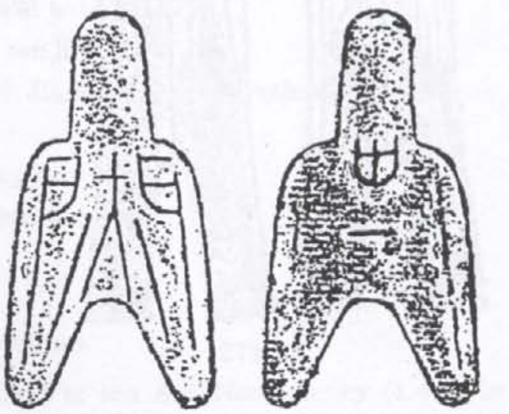


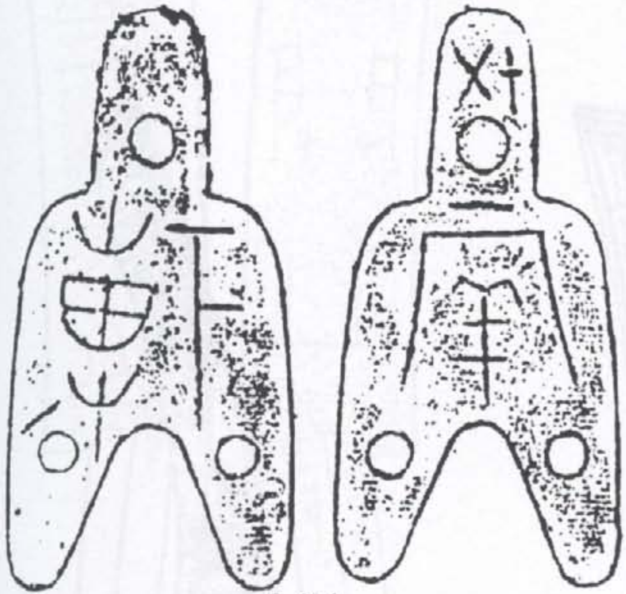
3.483

Round Foot Spades (*350-250 BC*).

3.480	Obv: 離(离)石	*Li Shi.*	Rev: 五 *Wu* (five).	Large size.	DCD369, FD318~	4
3.481			Rev: 十四 *Shi si* (fourteen).	Small size.	DCD369, FD317~	4
3.482	Obv: 閃(蔺)	*Lin.*	Rev: 十二 *Shi er* (twelve).	Large size.	FD321~	5
3.483			Rev: 三十一 *Sanshi yi* (31).	Small size	FD320	5

Type 5. 三孔布 Three Hole Spades.

Holes in the handle and feet. Round handle, round shoulders, and round feet.
Two sizes are found. The large size has the inscription 兩 *Liang* on the reverse; the smaller 十二朱 *Shi er zhu* (12 *zhu*). As the *liang* unit of weight was divided into 24 *zhu*, clearly the two sizes represent denominations of a "one" and of a "half". They also have series numbers on the handle on the reverse. Like the Round Foot Spades, it is not definitely established which State issued them. Their find spots are in eastern Shanxi and Hebei. The mint names are cities that were occupied by both Zhong Shan and Zhao. As all coins of this type are exceedingly rare, only a selection of the known mints is illustrated.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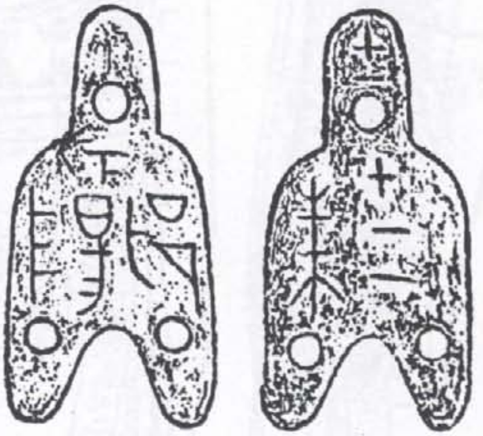
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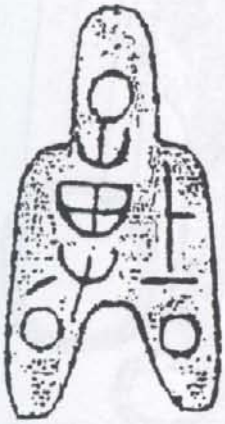
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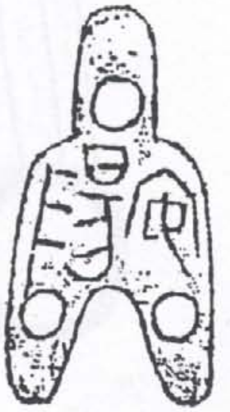
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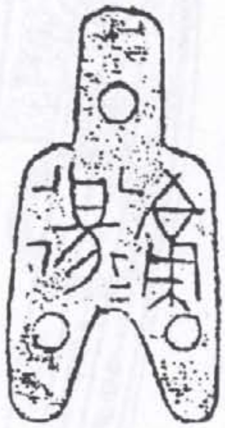
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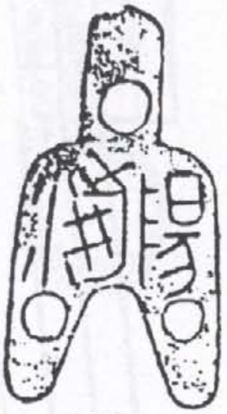

3.489

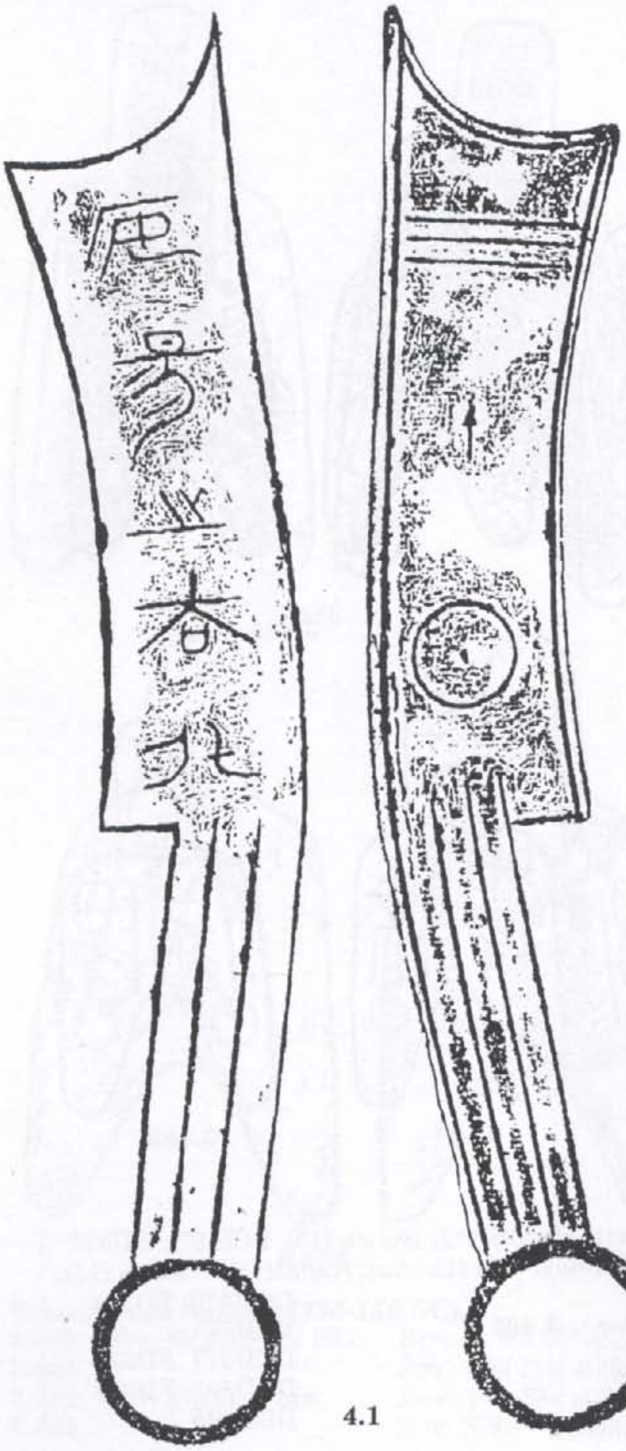
Three Hole Spades (*300-250 BC*).

3.484	Obv: 下莆	*Xia Pu.*	Rev: 兩 *Liang.* Handle 十五 *Shi wu* (15). DCD 371, FD326		1
3.485	Obv: 下比阝陽(阳)	*Xia Bi Yang.*	Rev: 十二朱 *Shi er zhu* (12 *zhu*). Handle: 十一 *shi yi* (11).	DCD372, FD322	1
3.486	Obv: 下莆	*Xia Pu.*	Rev: Similar to **3.485**.	DCD374	1
3.487	Obv: 安陽(阳)	*An Yang.*	"	DCD377, FD329	1
3.488	Obv: 南行唐	*Nan Xing Tang.*	"	DCD383, FD327	1
3.489	Obv: 渝陽(阳)	*Yu Yang.*	"	DCD385	1

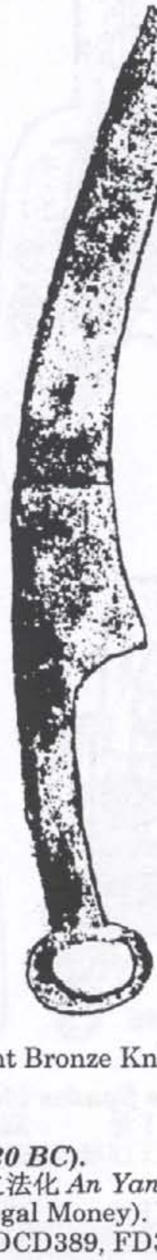
There is no problem in equating the Knife Money with the actual knives in use during the Zhou period. They appear to have evolved in parallel with the Spade money in the north-east of China.

Type 1. 齊(齐)刀 Qi Knives.

These large knives are attributed to the State of Qi, and are found in the Shandong area. They do not appear to have circulated much outside of this area. Although there has been considerable controversy concerning the date of their issue, archaeology shows them to be products of the Warring States period. They are known as Three Character Knives, Four Character Knives and so on, according to the number of characters in their inscriptions. Some consider the three horizontal lines and the mark below on some reverses are part of the inscription.

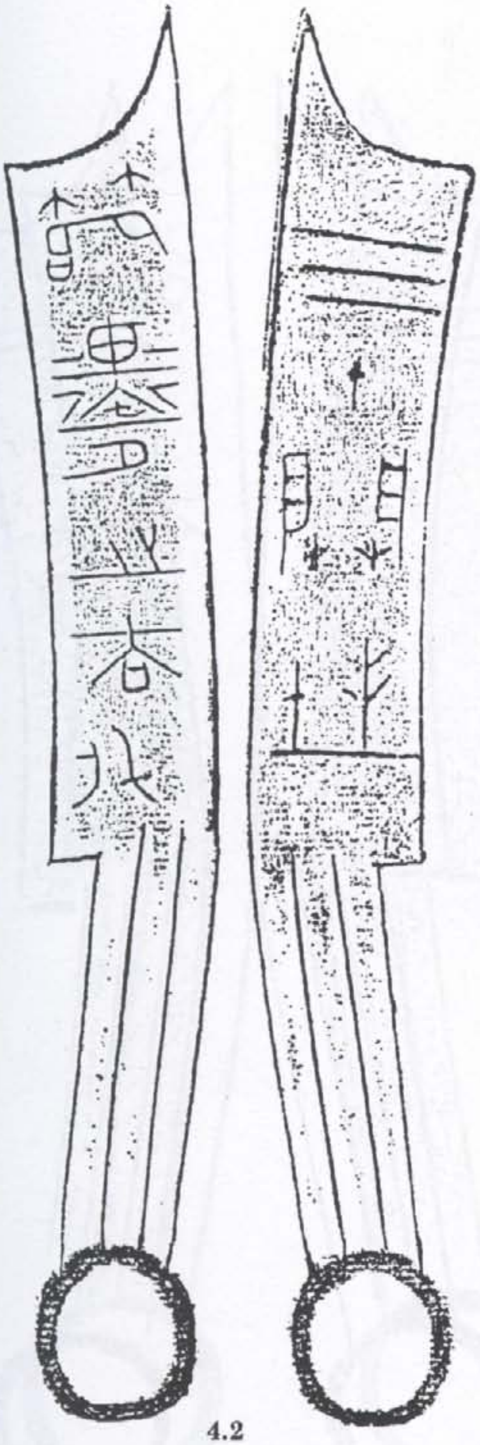


4.1



Ancient Bronze Knife.

Qi Knives (*400-220 BC*).
4.1 Obv: 安陽(阳)之法化 *An Yang Zhi Fa Hua* (An Yang's Legal Money).
Rev: 日 *Ri*. DCD389, FD356 5
Other reverses:
a, b, e, f, i, j, k, m, n, o, y. See p. 58.



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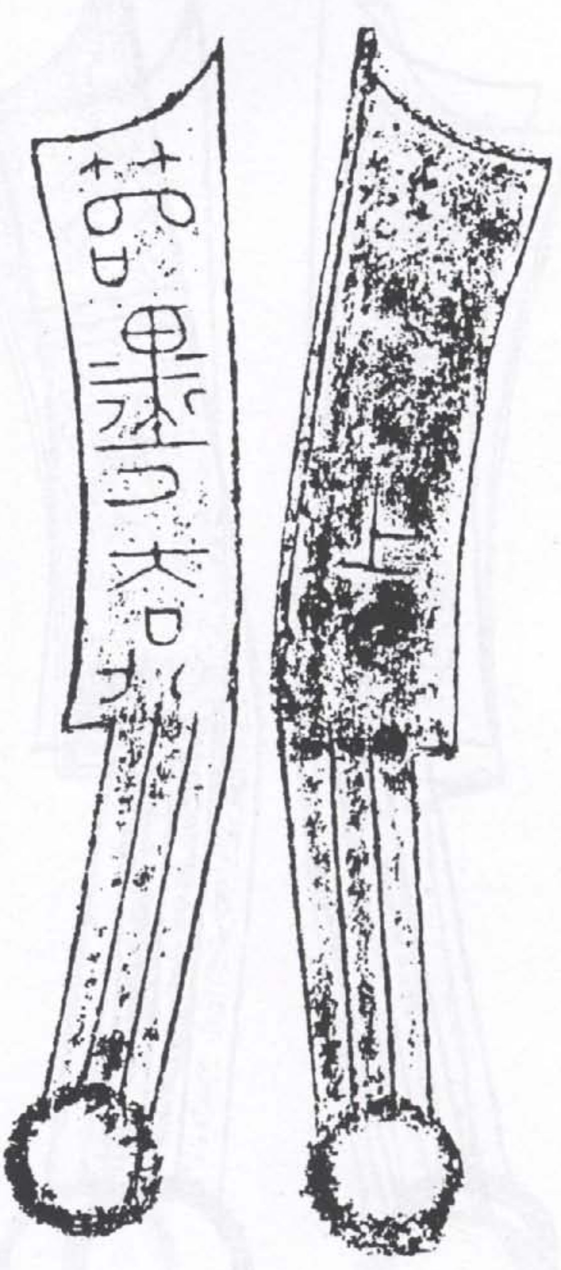
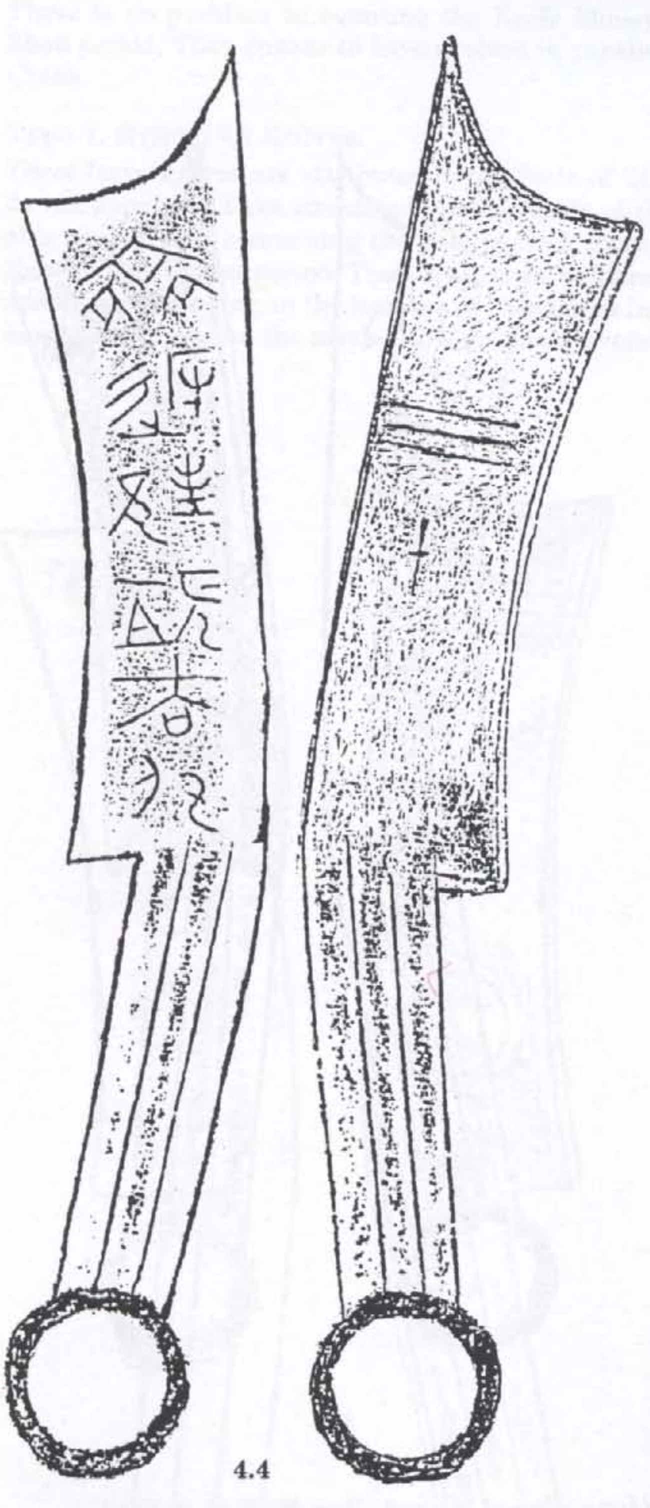


4.3

Qi Knives (*400-220 BC*).
4.2 Obv: 節(即)墨之法化 *Ji Mo Zhi Fa Hua* (Jimo's Legal Money). Rev: 闢(辟)封 *Pi Feng*.
DCD393, FD354 3

Other reverses: i, j, k, m, o, q, s, u, z, aq, ar, as, at. See p. 58.
4.3 Obv: 節(即)墨法化 *Ji Mo Fa Hua* (Jimo Legal Money). Rev: 上 *Shang*.
DCD391, FD355 5

Other reverses: a, b, c, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, o, s, u, am, an, ao, ar. See p. 58.



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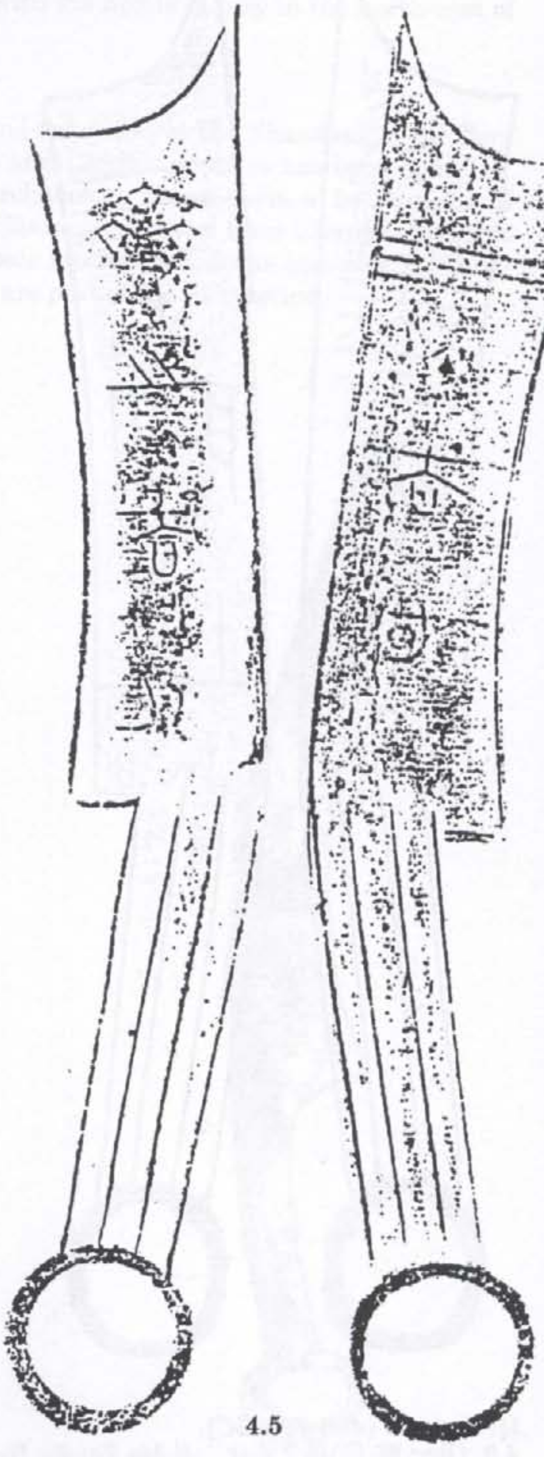


4.5

Qi Knives (*400-220 BC*).

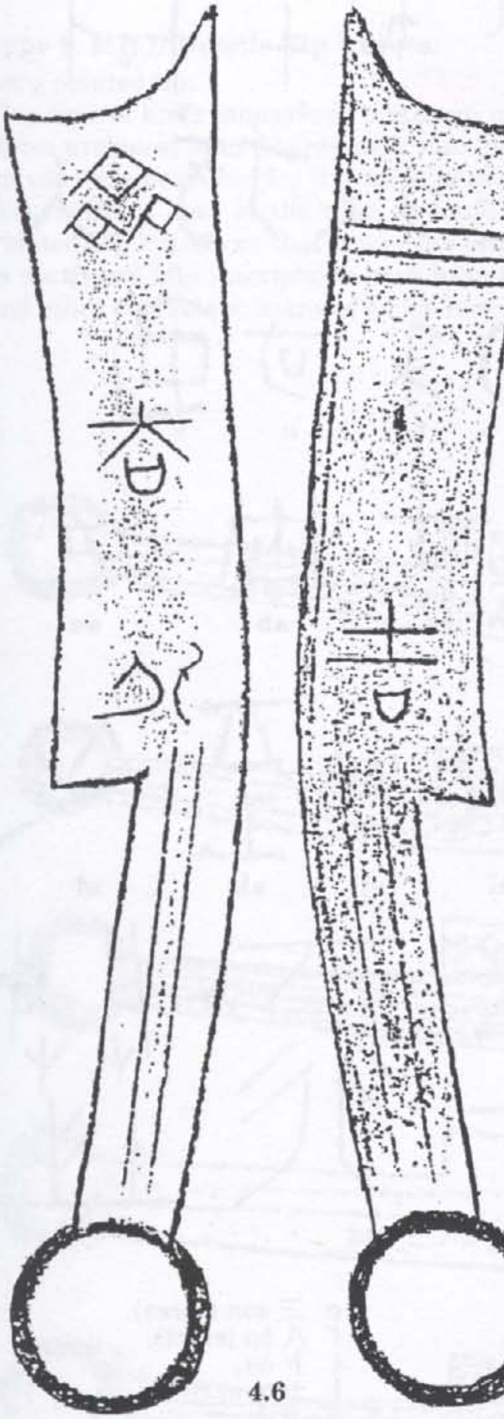
4.4 Obv:齊(齐) 建/造 邦 𨱑 法 化. *Qi Jian/Zao Bang Chang Fa Huo*. DCD404, FD350, S44 5

There are many interpretations of this inscription. This version reads literally "Qi establish/make state long legal money". The establishment of the State of Qi could have been in 1122 BC, 894 BC, 685 BC, or 386 BC, depending on how one interprets the early histories. The two later dates are more likely for the introduction of these coins.

Reverses: e, i, j, k, m, o, s, u, z. See p. 58.

4.5 Obv: 齊(齐)之法化 *Qi Zhi Fa Hua* (Qi's Legal Money). DCD403, FD354 3

Reverses: b, e, h, j, k, o, s, y, ar. See p. 58.



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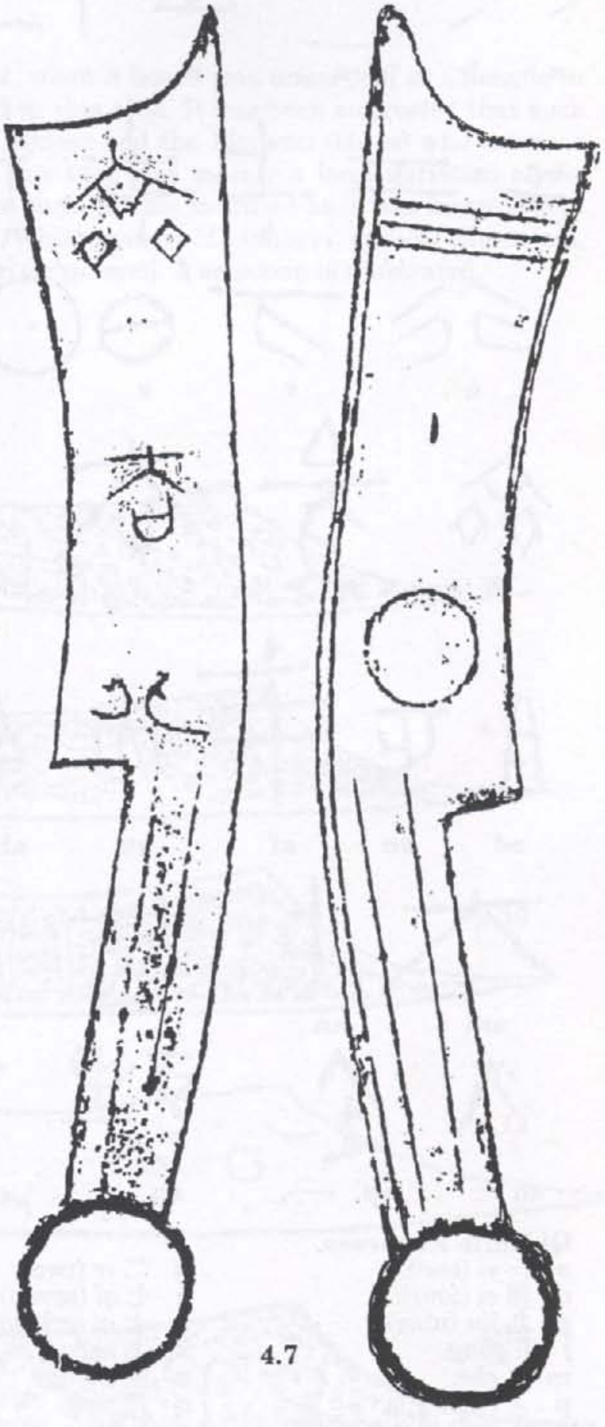


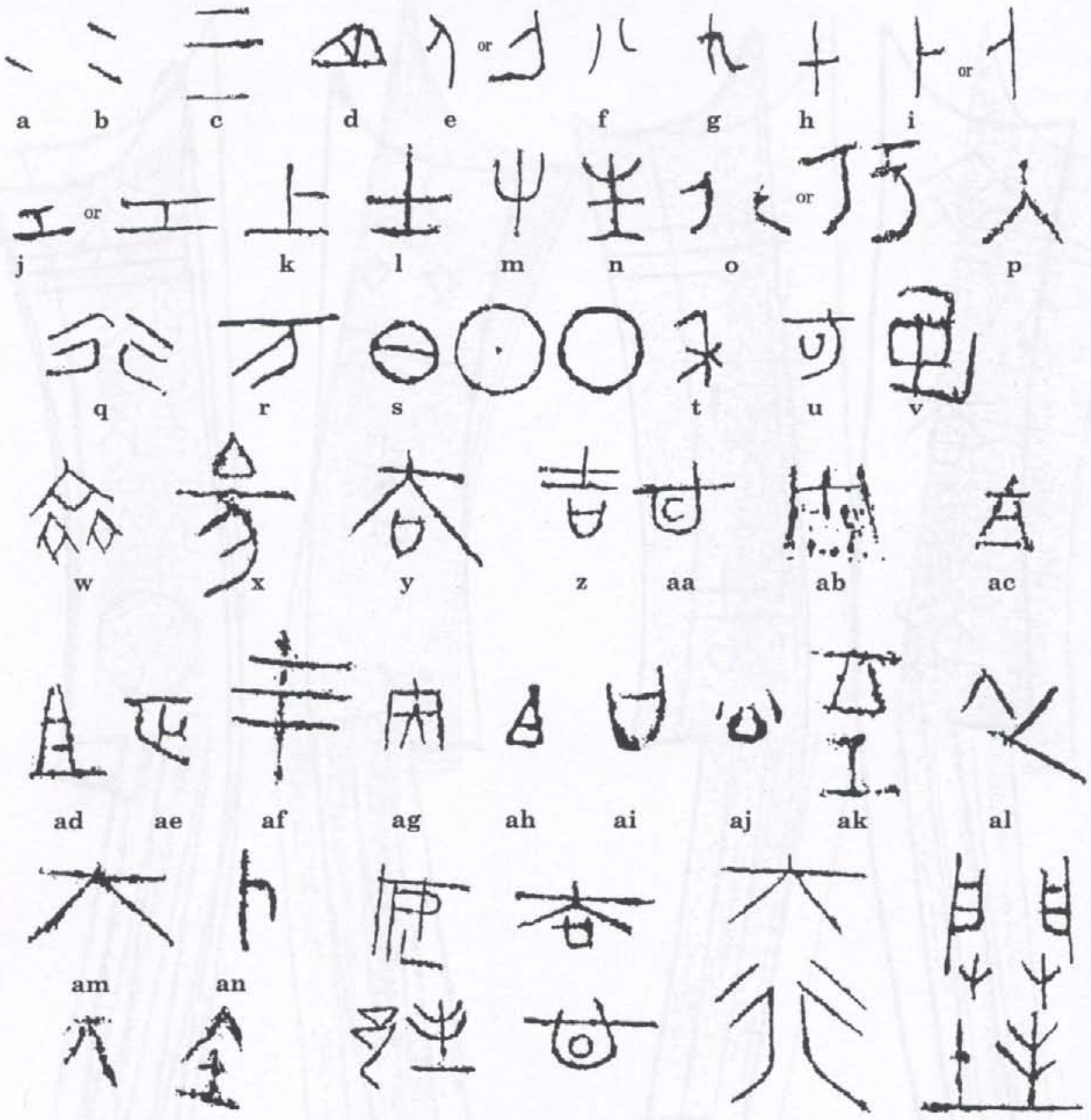
4.7

Qi Knives (*400-220 BC*).

4.6-7 Obv: 齊(齐)法化 *Qi Fa Hua* (Qi Legal Money). DCD397, FD351-3, S45 7
Reverses: b, d, e, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z, aa, ac, ae, ag, ah, ai, aj, ak, al, am, ar. See p. 58.

The alloy of these Three Character Knives contains around 54% copper, 38% lead, and 8% tin. The Four and Five Character Knives contain about 70% copper.

Qi Knife Reverses.


or
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as
at

Qi Knife Reverses.

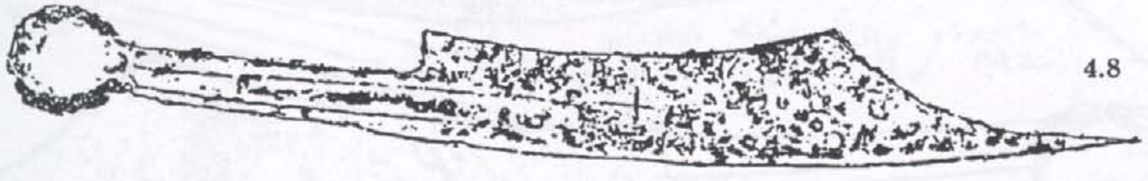
a 一 *yi* (one).
b 二 *er* (two).
c 三 *san* (three).
d 四 *si* (four).
e 七 *qi* (seven) or 匕 *bi.*
f 八 *ba* (eight).
g 九 *jiu* (nine).
h 七 *qi* or 十 *shi* (ten).
i 卜 *bu.*
j 工 *gong.*
k 上 *shang.*
l 土 *tu* or 士 *shi.*
m 屮 *che.*
n 生 *sheng.*
o 化 *hua.*
p 人 *ren.*
q 行 *xing.*
r 万 *wan.*
s 日 *ri* (3 varieties).
t 禾 *he.*
u 可 *ke* or 司 *si.*
v 安 *an.*
w 齊 *qi.*
x 易 *yi.*
y 法 *fa.*
z 吉 *ji.*
aa 昌 *chang.*
ab 周 *zhou.*
ac 立 *li.*
ad 且 *qie.*
ae 正 *zheng.*
af 丰 *feng or* 三十 *sanshi* (30).
ag 央 *yang.*
ah 白 *bai.*
ai 口 *kou* or 甘 *gan.*
aj 公 *gong.*
ak ?
al ?
am 大 *da* or 六 *liu* (six).
an ?
ao ?
ap 金 *jin.*
aq 安邦 *An Bang.*
ar 法昌 *Fa Chang.*
as 大行 *Da Xing.*
at 闢(辟)封 *Pi Feng.*

These last four inscriptions appear to refer to historical events. Pi Feng = *Cultivation of the Fiefdom*

Type 2. 針首刀 Needle Tip Knives.

Long pointed tip.

This type of knife money was unknown until 1932, when a hoard was unearthed at Chengde in Hebei province; later hoards have also been found in this area. It has been suggested that such knives were produced for the trade between the Chinese and the Xiongnu (Huns) who occupied this northern area at the time. It could be that this type was merely a local variation of the Pointed Tip knives, or that it was the original type that became modified as it was inconvenient to use. Some fifty inscriptions have been recorded, which consist of numbers, cyclical characters, and other characters, many of which have not been deciphered. A selection is illustrated.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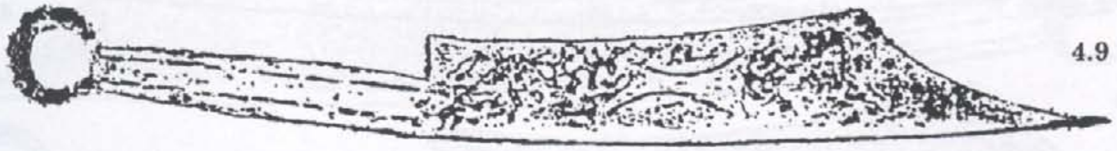
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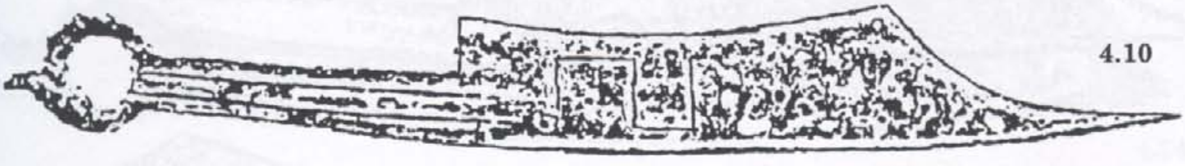
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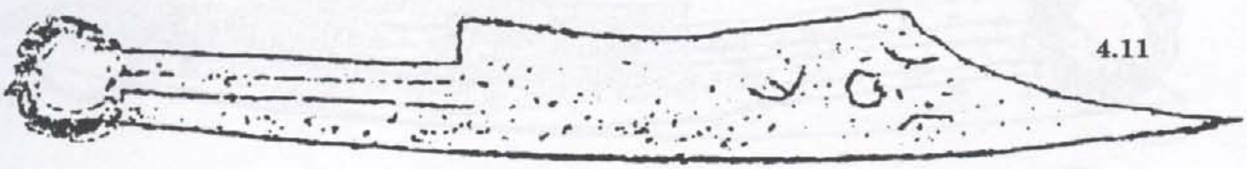
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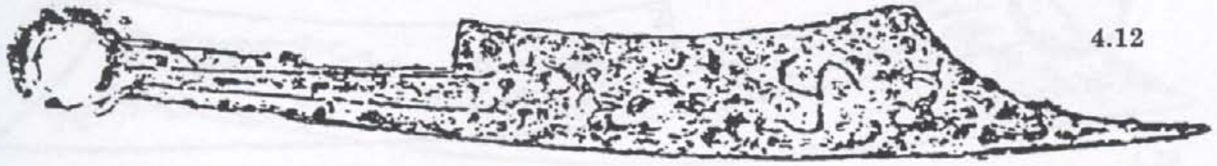

4.12

Needle Tip Knives (*600-400 BC*).

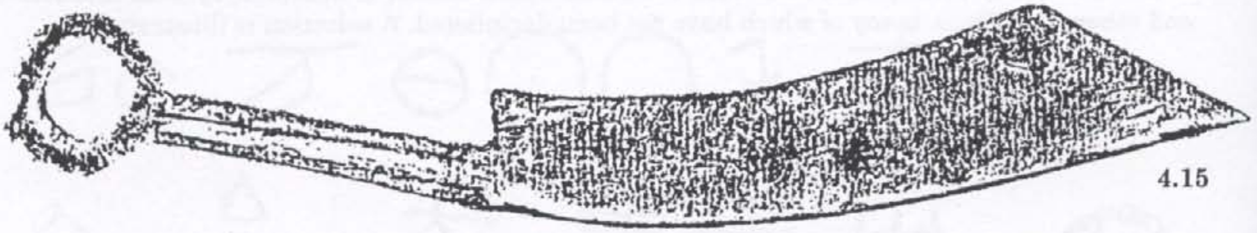
4.8	Obv: 十 *Shi* (ten).	DCD515	5
4.9	Obv: 八 *Ba* (eight).	DCD516	5
4.10	Obv: 己 *Ji* (cyclical character).	DCD519	5
4.11	Obv: 公匕 *Gong Bi*.	DCD522	5
4.12	Obv: Undeciphered.	DCD531	5

Type 3. 尖首刀 Pointed Tip Knives.

End of blade curved. Pointed tip.

The find spots of this type of knife money in the north-east of China associate it with the State of Yan. In recent years, hoards of of up to 2,000 of these knives have been made, sometimes tied together in bundles of 25, 50, or 100. Over 160 different inscriptions have been recorded. Some represent numbers or cyclical characters; many have not been deciphered. Unlike the hollow handle spade money, the characters have not been generally associated with known places names. Their sizes and weights (11 to 16 grams) are very variable, leading to various sub-types being proposed by various authorities.

A selection is illustrated.



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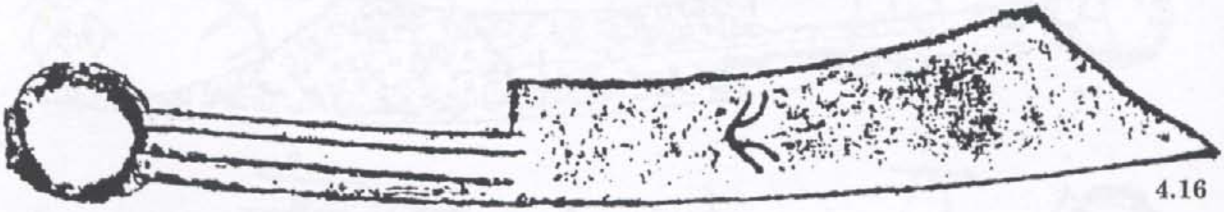

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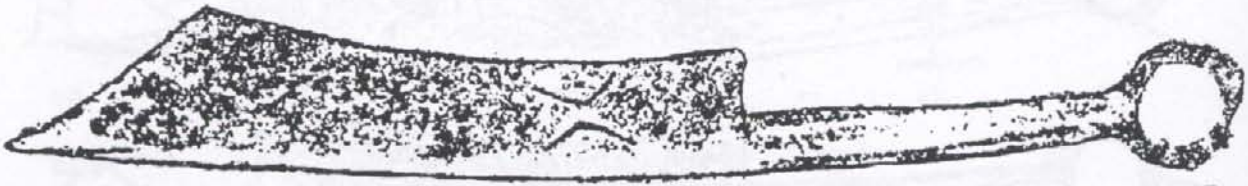

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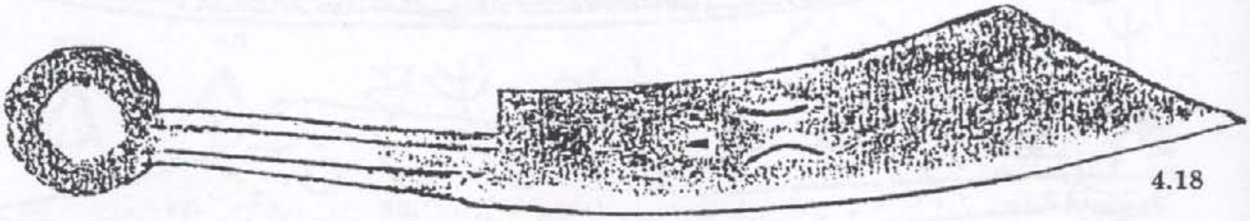

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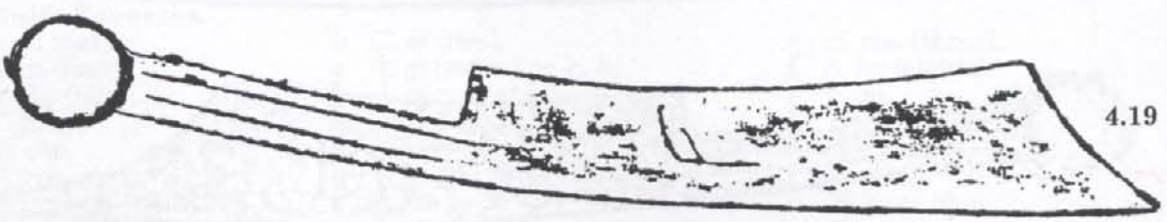
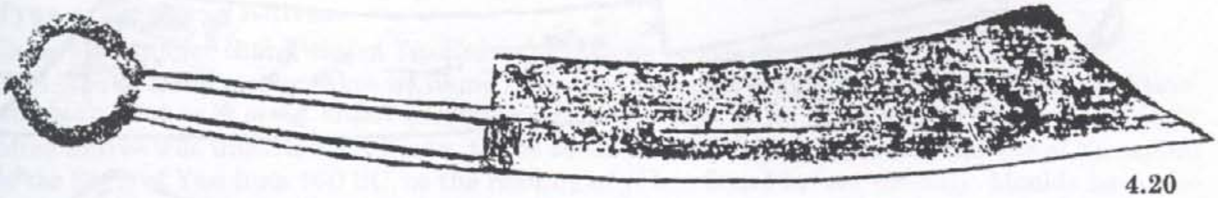


4.19

Pointed Tip Knives (*600-400 BC*).

4.15	Obv: No inscription.	DCD407, S65	9
	Regarded as the earliest type, issued in the Spring and Autumn period (770-476 BC).		
4.16	Obv: 六 *Liu* (six).	DCD450, S62	9
4.17	Obv: 八 *Ba* (eight).	DCD424	9
4.18	Obv: 十八 *Shi ba* (eighteen).	DCD415	9
4.19	Obv: 匕 *Bi*.	DCD428	9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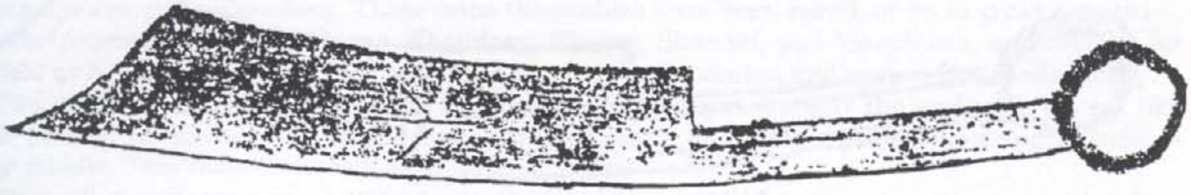
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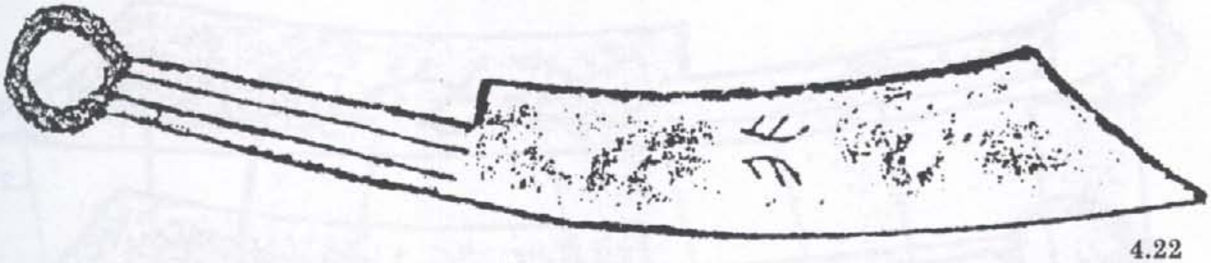
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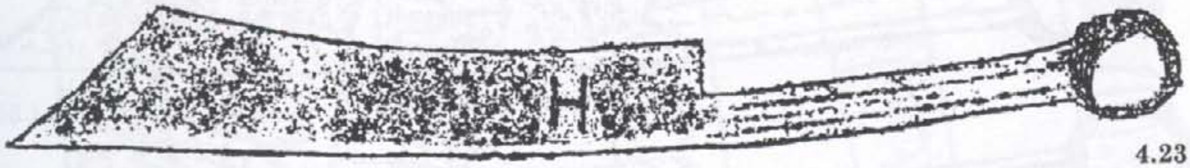
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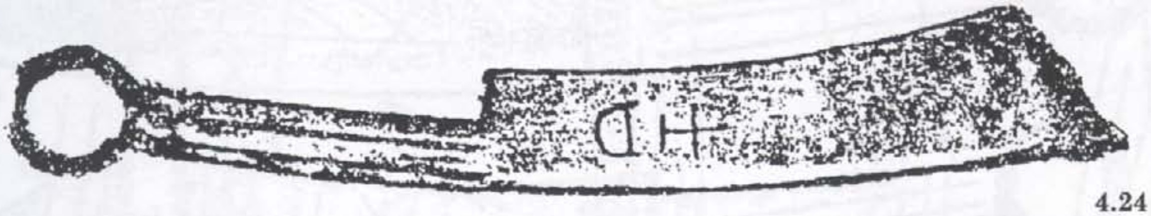
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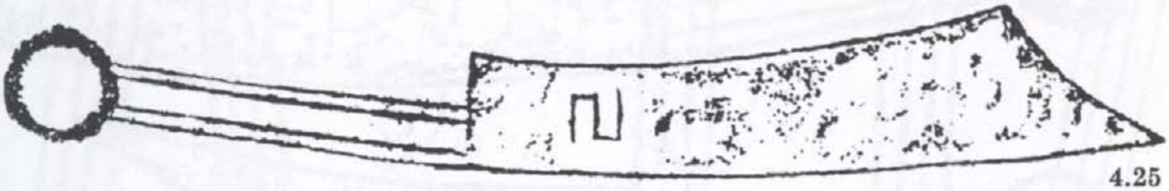
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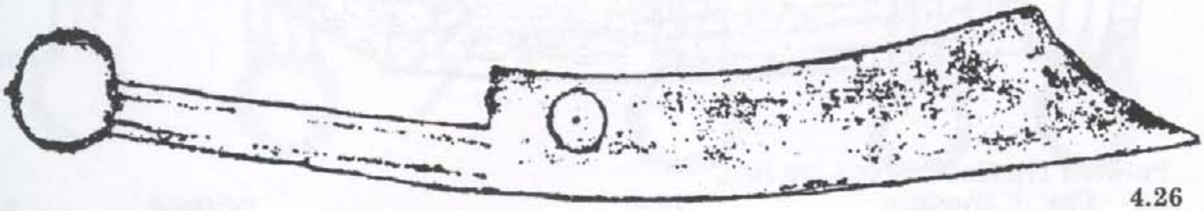
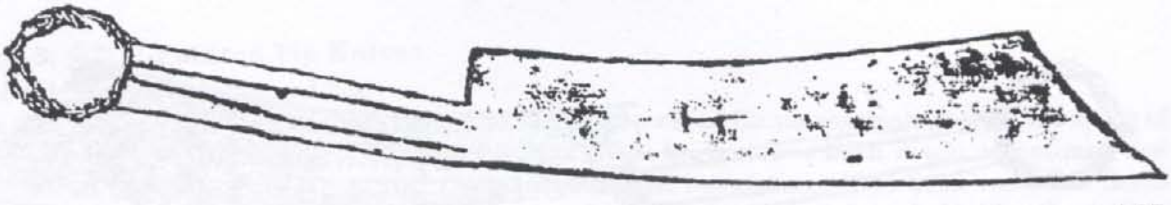

4.26

Pointed Tip Knives (*600-400 BC*).

4.20	Obv: 卜 *Bu*.	DCD422	9
4.21	Obv: 屮 *Che*.	DCD443	9
4.22	Obv: 非 *Fei*.	DCD448, S63	9
4.23	Obv: 工 *Gong*.	DCD434	9
4.24	Obv: 吉 *Ji*.	DCD458	9
4.25	Obv: 己 *Ji* (Cyclical character).	DCD442	9
4.26	Obv: 日 *Ri*.	DCD447	9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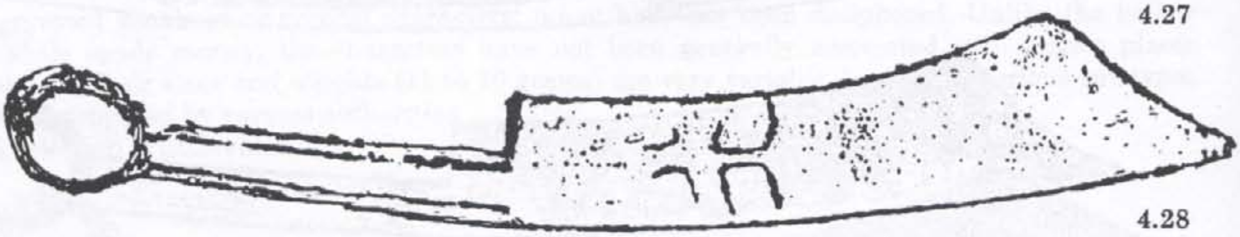
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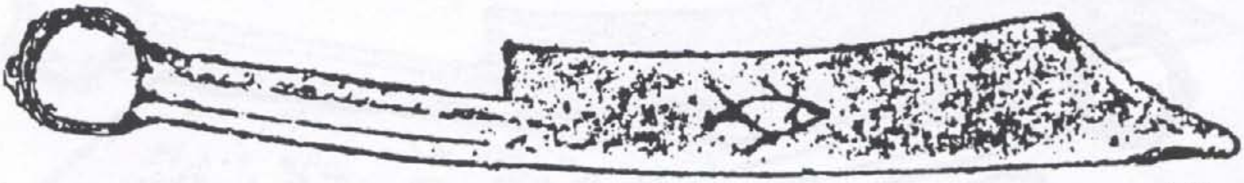
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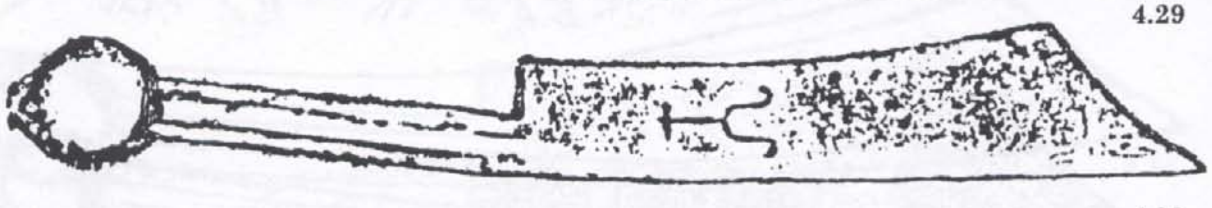
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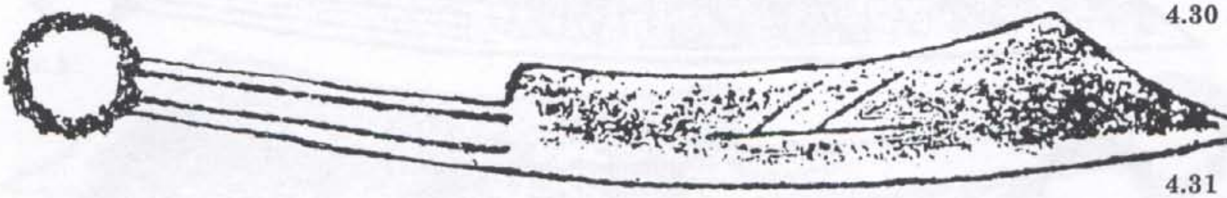
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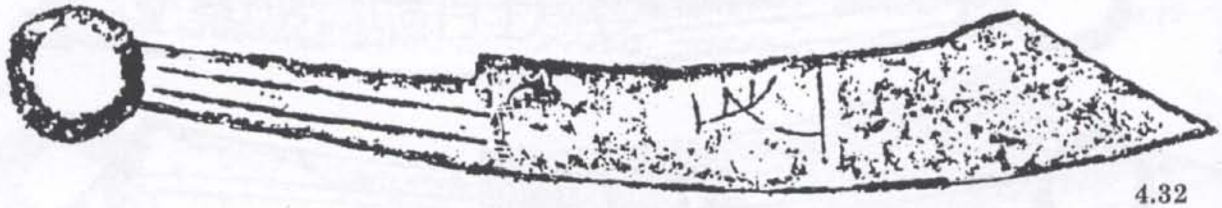
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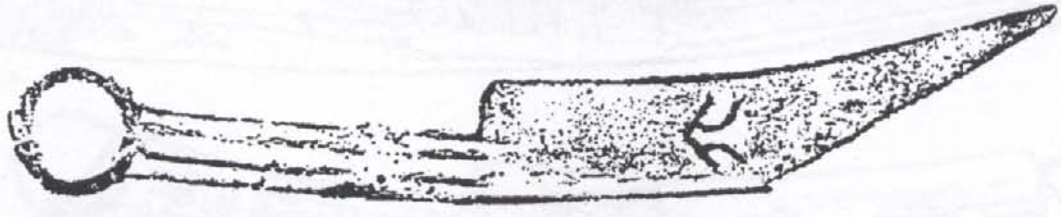

4.33

Pointed Tip Knives (*600-400 BC*).

4.27	Obv: 上 *Shang.*	DCD439	9
4.28	Obv: 行 *Xing.*	DCD459	9
4.29	Obv: 魚 *Yu* (fish).	DCD463	9
4.30	Obv: Undeciphered.	DCD480	9
4.31	Obv: "	DCD487	9
4.32	Obv: "	DCD502	9
4.33	A pointed tip knife that has been cut in half in antiquity, presumably to provide a half unit.		

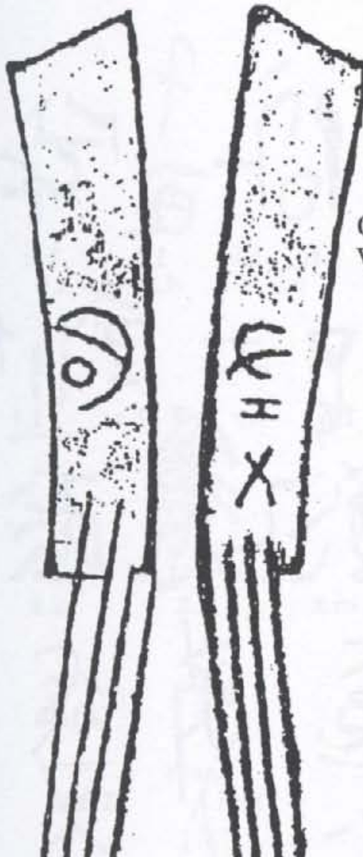
Type 4. 明刀 Ming Knives.

Generally smaller than Pointed Tip Knives. Tip more or less straight.

This type of knife money takes its name from the character on the obverse, which has traditionally been read as 明 *ming*. Other proposals have been 易 *yi*, 莒 *ju*, 盟 *ming*, and 召 *zhao*. A mint for Ming knives was unearthed at Xiadu, to the south west of Peking. This was the site of Yi, capital of the State of Yan from 360 BC, so the reading of *yi* has found favour recently. Moulds have also been discovered in Shandong. These coins themselves have been found, often in great quantities, in the provinces of Hebei, Henan, Shandong, Shanxi, Shaanxi, and Manchuria, and even as far afield as Korea and Japan. They are found together with pointed and square foot spade money.

Two different shapes of Ming knife are found. The first, presumably the earlier, is curved like the pointed tip knives. The second has a straight blade, and often a pronounced angled bend in the middle. This shape is known as 磬 *qing*, a chime stone.

Their alloy contains around 40% copper; they weigh around 16 grams.



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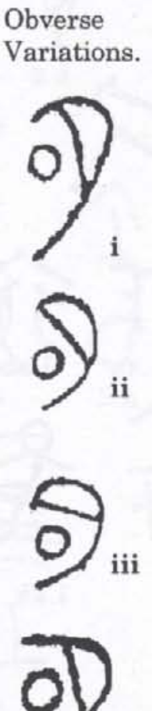

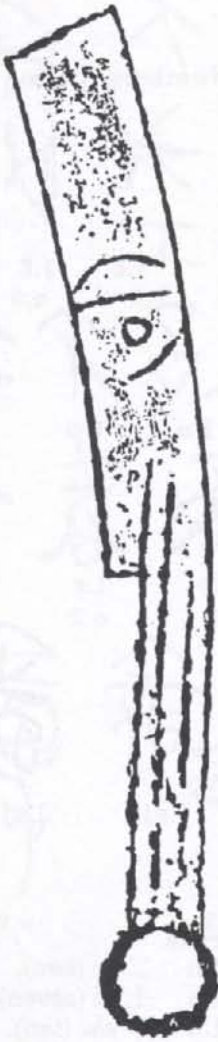

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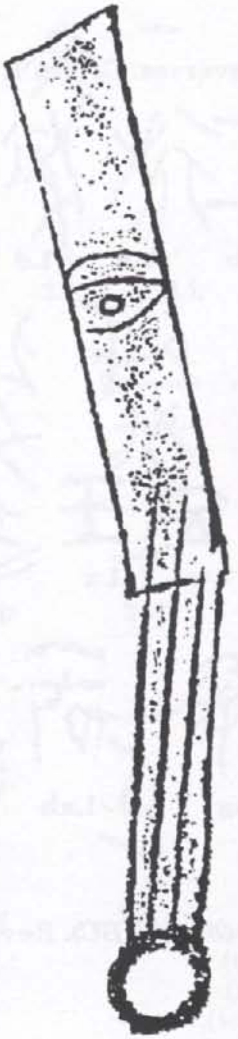

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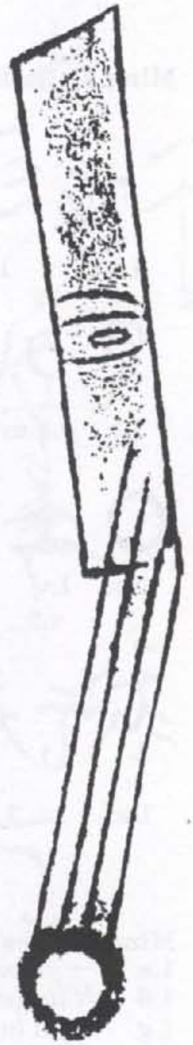


4.43

Ming Knives (*400–220 BC*).

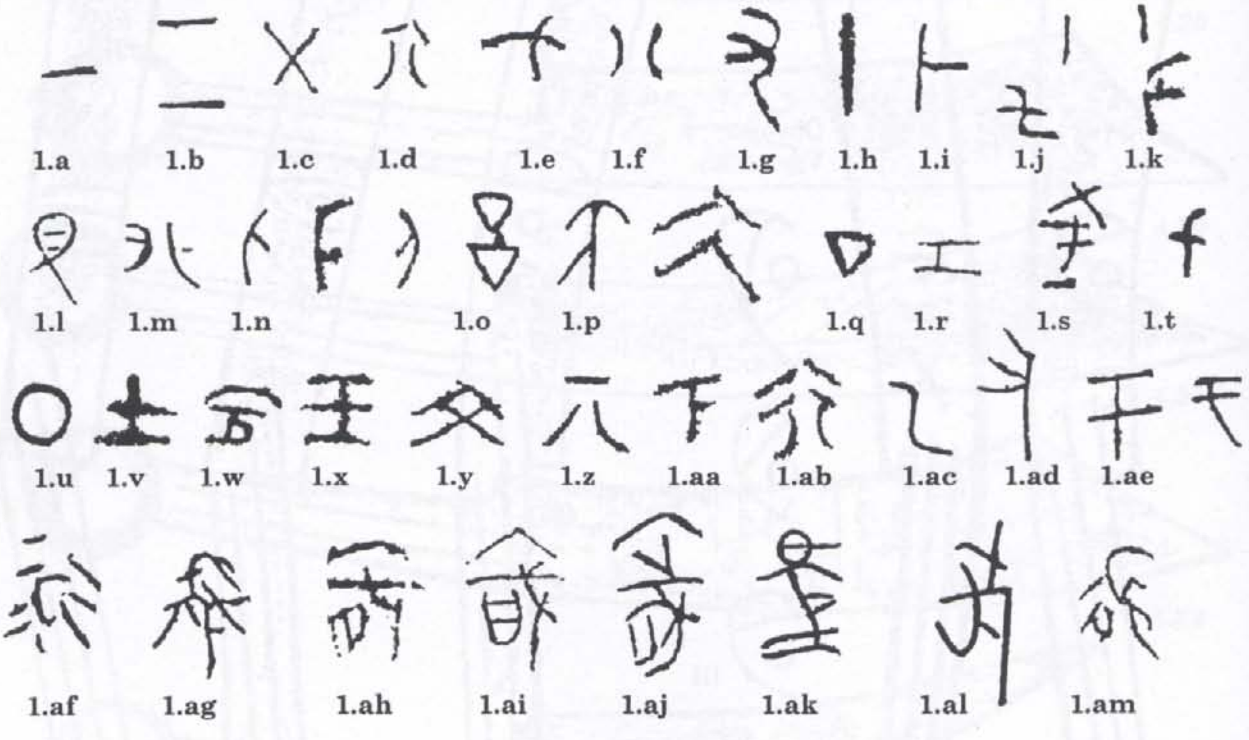
4.40	Obv: 明 *Ming*. Typical reverse: 左五 *Zuo Wu* (Left Five).	DCD545, FD341	11
4.41	Different writing of *Ming*.		11
4.42-3	Chime Stone shape.	DCD577, FD342, S52-61	12

For Ming Knife reverses, see following pages.

Ming Knife Reverses.

A wide range of characters is found on the reverses of Ming knives. Some are single characters or numerals, similar to those found on the pointed tip knives. Two large groups have inscriptions that begin with the characters 右 *you* (right) or 左 *zuo* (left), followed by numerals or other characters. *You* has the subsidiary meaning of junior or west; *zuo* can also mean senior or east. (The excavations at Xiadu revealed in the inner city a *zuo gong* left-hand palace, and a *you gong* right-hand palace.) The similarities between the other characters in these two groups show that they were determined by the same system. A smaller group has inscriptions begining with 外 *wai* (outside), but the other characters do not have much in common with the *you* and *zuo* groups. A fourth group has inscriptions beginning with an unclear character, and other characters similar to those found in the *you* and *zuo* groups. By analogy with the *wai*, this unclear character has been read as 内 *nei* (inside) or 中 *zhong* (centre).

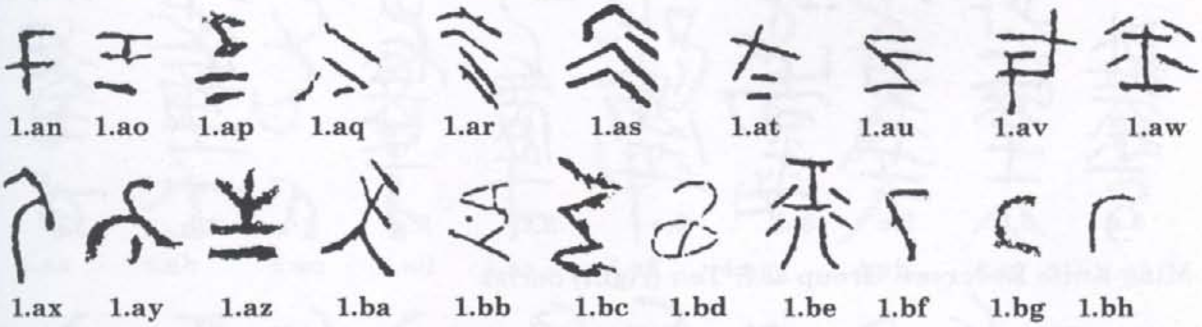
Ming Knife Reverses. Group 1. Numbers or One Character.



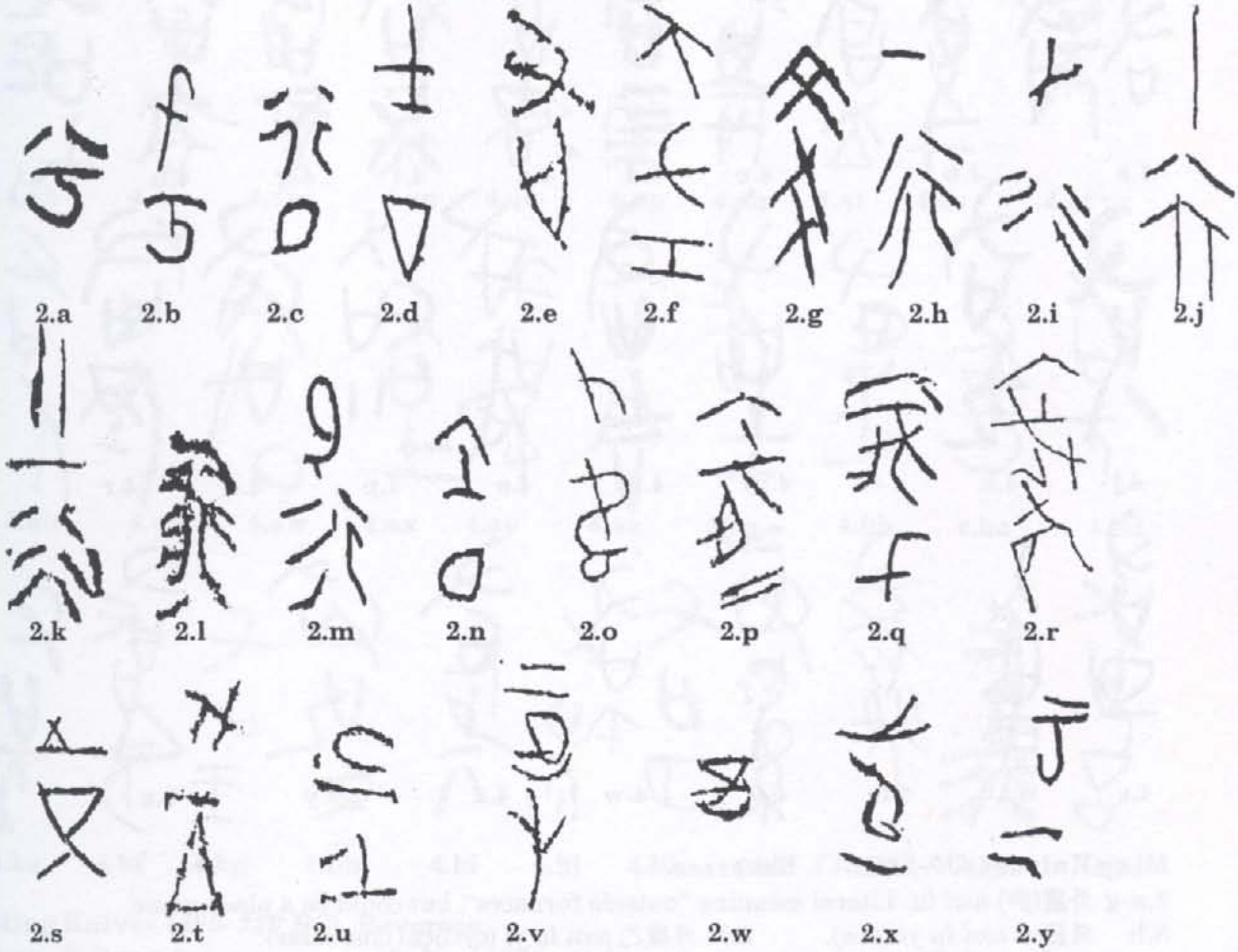
Ming Knives (*400–220 BC*). Reverses.

1.a	一 *yi* (one).	**1.b**	二 *er* (two).	**1.c**	五 *wu* (five).
1.d	六 *liu* (six).	**1.e**	七 *qi* (seven).	**1.f**	八 *ba* (eight).
1.g	九 *jiu* (nine).	**1.h**	十 *shi* (ten).	**1.i**	十一 *shi yi* (eleven).
1.j	十 ? *shi ?*	**1.k**	十匕 *shi bi.*	**1.l**	貝 *bei.*
1.m	北 *bei.*	**1.n**	匕 *bi* (3 forms).	**1.o**	昌 *chang.*
1.p	大 *da* (2 forms).	**1.q**	丁 *ding.*	**1.r**	工 *gong.*
1.s	金 *jin.*	**1.t**	千 *qian.*	**1.u**	日 *ri.*
1.v	土 *tu.*	**1.w**	万 *wan.*	**1.x**	王 *wang.*
1.y	文 *wen.*	**1.z**	兀 *wu.*	**1.aa**	下 *xia.*
1.ab	行 *xing.*	**1.ac**	乙 *yi.*	**1.ad**	丯 *you.*
1.ae	于 *yu* (2 forms).	**1.af-am**	Undeciphered.		

Ming Knife Reverses. Group 1. Numbers or One Character.


1.an
1.ao
1.ap
1.aq
1.ar
1.as
1.at
1.au
1.av
1.aw
1.ax
1.ay
1.az
1.ba
1.bb
1.bc
1.bd
1.be
1.bf
1.bg
1.bh

Ming Knife Reverses. Group 2. Two Characters.


2.a
2.b
2.c
2.d
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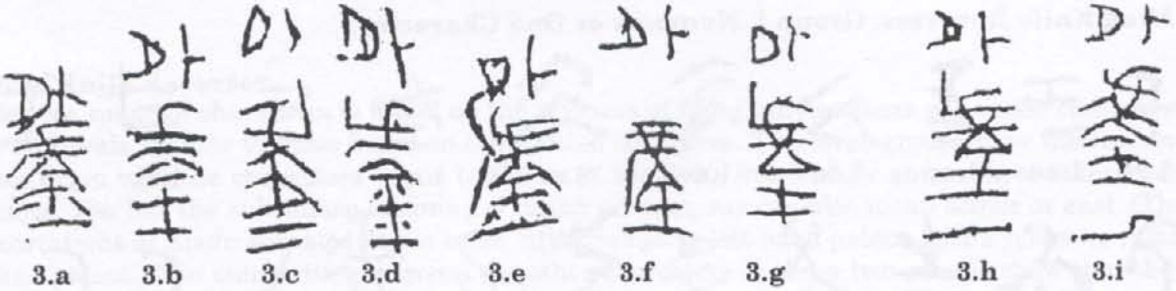
2.f
2.g
2.h
2.i
2.j
2.k
2.l
2.m
2.n
2.o
2.p
2.q
2.r
2.s
2.t
2.u
2.v
2.w
2.x
2.y

Ming Knives (*400–220 BC*). Reverses.

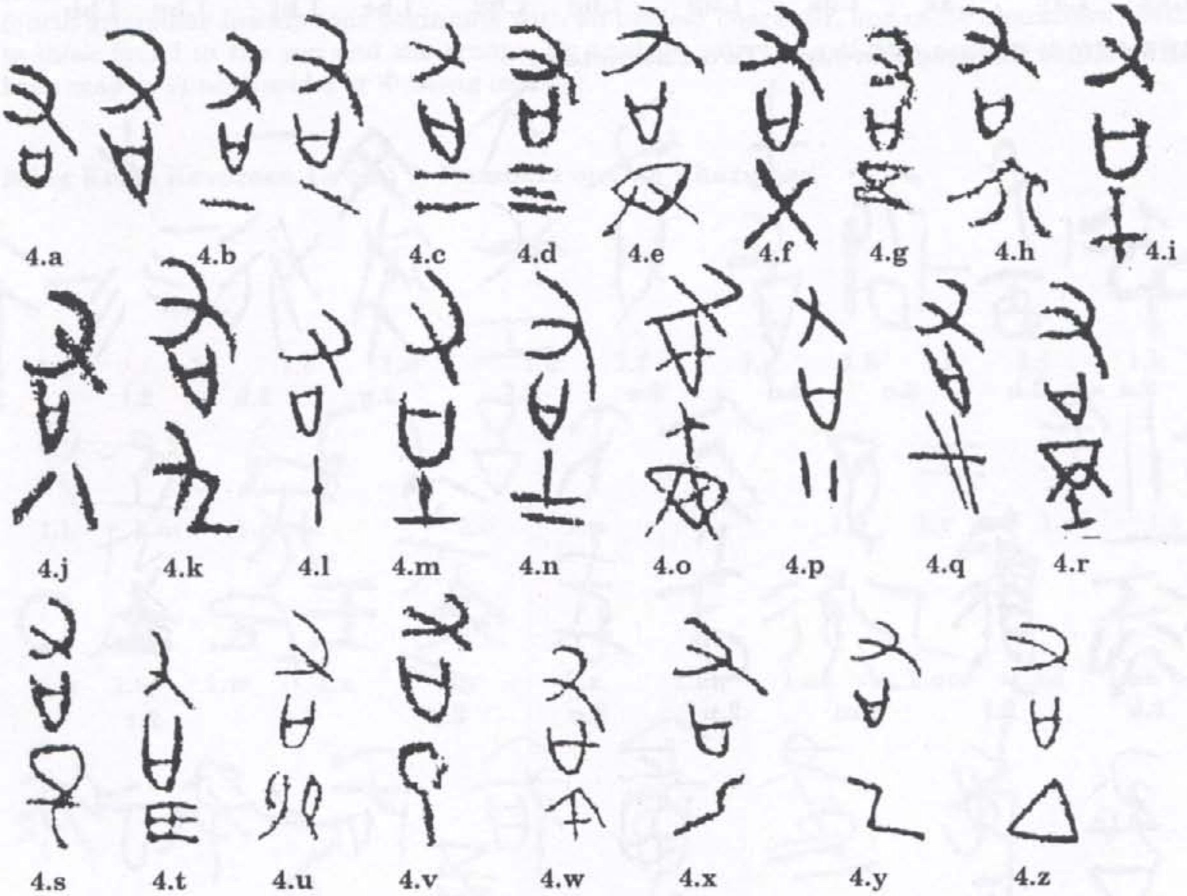
1.an-bh Undeciphered.

2.a 八萬 *ba wan.*
2.b 千萬 *qian wan.*
2.c ?行 *?xing.*
2.d 士丁 *shi ding.*
2.e 大石 *da shi.*
2.f 大左 *da zuo.*
2.g 文文 *wen wen.*
2.h 一行 *yi xing.*
2.i 七行 *qi xing.*
2.j 十行 *shi xing.*
2.k 二十一行 *ershi yi xing.*
2.l-y Undeciphered.

Ming Knife Reverses. Group 3. 外 *Wai* Series.


3.a
3.b
3.c
3.d
3.e
3.f
3.g
3.h
3.i

Ming Knife Reverses. Group 4. 右 *You* (right) Series.


4.a
4.b
4.c
4.d
4.e
4.f
4.g
4.h
4.i
4.j
4.k
4.l
4.m
4.n
4.o
4.p
4.q
4.r
4.s
4.t
4.u
4.v
4.w
4.x
4.y
4.z

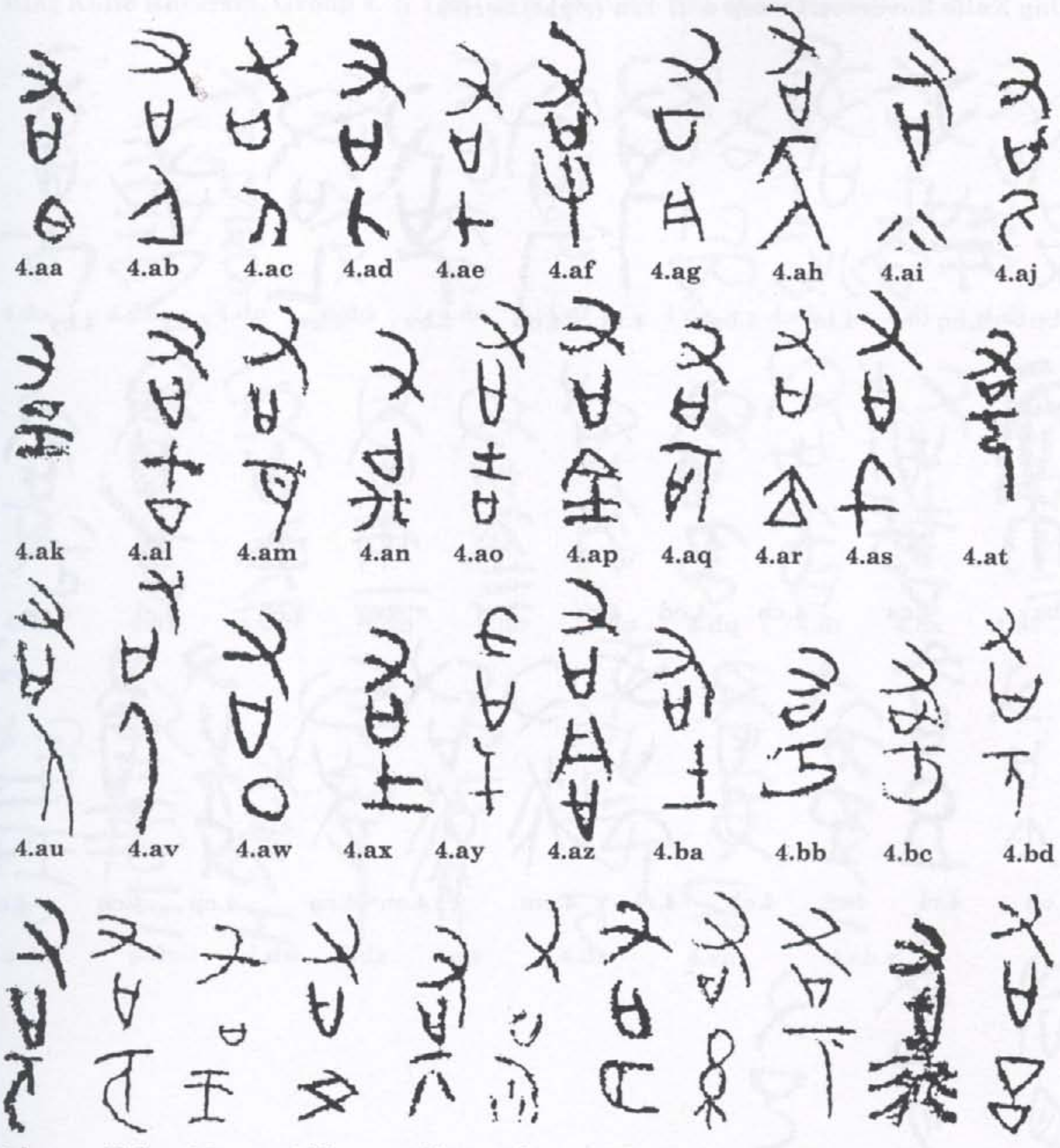
Ming Knives (*400–220 BC*). Reverses.

3.a-g 外廬(庐) *wai lu*. Literal meaning "outside furnaces", but could be a place name.
3.h 外廬一 *wai lu yi* (one).
3.i 外廬乙 *wai lu yi* (cyclical character).

4.a 右 *you* (right).
4.b 右一 *you yi* (right 1).
4.c 右二 *you er* (right 2).
4.d 右三 *you san* (right 3).
4.e 右四 *you si* (right 4).
4.f 右五 *you wu* (right 5).
4.g 右五 *you wu* (right 5).
4.h 右六 *you liu* (right 6).
4.i 右七 *you qi* (right 7).
4.j 右八 *you ba* (right 8).
4.k 右九 *you jiu* (right 9).
4.l 右十 *you shi* (right 10).
4.m 右十一 *you shi yi* (right 11).
4.n 右十二 *you shi er* (right 12).
4.o 右十四 *you shi si* (right 14).
4.p 右廿*you nian* (right 20).
4.q 右廿 *you nian* (right 20).
4.r 右四十二 *you si shi er* (right 4 10 2).

Cyclical Characters:
4.s 右子 *you zi*.
4.t 右丑 *you chou*.
4.u 右卯 *you mao*.
4.v 右巳 *you si*
4.w 右午 *you wu*.
4.x 右乙 *you yi*.
4.y 右乙 *you yi*.
4.z 右丁 *you ding*.

Ming Knife Reverses. Group 4. 右 *You* (right) Series.



4.aa 4.ab 4.ac 4.ad 4.ae 4.af 4.ag 4.ah 4.ai 4.aj

4.ak 4.al 4.am 4.an 4.ao 4.ap 4.aq 4.ar 4.as 4.at

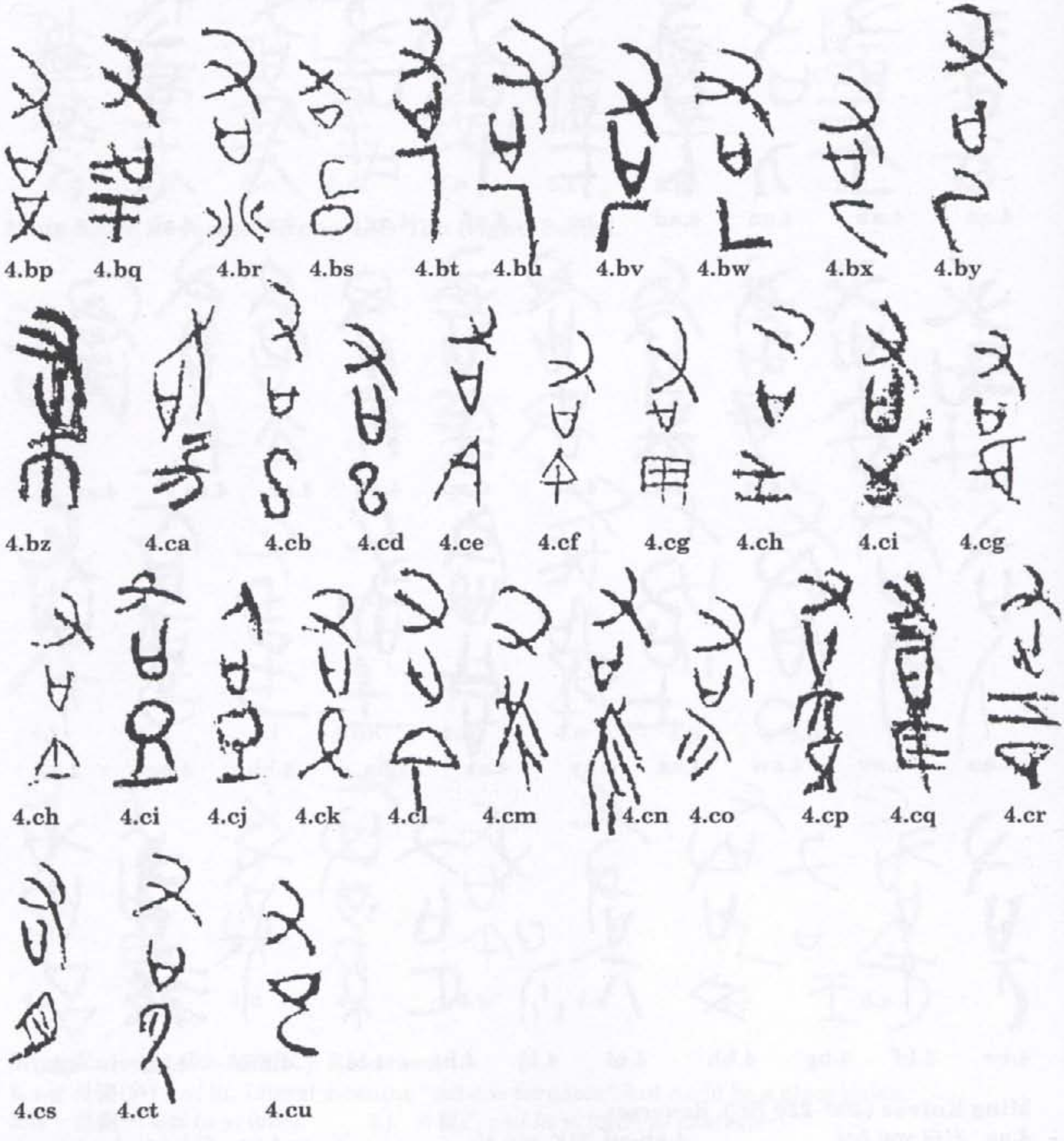
4.au 4.av 4.aw 4.ax 4.ay 4.az 4.ba 4.bb 4.bc 4.bd

4.be 4.bf 4.bg 4.bh 4.bi 4.bj 4.bk 4.bl 4.bm 4.bn 4.bo

Ming Knives (*400–220 BC*). Reverses.

4.aa 右白 *you bai.*
4.ab-ad 右匕 *you bi.*
4.ae 右卜 *you bu.*
4.af 右屮 *you che.*
4.ag 右成 *you cheng.*
4.ah 右大 *you da.*
4.ai 右大 *you da.*
4.aj 右刀 *you dao.*
4.ak 右工 *you gong.*
4.al 右古 *you gu.*
4.am 右户 *you hu.*
4.an 右化 *you hua.*
4.ao 右吉 *you ji.*
4.ap 右金 *you jin.*
4.aq 右可 *you ke.*
4.ar 右立 *you li.*
4.as 右千 *you qian.*
4.at 右丂 *you qiao.*
4.au 右人 *you ren.*
4.av 右人 *you ren.*
4.aw 右日 *you ri.*
4.ax 右上 *you shang.*
4.ay 右氏 *you shi.*
4.az 右同 *you tong.*
4.ba 右土 *you tu.*
4.bb-f 右万 *you wan.*
4.bg 右王 *you wang.*
4.bh 右文 *you wen.*
4.bi 右兀 *you wu.*
4.bj 右勿 *you wu.*
4.bk 右夕 *you xi.*
4.bl 右系 *you xi.*
4.bm 右下 *you xia.*
4.bn 右行 *you xing.*
4.bo 右邑 *you yi.*

Ming Knife Reverses. Group 4. 右 *You* (right) Series.



4.bp 4.bq 4.br 4.bs 4.bt 4.bu 4.bv 4.bw 4.bx 4.by

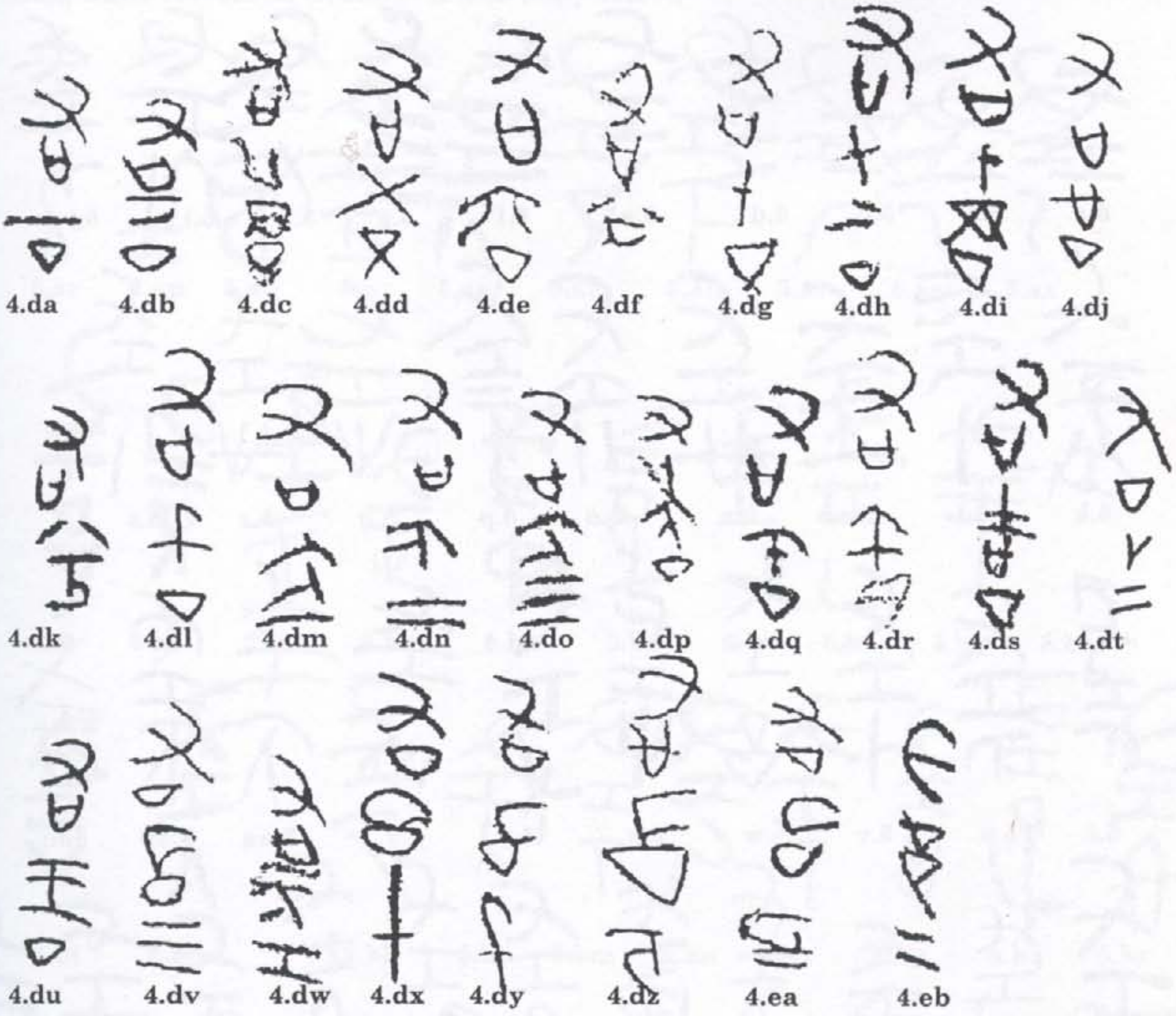
4.bz 4.ca 4.cb 4.cd 4.ce 4.cf 4.cg 4.ch 4.ci 4.cg

4.ch 4.ci 4.cj 4.ck 4.cl 4.cm 4.cn 4.co 4.cp 4.cq 4.cr

4.cs 4.ct 4.cu

Ming Knives (*400–220 BC*). Reverses.
4.bp 右又 *you you.*
4.bq 右于 *you yu.*
4.br 右兆 *you zhao.*
4.bs 右中 *you zhong.*
4.bt-cu Undeciphered.

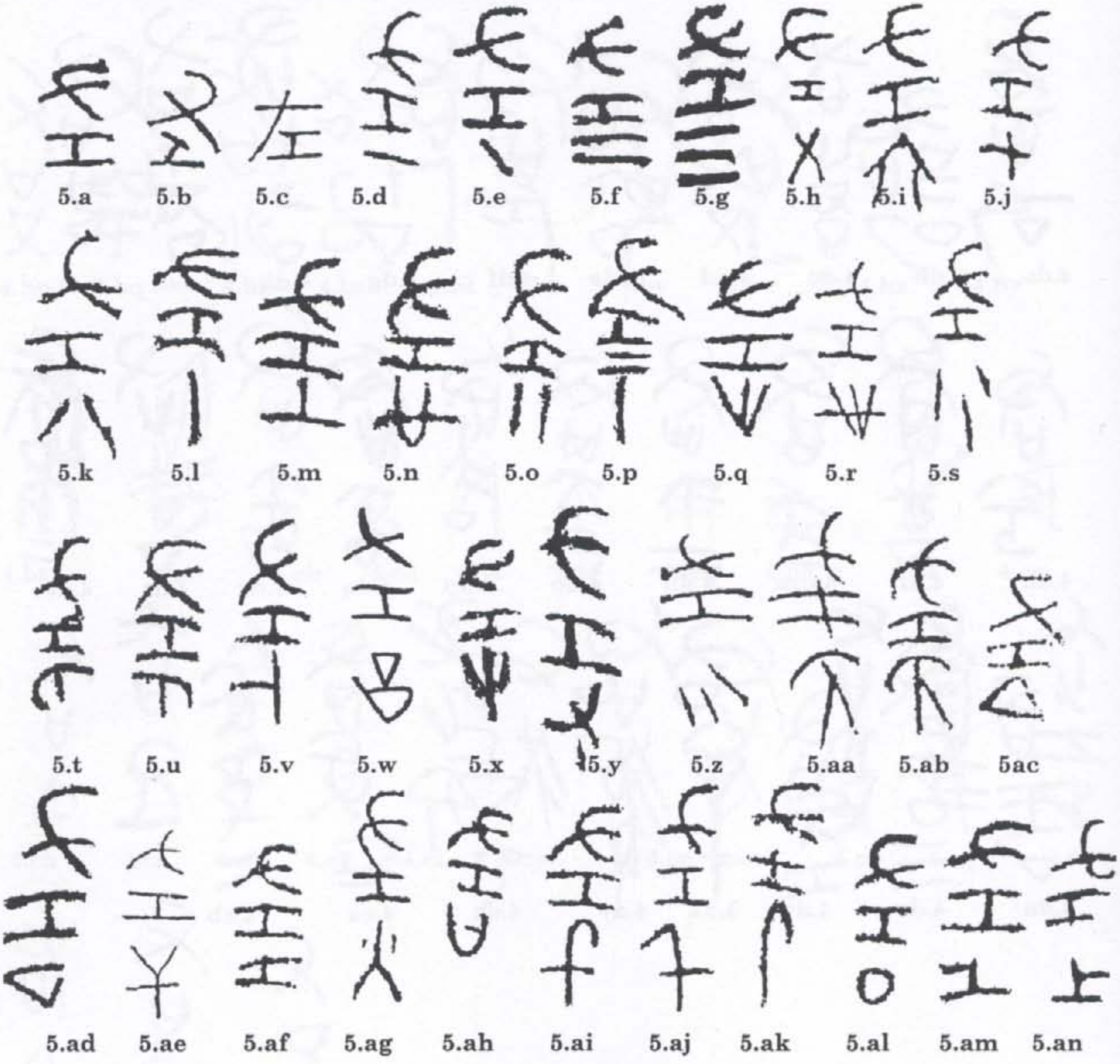
Ming Knife Reverses. Group 4. 右 *You* (right) Series – two characters.


4.da
4.db
4.dc
4.dd
4.de
4.df
4.dg
4.dh
4.di
4.dj
4.dk
4.dl
4.dm
4.dn
4.do
4.dp
4.dq
4.dr
4.ds
4.dt
4.du
4.dv
4.dw
4.dx
4.dy
4.dz
4.ea
4.eb

Ming Knives (*400–220 BC*). Reverses.

4.da	右一丁	*you yi ding.*
4.db	右二丁	*you er ding.*
4.dc	右四丁	*you si ding.*
4.dd	右五丁	*you wu ding.*
4.de	右六丁	*you liu ding.*
4.df	右八丁	*you ba ding.*
4.dg	右十丁	*you shi ding.*
4.dh	右十二丁	*you shi er ding.*
4.di	右十四丁	*you shi si ding.*
4.dj	右廿丁	*you nian ding.*
4.dk	右八万	*you ba wan.*
4.dl	右千丁	*you qian ding.*
4.dm	右大一	*you da yi.*
4.dn	右大二	*you da er.*
4.do	右大三	*you da san.*
4.dp	右大丁	*you da ding.*
4.dq	右午丁	*you wu ding.*
4.dr	右午丁	*you wu ding.*
4.ds	右吉丁	*you ji ding.*
4.dt	右？二	*you ? er.*
4.du	右王丁	*you wang ding.*
4.dv	右台三	*you yi san.*
4.dw	右大工	*you da gong.*
4.dx	右台十	*you yi shi.*
4.dy	右台千	*you yi qian.*
4.dz	右台万	*you yi wan.*
4.ea	右台台	*you yi yi.*
4.eb	右邑二	*you yi er.*

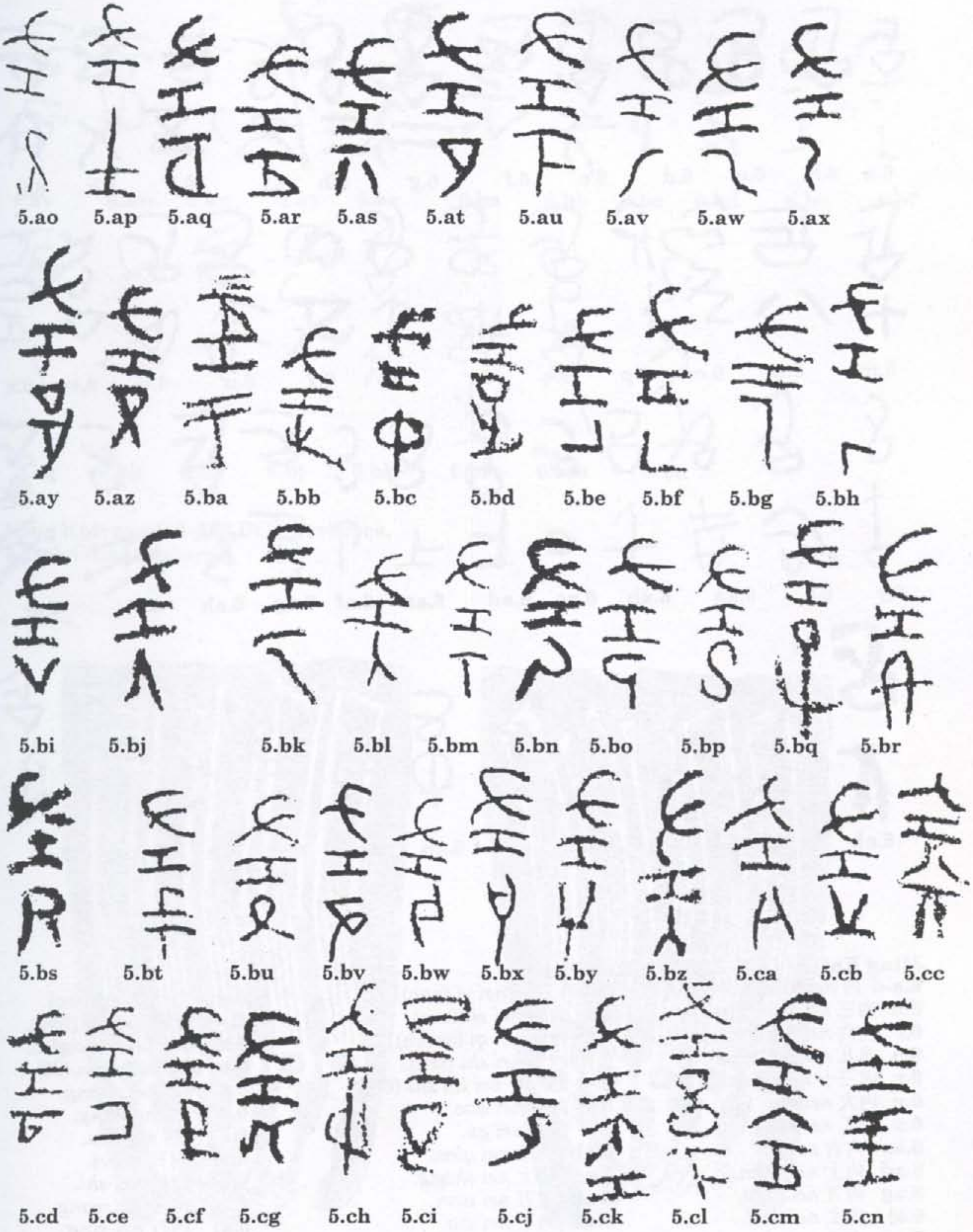
Ming Knife Reverses. Group 5. 左 *Zuo* (left) Series.


5.a
5.b
5.c
5.d
5.e
5.f
5.g
5.h
5.i
5.j
5.k
5.l
5.m
5.n
5.o
5.p
5.q
5.r
5.s
5.t
5.u
5.v
5.w
5.x
5.y
5.z
5.aa
5.ab
5ac
5.ad
5.ae
5.af
5.ag
5.ah
5.ai
5.aj
5.ak
5.al
5.am
5.an

Ming Knives (*400–220 BC*). Reverses.

5.a-c 左 *zuo* (left).
5.d-e 左一 *zuo yi* (left 1).
5.f 左二 *zuo er* (left 2).
5.g 左三 *zuo san* (left 3).
5.h 左五 *zuo wu* (left 5).
5.i 左六 *zuo liu* (left 6).
5.j 左七 *zuo qi* (left 7).
5.k 左八 *zuo ba* (left 8).
5.l 左十 *zuo shi* (left 10).
5.m 左十一 *zuo shi yi* (left 11).
5.n 左廿 *zuo nian* (left 20).
5.o 左二十 *zuo er shi* (left 20).
5.p 左二十 *zuo er shi* (left 20).
5.q 左三十 *zuo san shi* (left 30).
5.r 左三十 *zuo san shi* (left 30).
5.s 左八十 *zuo ba shi* (left 80).
5.t 左匕 *zuo bi.*
5.u 左匕 *zuo bi.*
5.v 左卜 *zuo bu.*
5.w 左昌 *zuo chang.*
5.x 左屮 *zuo che.*
5.y 左寸 *zuo cun.*
5.z 左川 *zuo chuan.*
5.aa 左大 *zuo da.*
5.ab 左大 *zuo da.*
5.ac-d 左丁 *zuo ding.*
5.ae 左干 *zuo gan.*
5.af 左工 *zuo gong.*
5.ag 左火 *zuo huo.*
5.ah 左口 *zuo kou.*
5.ai-j 左千 *zuo qian.*
5.ak 左人 *zuo ren.*
5.al 左日 *zuo ri.*
5.am-n 左上 *zuo shang.*

Ming Knife Reverses. Group 5. 左 *Zuo* (left) Series.



5.ao 5.ap 5.aq 5.ar 5.as 5.at 5.au 5.av 5.aw 5.ax

5.ay 5.az 5.ba 5.bb 5.bc 5.bd 5.be 5.bf 5.bg 5.bh

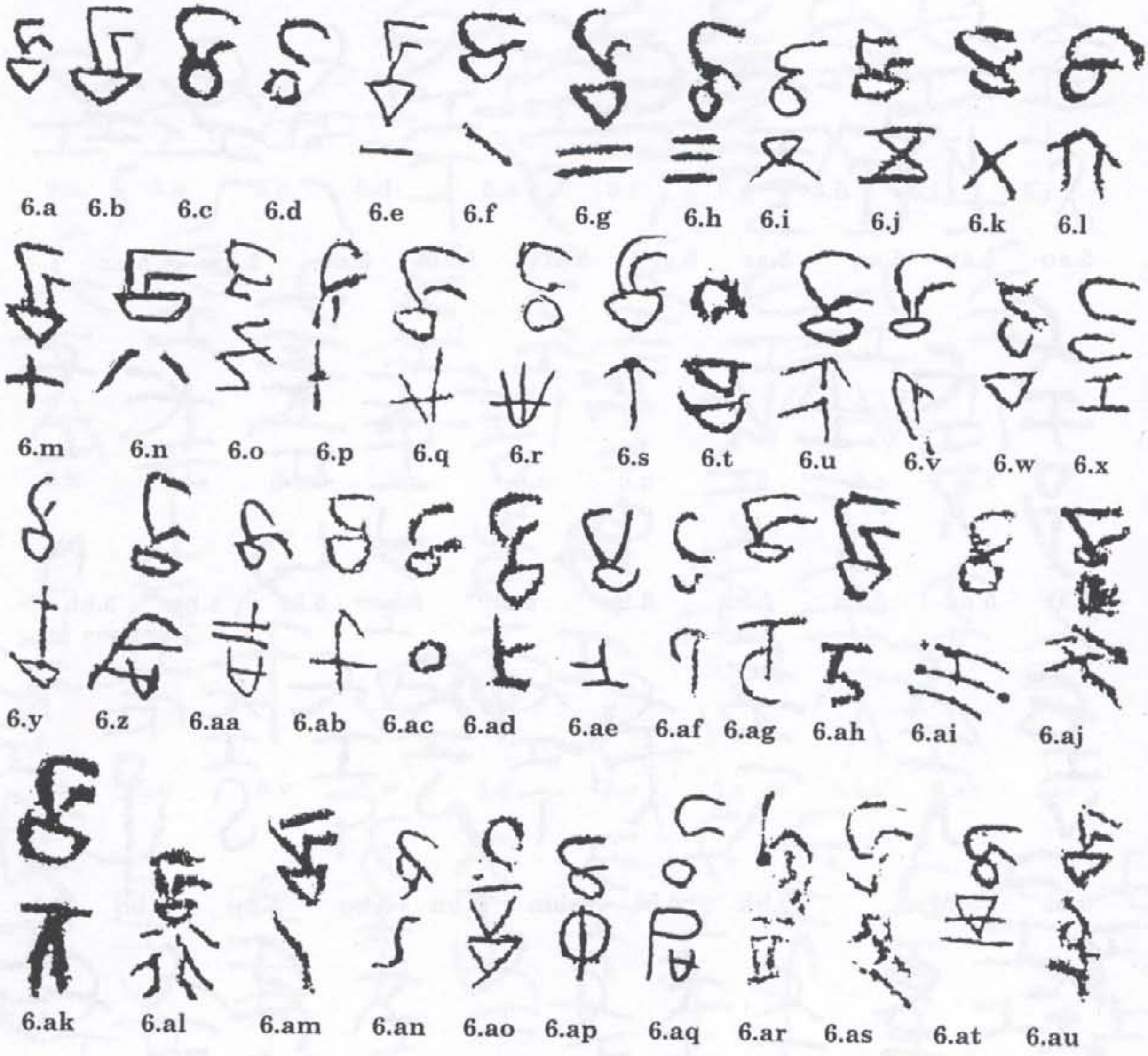
5.bi 5.bj 5.bk 5.bl 5.bm 5.bn 5.bo 5.bp 5.bq 5.br

5.bs 5.bt 5.bu 5.bv 5.bw 5.bx 5.by 5.bz 5.ca 5.cb 5.cc

5.cd 5.ce 5.cf 5.cg 5.ch 5.ci 5.cj 5.ck 5.cl 5.cm 5.cn

Ming Knives (*400–220 BC*). Reverses.
5.ao-cn Undeciphered.

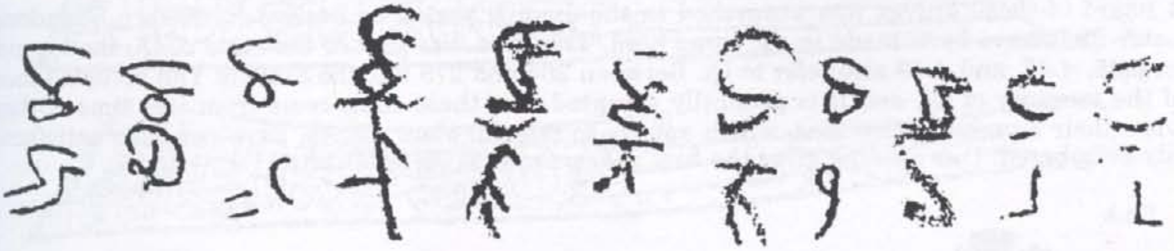
Ming Knife Reverses. Group 6. 内 *Nei* Series.


6.a
6.b
6.c
6.d
6.e
6.f
6.g
6.h
6.i
6.j
6.k
6.l
6.m
6.n
6.o
6.p
6.q
6.r
6.s
6.t
6.u
6.v
6.w
6.x
6.y
6.z
6.aa
6.ab
6.ac
6.ad
6.ae
6.af
6.ag
6.ah
6.ai
6.aj
6.ak
6.al
6.am
6.an
6.ao
6.ap
6.aq
6.ar
6.as
6.at
6.au

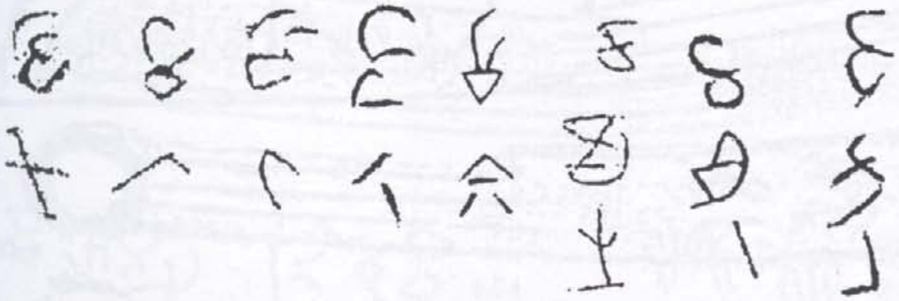
Ming Knives (*400–220 BC*). Reverses.

6.a-d 内 *nei*. See p. 64.
6.e-f 内一 *nei yi* (one).
6.g 内二 *nei er* (two).
6.h 内三 *nei san* (three).
6.i 内四 *nei si* (four).
6.j-k 内五 *nei wu* (five).
6.l 内六 *nei liu* (six).
6.m 内七 *nei qi* (seven).
6.n 内八 *nei ba* (eight).
6.o 内九 *nei jiu* (nine).
6.p 内十 *nei shi* (ten).
6.q 内廿 *nei nian* (20).
6.r 内三十 *nei san shi* (30).
6.s 内六十 *nei liu shi* (60).
6.t 内昌 *nei chang*.
6.u 内大 *nei da*.
6.v 内刀 *nei dao*.
6.w 内丁 *nei ding*.
6.x 内工 *nei gong*.
6.y 内古 *nei gu*.
6.z 内后 *nei hou*.
6.aa 内吉 *nei ji*.
6.ab 内千 *nei qian*.
6.ac 内日 *nei ri*.
6.ad 内上 *nei shang*.
6.ae 内上 *nei shang*.
6.af 内氏 *nei shi*.
6.ag 内万 *nei wan*.
6.ah 内万 *nei wan*.
6.ai 内王 *nei wang*.
6.aj 内文 *nei wen*.
6.ak 内下 *nei xia*.
6.al 内行 *nei xing*.
6.am 内乙 *nei yi*.
6.an 内乙 *nei yi*.
6.ao 内邑 *nei yi*.
6.ap 内中 *nei zhong*.
6.aq-au Undeciphered.

Ming Knife Reverses. Group 6. 内 *Nei* Series.

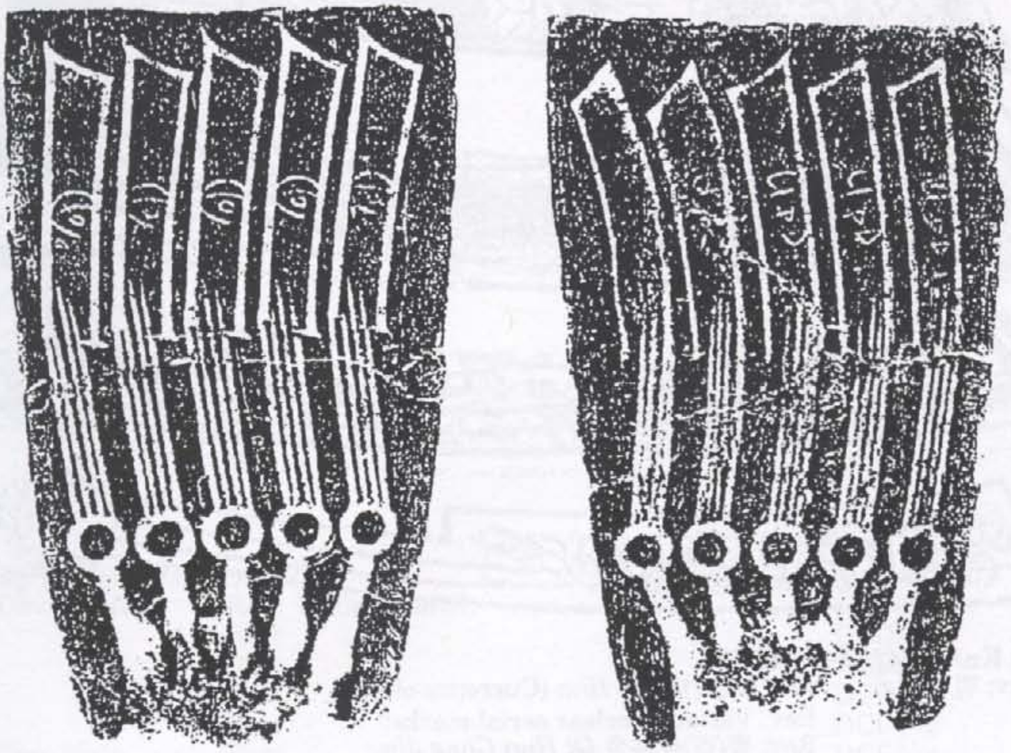


6.av **6.aw** **6.ax** **6.ay** **6.az** **6.ba** **6.bb** **6.bc** **6.bd** **6.be** **6.bf**



6.bg **6.bh** **6.bi** **6.bj** **6.bk** **6.bl** **6.bm** **6.bn**

Ming Knives (*400–220 BC*). Reverses.
6.av-bn Undeciphered.

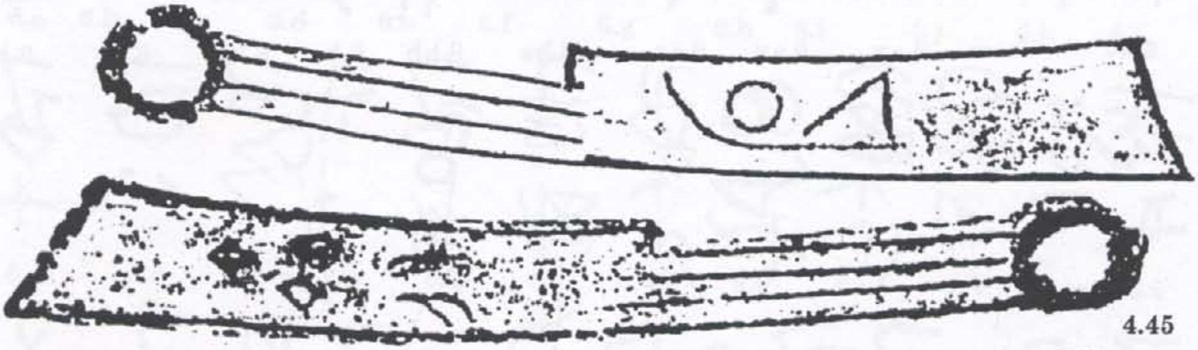


Clay mould for casting Ming Knives
Reduced size

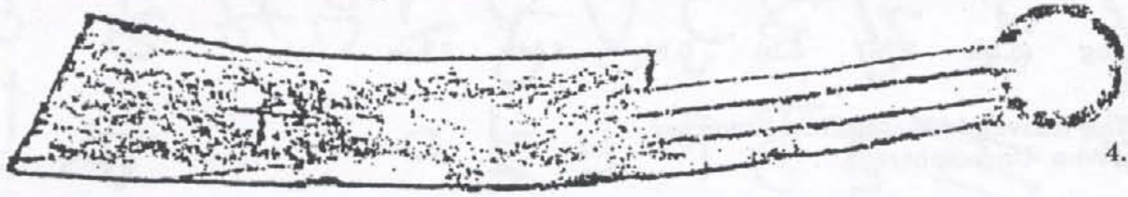
Type 5. State of Qi Ming Knives (博山刀 *Boshan* Knives).

General appearance similar to the Ming knives. Ming character large and angular. Extensive reverse inscriptions.

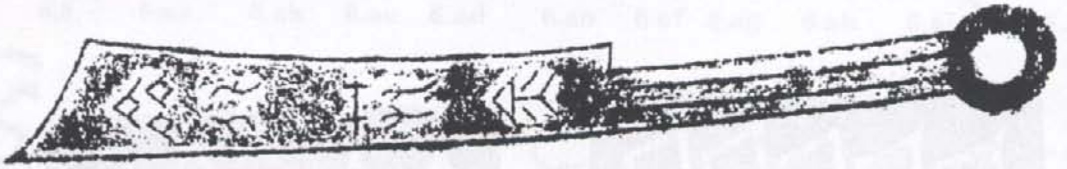
A hoard of these knives was unearthed in the Jiaqing period in Boshan in eastern Shandong. Later finds have been made in the same area. This area was part of the state of Qi; the legends on **4.45, 4.47**, and **4.49** also refer to Qi. Between 284 and 279 BC, the State of Yan occupied most of the territory of Qi, and it is generally accepted that these coins come from this time. Otherwise, their reverse inscriptions, which appear to refer to place names, have not been satisfactorily deciphered. One reading gives the first character as 莒 *Ju* for Ju city.



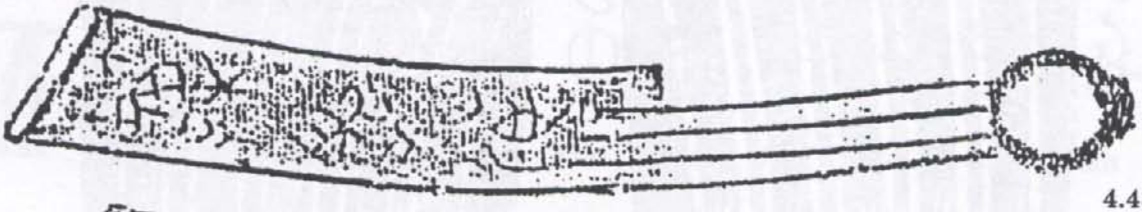
4.45



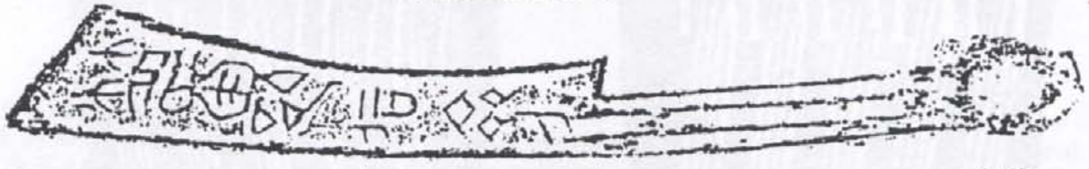
4.46



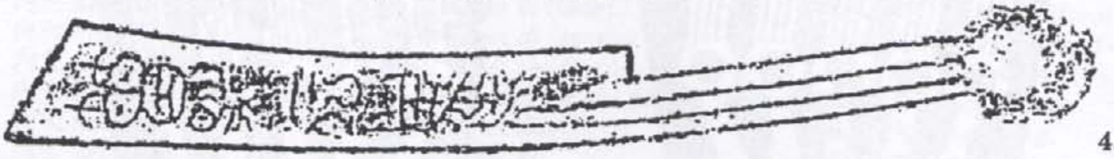
4.47



4.48



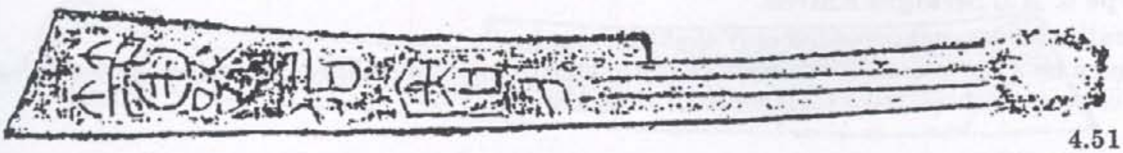
4.49



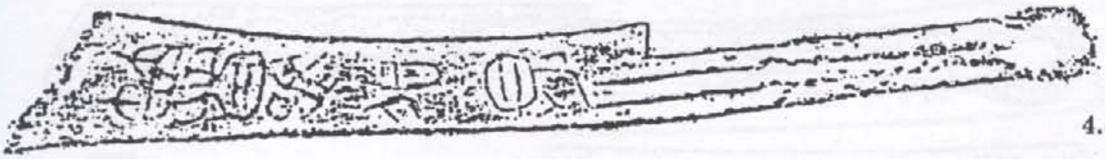
4.50

Qi Ming Knives (*284 –279 BC*).

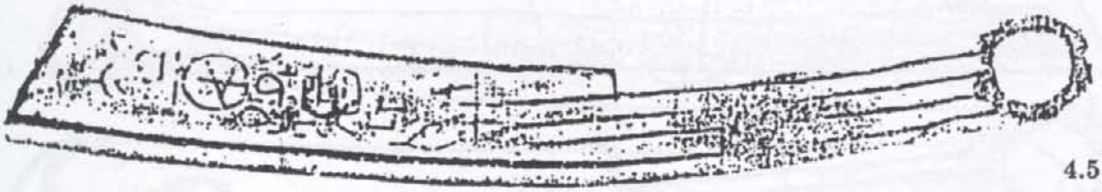
4.45	Obv: 明 *Ming.*	Rev: 齊(齐)化 *Qi Hua* (Currency of Qi).	DCD575	4
4.46		Rev: Various unclear serial marks.		4
4.47		Rev: 齊(齐)化共金 *Qi Hua Gong Jin.*		3
4.48		Rev: Undeciphered.	DCD575	4
4.49		Rev: "	DCD575	4
4.50		Rev: "	DCD575	4



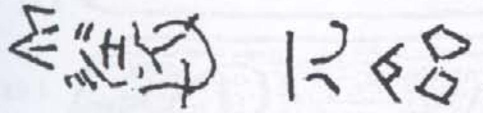
4.51



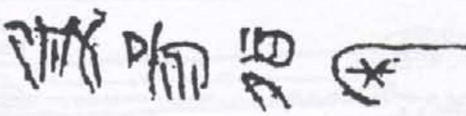
4.52



4.53



4.54



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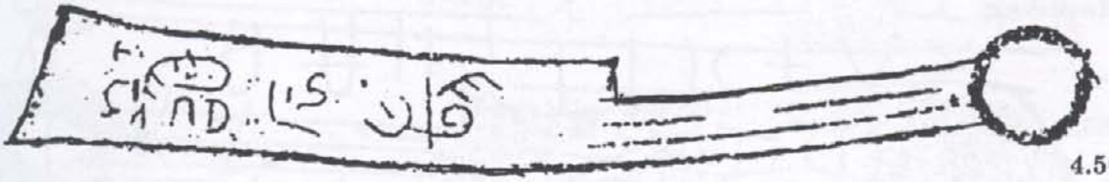

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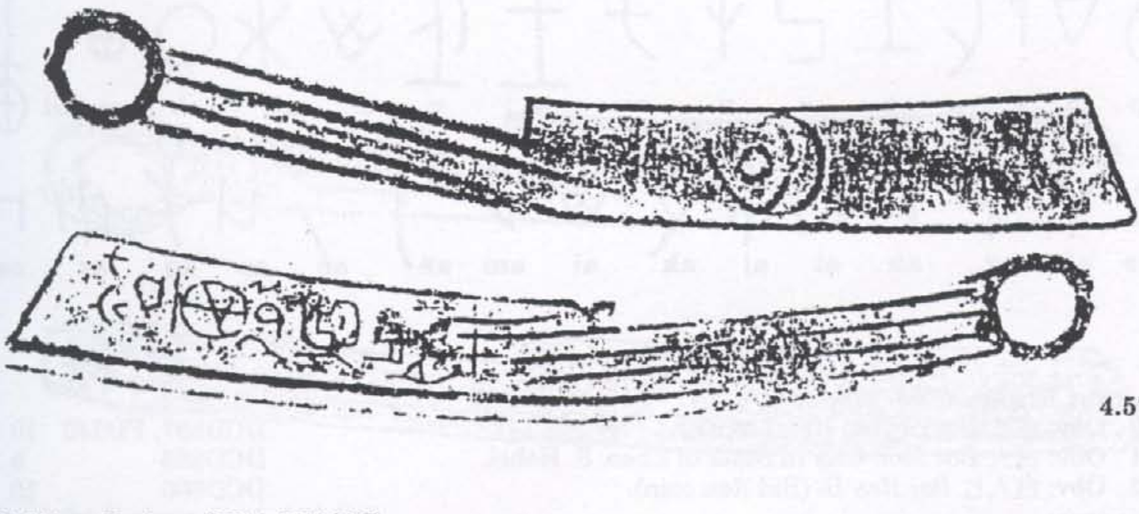


4.57

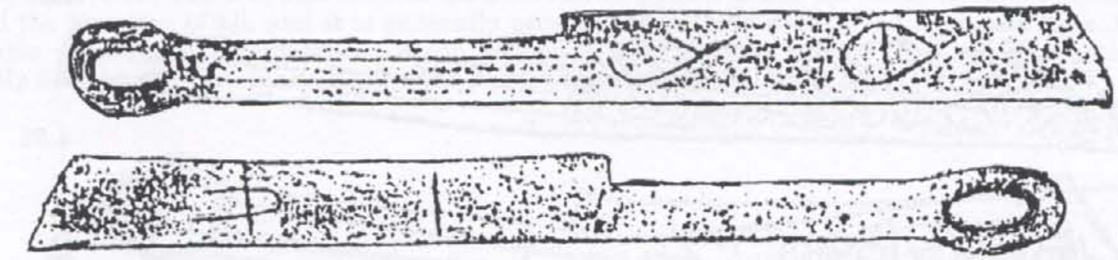
Qi Ming Knives (*284–279 BC*).

4.51	Obv: 明 *Ming.*	Rev: Undeciphered.	DCD575	4
4.52		Rev: "	DCD575	4
4.53		Rev: "	DCD575	4
4.54		Rev: "	DCD575	4
4.55		Rev: "	DCD575	4
4.56	Obv: Plain	Rev: "	DCD574	4
4.57	Obv: 明 *Ming.* *Different style of Ming.*	Rev: "	DCD575	4

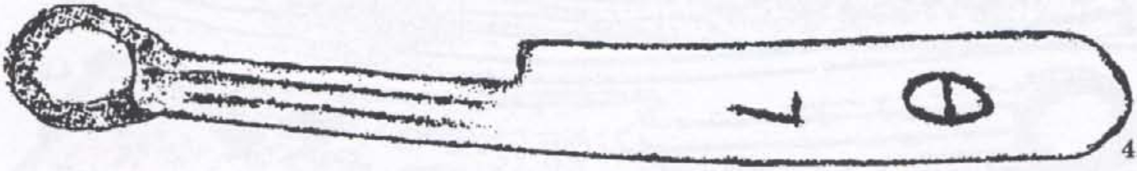
Type 6. 直刀 Straight Knives.

Smaller knives, not curved or only slightly curved.

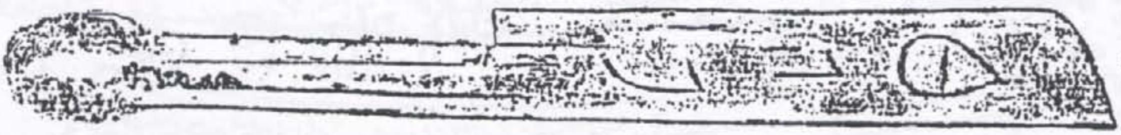
Issued by a few places in the state of Zhao. This category includes some other smaller knives of various shapes. Found together with Ming knives.



4.60

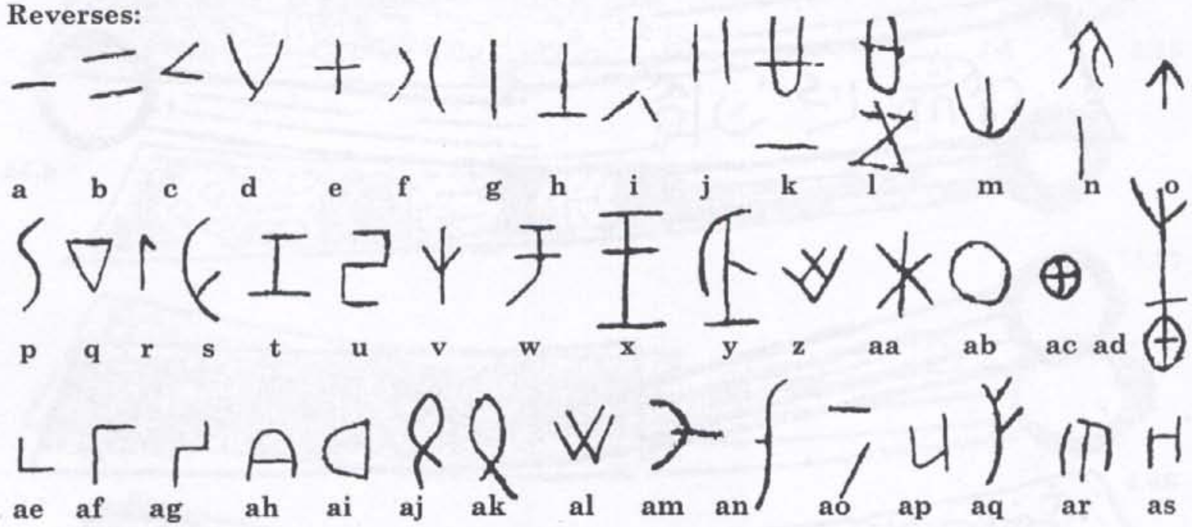


4.61



4.62

Reverses:

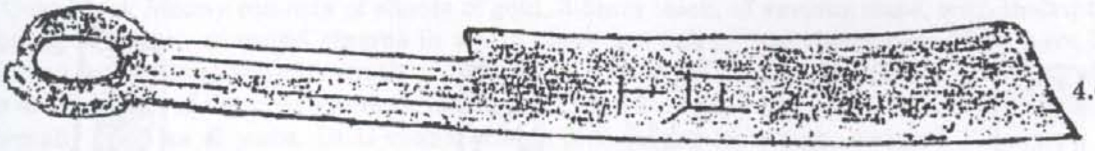


Straight Knives (*300–250 BC*).

4.60 Obv: 白匕 *Bai Bi* (Bai [Ren] coin).	DCD597, FD346	10
4.61 Obv: 白人 *Bai Ren*. City in State of Zhao, S. Hebei.	DCD595	9
4.62 Obv: 白人匕 *Bai Ren Bi* (Bai Ren coin).	DCD600	10

Reverses:

a 一 *yi* (one). **b** 二 *er* (two). **c-d** 六 *liu* (six).
e 七 *qi* (seven). **f** 八 *ba* (eight). **g** 十 *shi* (ten).
h 十一 *shi yi* (eleven). **i** 十六 *shi liu* (sixteen). **j** 十十 *shi shi* (twenty).
k 廿一 *nian yi* (21). **l** 廿五 *nian wu* (25). **m** 三十 *san shi* (30).
n-o 六十 *liu shi* (60). **p** 乙 *yi*. **q** 丁 *ding*. **r** 人 *ren*. **s** 匕 *bi*. **t** 工 *gong*.
u 己 *ji*. **v** 屮 *che*. **w** 于 *yu*. **x** 王 *wang*. **y** 氏 *shi*. **z** 文 *wen*. **aa** 木 *mu*.
ab 日 *ri*. **ac** 田 *tian*. **ad-as** Undeciphered.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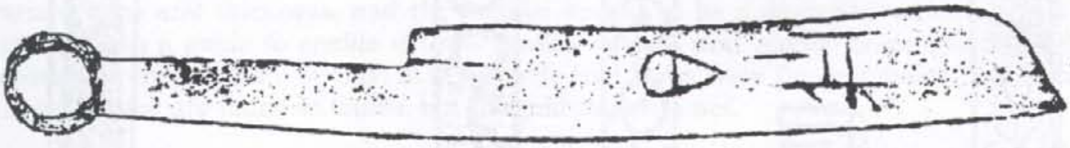
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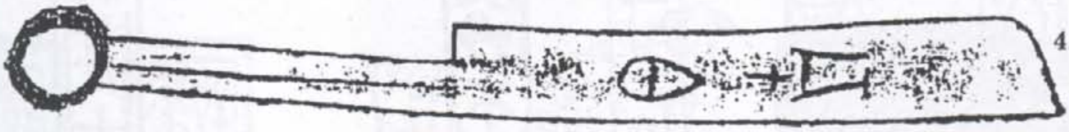
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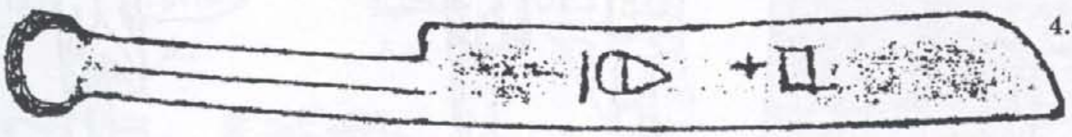
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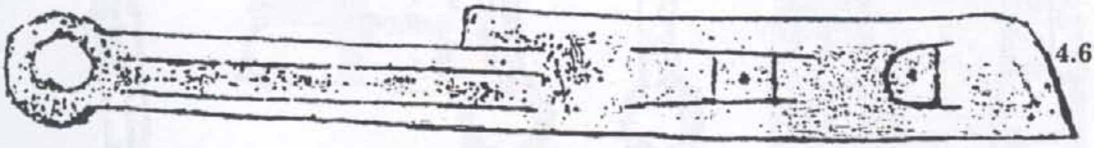
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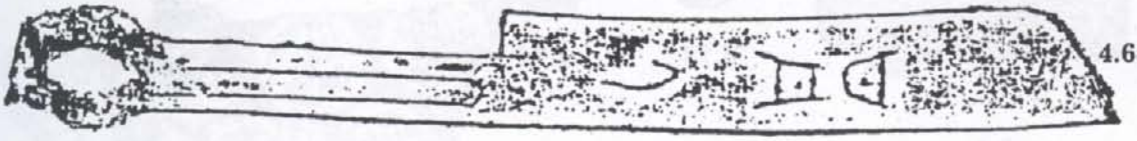
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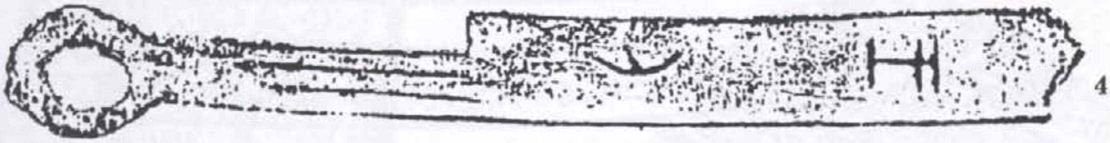
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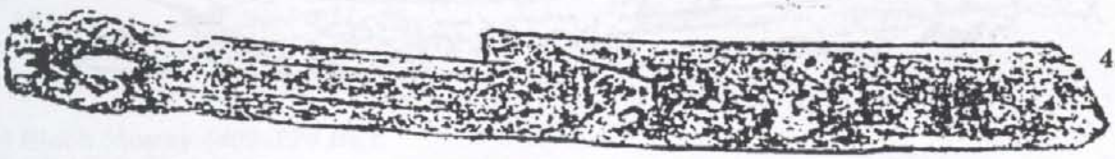
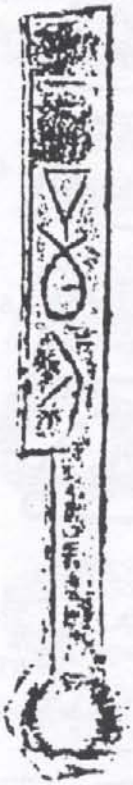

4.70

Straight Knives (*300–250 BC*).

4.63	Obv: 城	*Cheng* (Cheng [Bai] – Place name).	DCD603	8
4.64-5	Obv: 城白	*Cheng Bai*.	DCD604	8
4.66	Obv: 城白一	*Cheng Bai Yi* (Cheng Bai one).	DCD604	8
4.67	Obv: 甘丹	*Gan Dan* (Place name). Reverses similar to **4.62.**	DCD592, FD345	10
4.68	Obv: 甘丹匕	*Gan Dan Bi* (Gan Dan coin).	DCD594	8
4.69	Obv: 王匕	*Wang Bi* (Wang [?Shi] coin).	DCD591	6
4.70	Obv: 尹 ?	*Yin ?*	DCD591	8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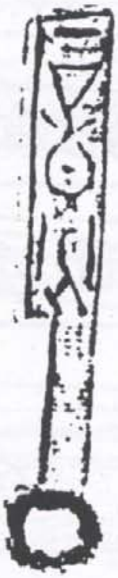
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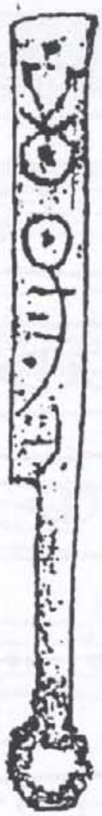
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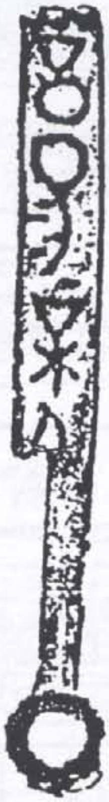
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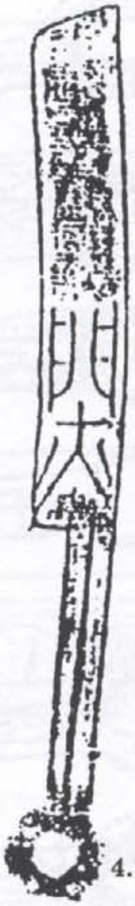
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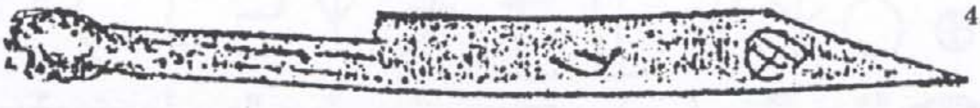
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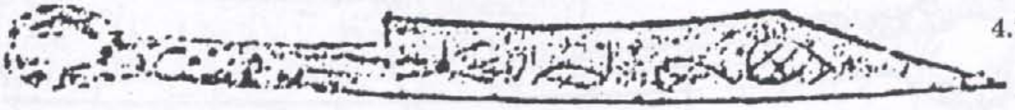
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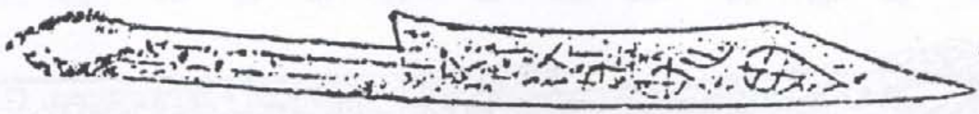
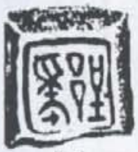

4.78

Straight Knives (*300–250 BC*).

4.71	Obv: 晋匕 *Jin Bi* (Jin [Yang] coin).	DCD605	3
4.72	Obv: 晋半 *Jin Ban* (Jin [Yang] half).	DCD606	0
4.73	Obv: 晋陽(阳)匕 *Jin Yang Bi* (Jin Yang coin).	DCD606	0
4.74	Obv: 晋陽(阳)亲(新)匕 *Jin Yang Xin Bi* (Jin Yang New Coin).	DCD606	0
4.75	Obv: 閔 *Lin* (Place name).	DCD607	2
4.76	Obv: 西匕 *Xi Bi*.	DCD601	0
4.77	Obv: 西匕 ? ? *Xi Bi ? ?*	DCD601	0
4.78	Obv: 西匕 ? ? *Xi Bi ? ?*	DCD602	0

Chu Gold Block Money consists of sheets of gold, 3-5mm thick, of various sizes, with inscriptions consisting of square or round stamps in which there are one or two characters. They have been unearthed in various locations south of the Yellow River, indicating that they were coins of the State of Chu. One of the characters in their inscription is often a monetary unit or weight which is normally read as 爰 *yuan*. DCD reads this as 稱(称) *cheng* (to weigh, weight). Pieces are of a very variable size and thickness, and the stamps appear to be a device to validate the whole block, rather than a guide to enable it to be broken up into unit pieces. Some specimens have been reported in copper, lead, or clay. It is probable that these were funeral money, not circulating coinage, as they are found in tombs, but the gold coins are not.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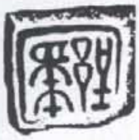
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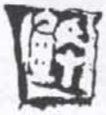
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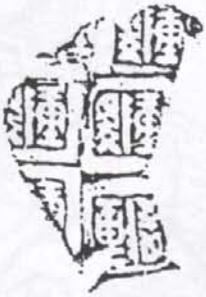
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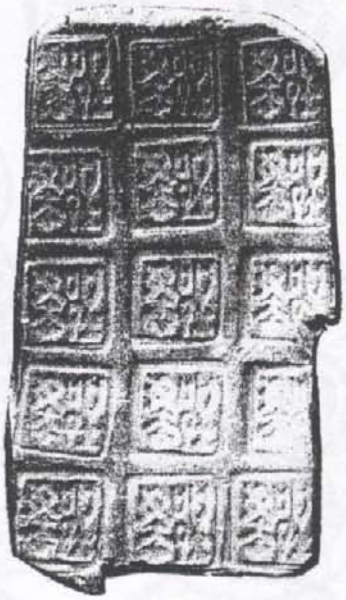
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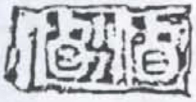
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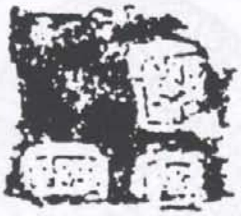
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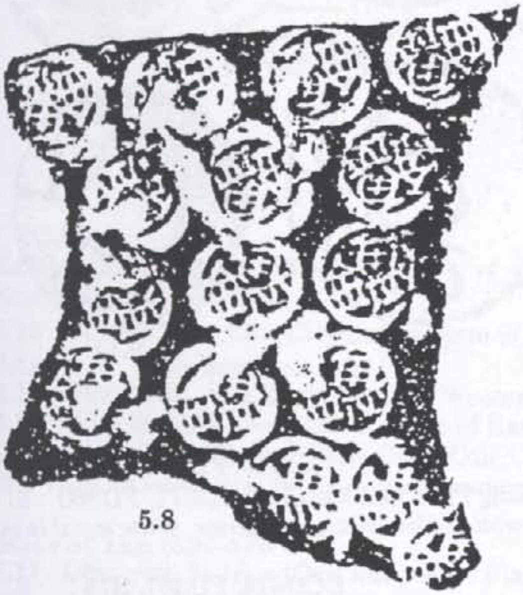
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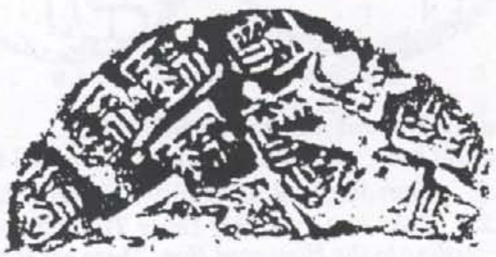
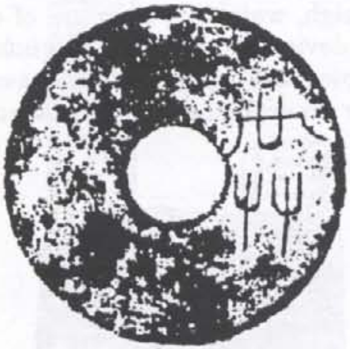
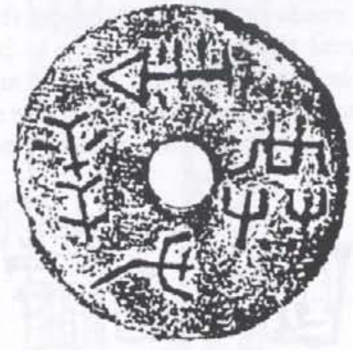

5.9

Gold Block Money (*400–220 BC*).

5.1-2	Obv: 郢爰 *Ying Yuan.*	DCD24	3
	Ying was the capital of Chu until 278 BC.		
5.3	Block of fifteen *Ying Yuans.*		
5.4	Obv: 專(专)爰 *Zhuan Yuan.*	DCD25	0
5.5	Obv: 陳(陈)爰 *Chen Yuan.*	DCD25	0
	Chen, now Huaiyang in E. Honan, became the capital of Chu in 278 BC; it could, naturally, have issued coins prior to this.		
5.6	Obv: Uncertain.	DCD27	0
5.7	Obv: 鄗(鬲)爰 *Li Yuan.*	DCD27	0
5.8	Obv: 鑪(庐) *Lu.*	DCD27	0
5.9	Obv: 垂丘 *Chui Qiu.*	DCD28	0

The round coin, the precursor of the familiar cash coin, circulated in both the spade and knife money areas in the Zhou period. Apart from two small and presumably late coins from the State of Qin, coins from the spade money area have a round hole and refer to the *jin* and *liang* units. Those from the knife money area have a square hole and are denominated in *hua*.


6.1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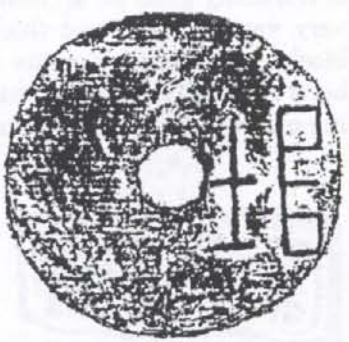
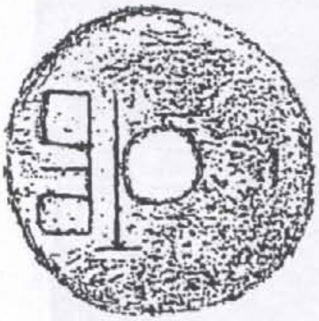

6.3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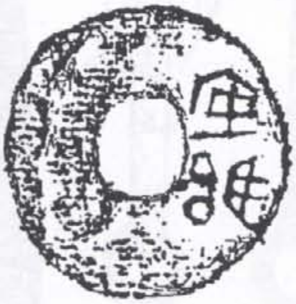
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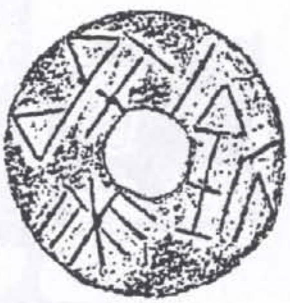
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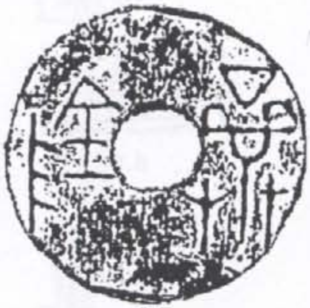
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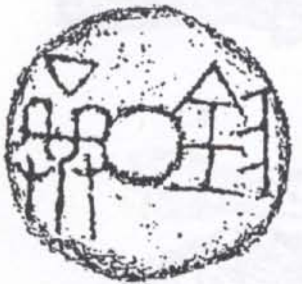
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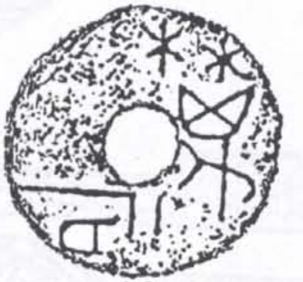
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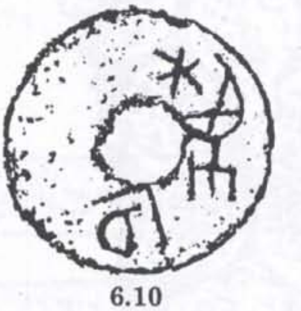
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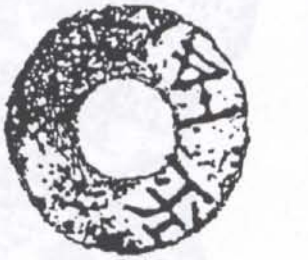

6.11

Early Round Coins (*350–220 BC*).

Round hole, no rims. Reverses plain and flat.

6.1 Obv: 共 *Gong*. City in the State of Liang. DCD610, FD359, S75 5

6.2 Obv: 共屯(=纯)赤金 *Gong Tun (Chun) Chi Jin* (Gong Pure Red Metal). DCD611, FD360 2
According to the History of Han: There are three grades of metal. Yellow metal is superior, white metal is in the middle, red metal [ie copper] is inferior.

6.3 Obv: 垣 *Yuan*. City in the State of Liang. DCD614, FD357, S73 8

6.4 Inscription reversed. DCD614, FD358 7

6.5 Obv: 安臧 *An Zang*. City in the State of Zhou. DCD612, FD363 2

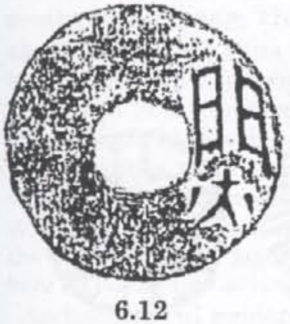
6.6 Obv: 桼(=漆)垣一釿 *Qi Yuan Yi Jin* (Qiyuan one *jin*). State of Liang. DCD613, FD374 3
Formerly read as 長(长)垣 Chang Yuan.

6.7 Obv: 襄陰(阴) *Xiang Yin*. City in the State of Liang. DCD617, FD366 4
Also read as 濟陰(济阴) Ji Yin *or* 畢陰 (毕阴) Bi Yin.

6.8 Obv: 襄陰(阴) *Xiang Yin*. Inscription reversed. DCD617, FD368 3

6.9-10 Obv: 離(离)石 *Li Shi*. City in the State of Zhao. DCD618, FD373 3

6.11 Obv: 封坪 *Feng Ping*. DCD619, FD364 3
First character also read as 阴 yin *or* wu 武.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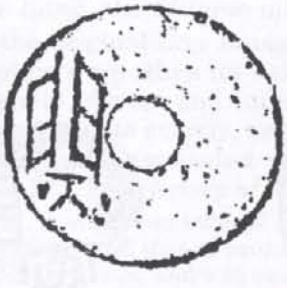
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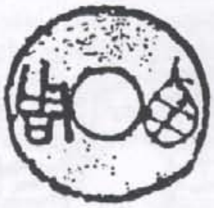
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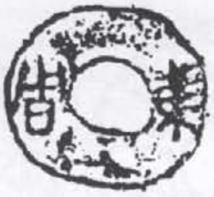
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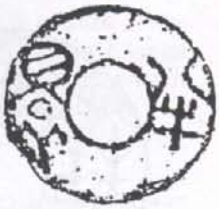
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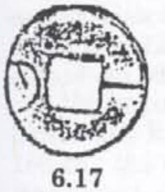
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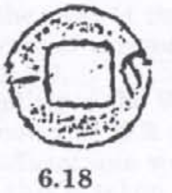
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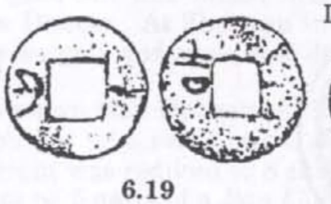
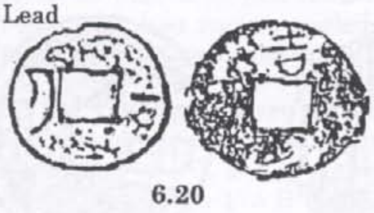

6.19

Lead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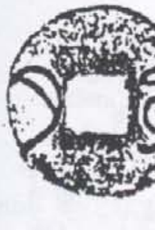
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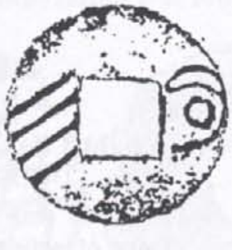
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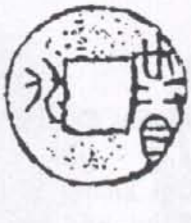
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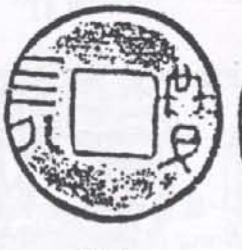
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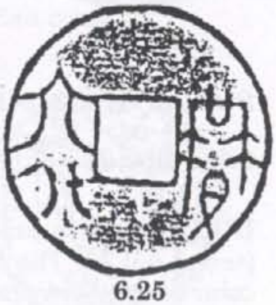
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Early Round Coins (*350–220 BC*).

Reverses plain and flat.

6.12	Obv: 閵(藺) *Lin.* City in the State of Zhao.	DCD616, FD369	3
6.13	Inscription on left.	DCD616, FD370	3
6.14	Obv: 西周 *Xi Zhou.* State of Western Zhou.	DCD612, FD10	2
6.15	Obv: 東(东)周 *Dong Zhou.* State of Eastern Zhou.	DCD612, FD9	2
6.16	Obv: 半睘(=圜) *Ban Yuan* (Half Coin). State of Qin?	DCD610, FD376	3

圜法 Yuan Fa *was a term for Zhou round coinage.*

State of Yan (*300-220 BC*).

6.17	Obv: 一化 *Yi Hua* (One *hua*). Rev: Plain.	DCD608, FD382, S77	13

Formerly read as 一刀 Yi Dao, *as if equivalent to one knife money.*

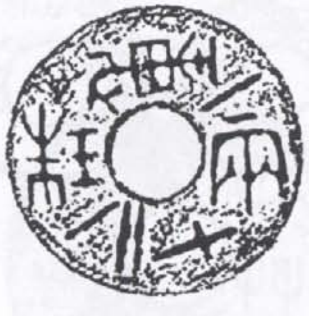
6.18	Obv: 一化 *Yi Hua.* Inscription reversed.	DCD608, FD383	11
6.19	Rev: 吉 *Ji.*	DCD608	8
6.20	A lead coin.	DCD608, FD384	6
6.21	Obv: 明化 *Ming Hua.*	DCD618, FD379, S76	11
6.22	Obv: 明四 *Ming Si* (Ming Four [*hua*]). Cf 6.24.	DCD618, FD381	2

The Ming *character is the same as that found on the Ming Knives (p.63), so could be* Yi.

State of Qi (*300-220 BC*).

6.23	Obv: 益化 *Yi Hua* (City of Yi [one] *hua*).	DCD616, FD437, S66	6
6.24	Obv: 益四化 *Yi Si Hua* (City of Yi four *hua*).	DCD617, FD439, S68	8
6.25	Obv: 益六化 *Yi Liu Hua* (City of Yi six *hua*).	DCD617, FD440, S71	8

The Yi *was previously read as* 寶 Bao.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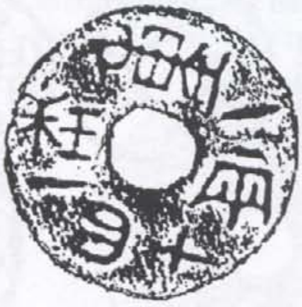
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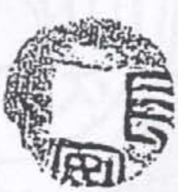
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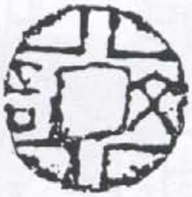
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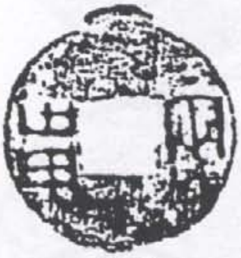
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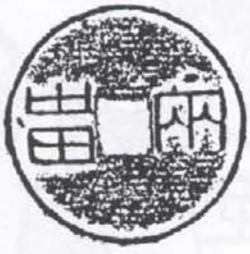

6.31

State of Qin (*250–220 BC*).

6.26 Obv: 重一两十二一珠 *Zhong Yi Liang Shi Er Yi Zhu* c/wise. (Weight 1 *liang* 12 (1) *zhu*). DCD609, FD390 3

DCD reads this as 一珠重一两十二 *Yi Zhu Zhong Yi Liang Shi Er*. One coin weight one *liang* [series no] 12. The *liang* consisted of 24 *zhu*, and was the equivalent of about 16 grams. These coins weigh between 10 and 16 grams, so this reading is more plausible, does not ignore the second *yi*, and makes sense of the "14" of **6.27**.

6.27 As **6.26**, but 十四 *Shi Si* (14) instead of 十二. DCD609, FD391 3

6.28 Obv: 長(长)安 *Chang An.* DCD613, FD2712 2

Said to have been cast by the Marquis of Chang An, the brother of the Qin emperor Shi Huang Di.

6.29 Obv: 文信 *Wen Xin.* DCD610, FD2713 2

Said to have been cast by the Marquis of Wen Xin, the father of Shi Huang Di.

6.30 Obv: 两甾(锱) *Liang Zi.* No rims. DCD613, FD396 5
6.31 Rims. 5

A zi was a weight of 6 zhu. Liang *here means "2". Therefore 2 zi was the same as 12* zhu, *or half a* liang. *This is in line with the coin weight of around 8 grams.*

The coins on this page have been attributed in the past to both the late Zhou period and the Qin Dynasty.

Although for cataloguing purposes the Zhou coins are divided up into categories of knives, spades, and round coins, it is apparent from archaeological finds that most of the various kinds circulated together. An example of a mixed find is given on page 36. Another example is a find made in Liaoning province in 1984, which consisted of 2,280 *Yi Hua* round coins, 14 spade coins and 120 Ming knives. In 1960 in Shandong, 2 *Yi Hua* round coins were found with 600 Qi round coins and 59 Qi knives. At Luoyang a find was made in 1976 of 116 Flat handled Spades of various types (Xiangyuan, Lin, Nie, Pingyang, Yu, Anyang, and Gong), 46 Anzang round coins, 1 Yuan round coin, and small/sloping shoulder spades from Sanchuan, Wu, Anzang, Dong Zhou, Feng, and Anzhou.

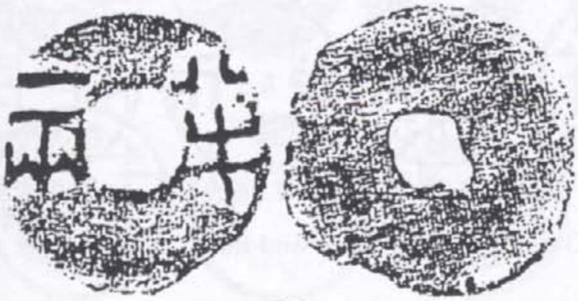
The *Ban Liang* coins take their name from their two character inscription 半两 *ban liang,* which means half a *liang.* The *liang,* the Chinese ounce, consisted of 24 *zhu,* and was the equivalent of about 16 grams. Thus the original *Ban Liang* weighed the equivalent of 12 *zhu* – 8 grams; however, it kept this inscription even when its weight was later reduced. This means that *Ban Liangs* are found in a great variety of sizes and calligraphic styles, all with the same inscription, which are difficult to classify and to date exactly, especially those of unofficial or local manufacture.

These coins were traditionally associated with Qin Shi Huang Di, the first Chinese Emperor, who united China in 221 BC. The *History of Han* says:

> When Qin united the world, it made two sorts of currency: that of yellow gold, which was called *yi* and was the currency of the higher class; and that of bronze, which was similar in quality to the coins of Zhou, but bore an inscription saying Half Ounce, and was equal in weight to its inscription.

Archaeological evidence now shows that the *Ban Liang* was first issued in the Warring States period by the State of Qin, possibly as early as 378 BC. A remarkable find was some bamboo tablets amongst which were found regulations (drawn up before 242 BC) concerning metal and cloth money. A thousand coins, good and bad mixed, were to be placed in *pen* (baskets or jars) and sealed with the Seal of the Director. At Zhangpu in Shaanxi, just such a sealed jar, containing 1,000 *Ban Liang* of various weights and sizes, was discovered. 7 *Ban Liang* were found in a tomb datable to 306 BC.

At the beginning of the Western Han Dynasty, c. 200 BC, the people were allowed to cast small light coins known as 榆荚 *yu jia,* "elm seed" coins, as the heavy Qin coins were inconvenient. In 186 BC, the official coin weight was reduced to 8 *zhu,* and in 182 BC, a 五分 *wu fen* (5 parts) coin was issued – this is taken to be 5 parts of a *Ban Liang,* ie 2.4 *zhu.* In 175 BC, the weight was set at 4 *zhu.* Private minting was permitted again, but with strict regulation of the weight and alloy. In 119 BC, the *Ban Liang* was replaced by the *San Zhu,* and then the *Wu Zhu* coin.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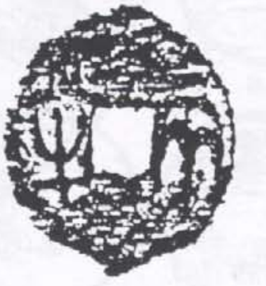
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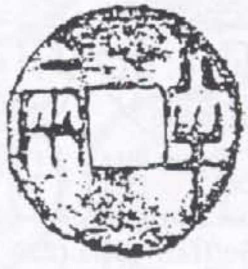
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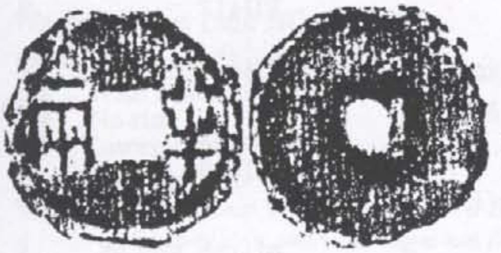
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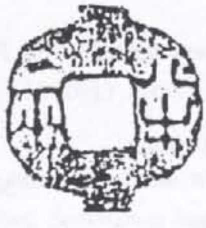
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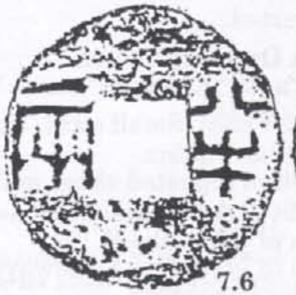
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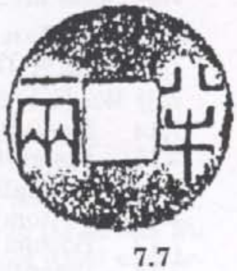

7.7

Ban Liang Coins.
Obv: 半两 *Ban Liang* (Half Ounce). Reverse plain and flat.

Nominal weight 12 *zhu* (8 grams). Actual weight often 12 grams or more, or less than 5 grams.

Pre Qin Type (*350-300 BC*). Includes some very heavy coins.

7.1	Roundish hole.	8
7.2	Archaic script, legend reversed.	8
7.3	Long characters.	10
7.4	Thick, heavy coin.	11
7.5	Sprue not filed off (typical of poorer quality coins of this period).	11

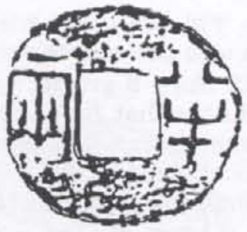
Qin Dynasty Type (*300-200 BC*).

7.6	Diameter 35 mm.	FD385 &c, S79-82	10

Traditionally attributed to Qin, this type is also found in tombs of an earlier date.

7.7	Diameter 30 mm.	12

Perhaps more representative of Qin period issues.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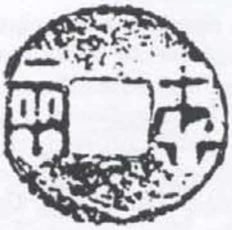
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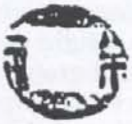
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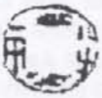
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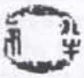
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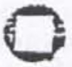
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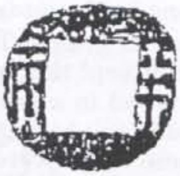
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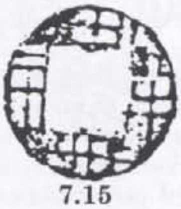
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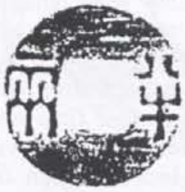
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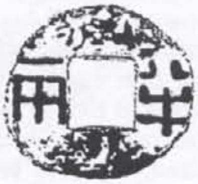
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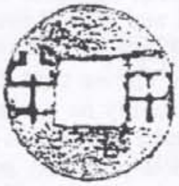
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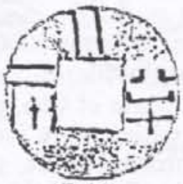
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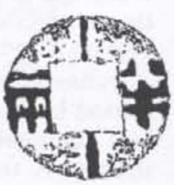
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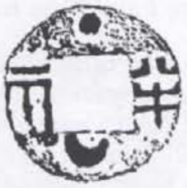
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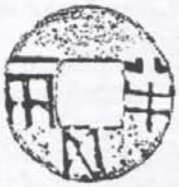
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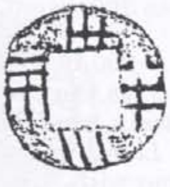
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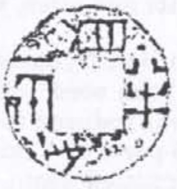
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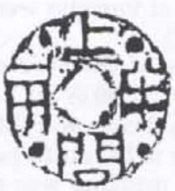
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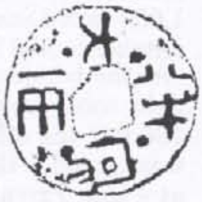
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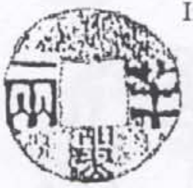
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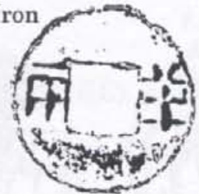
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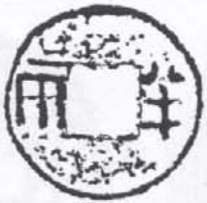
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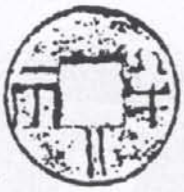
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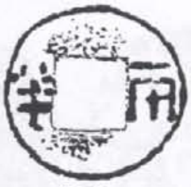
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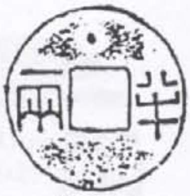

7.32

Ban Liang Coins. Obv: 半两 *Ban Liang* (Half Ounce). Reverse plain and flat.

Qin/Han Type (*220-180 BC*).

Weight about 5 grams.

7.8	Normal *ban*.	FD415, S88-91	14
7.9	*Ban* inverted.	FD417	9

Western Han Dynasty Types.

7.10-13	榆荚 *Yu jia* "Elm seed" coins. Very small. (*200-180 BC*).	FD411-14, S86-7	14

五分 *Wu Fen* (2.4 *zhu*). Small coins, large hole. (*182-175 BC*).

7.14	Normal inscription.	FD421	11
7.15	Inscription repeated above and below.	FD420	9

Nominal weight 4 *zhu* (actual 3 grams or less). No rims. (*175-119 BC*).

7.16	Bottom of *liang* like M.		
7.17	Bottom of *liang* like a sideways E.	FD422, S92-95	14
7.18	Inscription reversed.	FD425, S96-99	13
7.19	Two lines above the hole.		10
7.20	Vertical line above and below.	FD423	10
7.21	Dot and crescent ("Sun and Moon") above and below.	FD424	8
7.22	五 *wu* sideways below.		8
7.23	主三 *Zhu San* sideways above and below.		7
7.24	貝(贝) ? *Bei ?* sideways above and below.		7
7.25	上問(问) *Shang Wen* above and below.		6
7.26	太常 *Tai Chang* sideways above and below.		6
7.27	胡羽公 *Hu Yu Gong* below.		6

*It is thought that the additional characters on **7.23-7** are personal names.*

7.28	Iron. (Many of these have been found in Hunan.)		12

Nominal weight 4 *zhu*. Coins with rims. (*136-119 BC*).

7.29	Bottom of *liang* like a sideways E.	FD433, S104 &c	14
7.30	Two lines below.	FD434	13
7.31	Inscription reversed.	FD435	13
7.32	Bottom of *liang* like M. Fine workmanship.	FD432	10

By this time, a full monetary economy had developed. Taxes, salaries, and fines were all paid in coins. An average of 220 million coins a year were produced. According to the *History of Han*, the Western Han was a wealthy period:

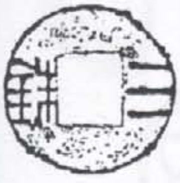
> The granaries in the cities and the countryside were full and the government treasuries were running over with wealth. In the capital the strings of cash had been stacked up by the hundreds of millions until the cords that bound them had rotted away and they could no longer be counted.

On average, millet cost 75 cash and polished rice 140 cash a hectolitre, a horse 4,400-4,500 cash. A labourer could be hired for 150 cash a month; a merchant could earn 2,000 cash a month.

Apart from the *Ban Liang* coins described on the previous page, there were two other coins of the Western Han:

The 三铢 *San Zhu* (Three *Zhu* – 1.95 grams) coin which was issued either between 140-136 BC, or between 119-118 BC. The records are ambiguous, but the later date is generally preferred.

The 五铢 *Wu Zhu* (Five *Zhu* – 3.25 grams). First issued in 118 BC, this inscription was used on coins of many regimes over the next 700 years. Sometimes Wu Zhus can be dated specifically from dated moulds that have been discovered, or from their find spots, but the majority cannot. Those of the Western Han Dynasty have a square top to the 朱 component of *zhu*; on later coins, this is rounded. Only a few of the varieties that have been described by numismatists are included here. For other Wu Zhus see p. 91.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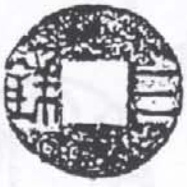
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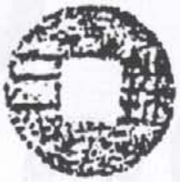
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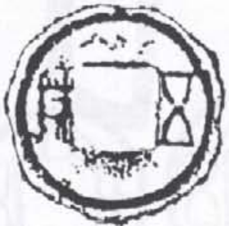
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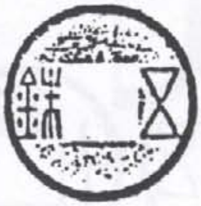
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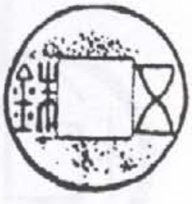
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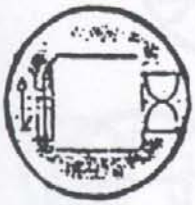
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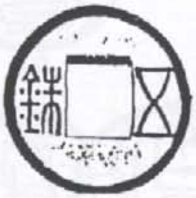
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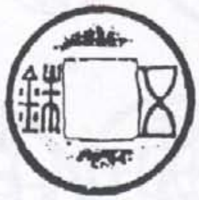
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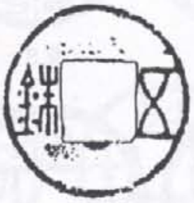
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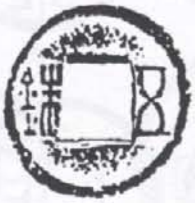
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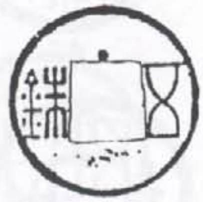

8.12

Western Han (206 BC – AD 25).

Obv: 三铢 *San Zhu* (Three *Zhu*).

8.1 With outer rim. FD431, S103 9
8.2 No rim. 8
8.3 Inscription reversed. 7

Obv: 五铢 *Wu Zhu* (Five *Zhu*).

8.4 郡国 *Jun Guo* Wu Zhu (*118-115 BC*). FD441, S114 12

A large and heavy coin, with the edges not filed. Sometimes has a rimless reverse. Taken to be the earliest Wu Zhu. According to the History of Han, in 118 BC the Commanderies (Jun) and Principalities (Guo) were ordered to cast 5 zhu *coins with a circular rim so that it would be impossible to clip them to glean a bit of copper.*

8.5-7 赤仄 *Chi Ze* Wu Zhu (*115-113 BC*). 13

A lighter coin than the above, with filed edges. The Han records state that in 115 BC the mints in the capital were requested to cast Chi Ze *coins, with one being worth five local coins. Only these were to circulate.* Chi Ze *means Red (or Shining) Edge, referring to the red copper showing when the edges were filed smooth. These specimens were taken from the tomb of Liu Sheng, Prince of Chongsan, who died in 113 BC.*

8.8 上林三官 *Shang Lin San Guan* Wu Zhu (From 113 BC). S115 14

The Three Offices of Shang Lin Park were the Office for Coinage, the Office for Sorting Copper, and the Office of Price Equalisation. Minting was now confined to the central authorities. These coins usually have a raised rim on the top of the hole on the obverse. Their quality was so high that forgery became unprofitable except to true artisans, great villains, or thieves. All earlier coins were to be melted down and the copper taken to Shang Lin.

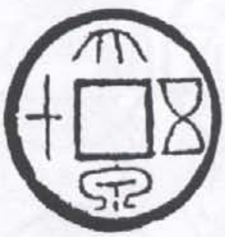
Other Western Han Wu Zhus

8.9 No rim above the hole. c. 90 BC. 14
8.10 Half-moon mark below the hole. Distinguish from **10.34**, cf **9.49**. 14
8.11 Small *wu*, typical of moulds dating from the reign of Xuandi (73-49 BC). 13
8.12 Dot above the hole. Also found on Eastern Han Wu Zhus. See **10.32**. 13

Wang Mang, a nephew of the Dowager Empress Wang, was appointed Regent over the two year-old Ruzi in AD 7. In AD 9, he usurped the throne, and founded the *Xin* Dynasty. Regarded by some as a visionary reformer and proto-communist who nationalised land and redistributed it among the peasants, and by others as a bungling tyrant, he introduced a number of currency reforms. The first reform, in AD 7, retained the *Wu Zhu* coin, but reintroduced two versions of the knife money, and a *Da Quan Wu Shi* coin with a nominal value of fifty *Wu Zhu*. Between AD 9 and 10 he introduced an impossibly complex system involving tortoise shell, cowries, gold, silver, round copper coins, and a reintroduction of the spade money. According to the *History of Han*:

> The people became bewildered and confused, and these coins did not circulate. They secretly used Wu Zhu coins for their purchases. Wang Mang was very concerned at this and issued the following decree: Those who dare to oppose the court system and those who dare to use Wu Zhus surreptitiously to deceive the people and equally the spirits will all be exiled to the Four Frontiers and be at the mercy of devils and demons. The result of this was that trade and agriculture languished, and food became scarce. People went about crying in the markets and the highways, the numbers of sufferers being untold.

In AD 14, all these tokens were abolished, and replaced by another type of spade coin and new round coins. Eventually, Wang Mang's unsuccessful reforms provoked rebellion, and he was killed by rebels in AD 23.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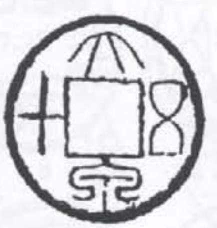
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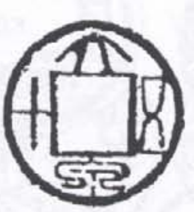
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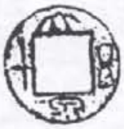
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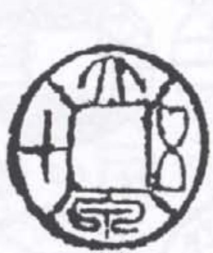
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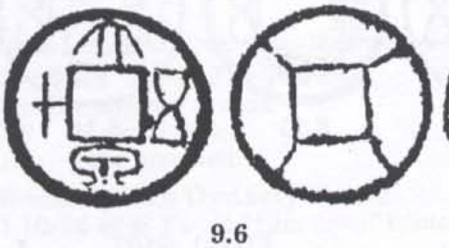
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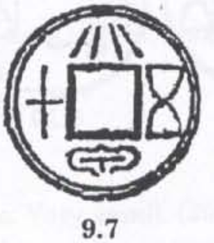
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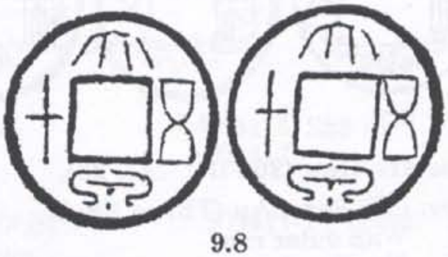
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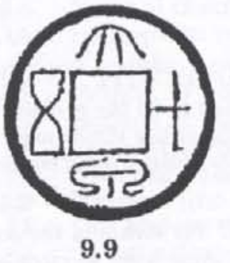
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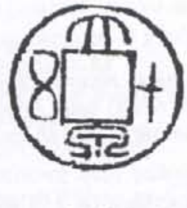
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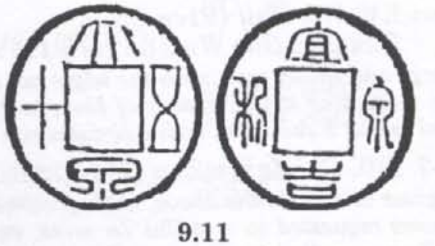
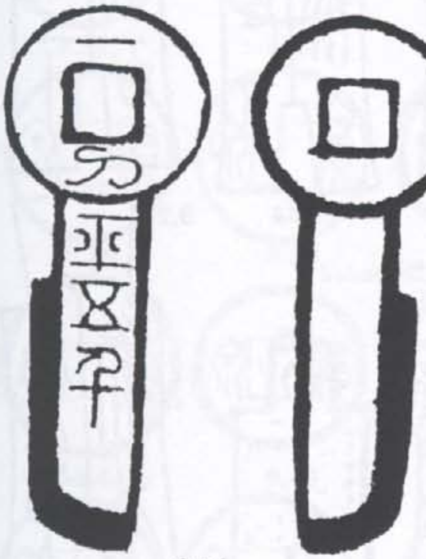

9.11

Wang Mang (AD 7-23).

9.1	Obv: 大泉五十 *Da Quan Wu Shi* (Large Coin Fifty). AD 7-14.	FD447, S120	13
9.2-4	Various sizes.	FD446, S127-8	13
9.5	Obv: Lines radiating from corners of hole.		7
9.6	Rev: Lines radiating from corners of hole.		8
9.7	Double rim.		11
9.8	Inscription both sides (various orientations).		9
9.9-10	Obv: 大泉十五 *Da Quan Shi Wu* (Large Coin Fifteen).	FD450, S136	10

Some say this was a separate denomination, others that it is just a minting error reversing the two numerals.

9.11 A *Da Quan* coin later engraved to make an amulet, typical of many others.



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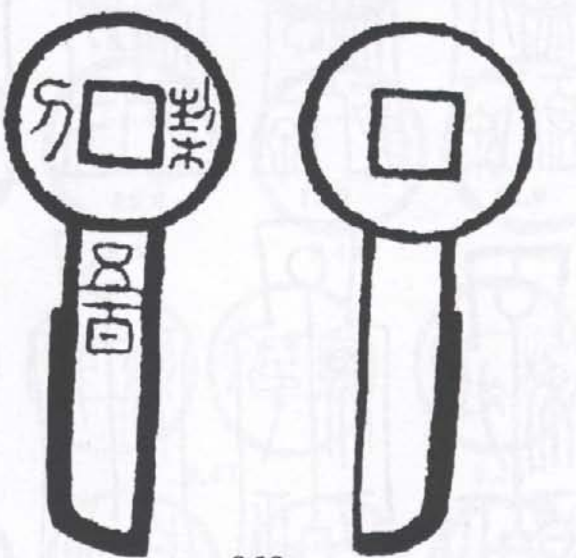

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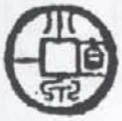

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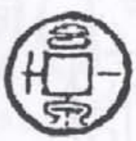

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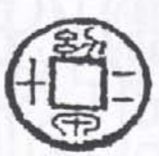

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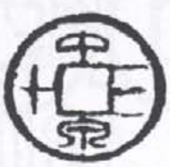

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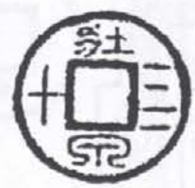

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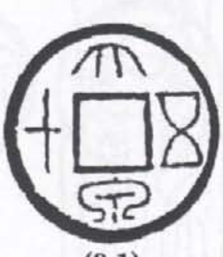


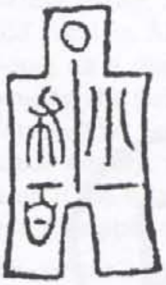
(9.1)

Wang Mang (AD 7-23).

9.12 Obv: 一刀平五千 *Yi Dao Ping Wu Qian* (One Knife Worth Five Thousand). AD 7-9. The *Yi Dao* characters are inlaid in gold. FD458, S119 3

9.13 Obv: 契 (=刻)刀五百 *Qi Dao Wu Bai* (Inscribed Knife Five Hundred). AD 7-9. FD454, S116 7

六泉 The Six Coins. AD 9-14.			Nominal Weight		
9.14	Obv: 小泉直一 *Xiao Quan Zhi Yi.*	Small Coin, Value One.	1 *zhu.*	FD459, S139	13
9.15	Obv: 么泉一十 *Yao Quan Yi Shi.*	Baby Coin, Ten.	3 *zhu.*	FD462, S141a	3
9.16	Obv: 幼泉二十 *You Quan Er Shi.*	Juvenile Coin, Twenty.	5 *zhu.*	FD463, S142	3
9.17	Obv: 中泉三十 *Zhong Quan San Shi.*	Middle Coin, Thirty.	7 *zhu.*	FD464, S142a	2
9.18	Obv: 壯泉四十 *Zhuang Quan Si Shi.*	Adult Coin, Forty.	9 *zhu.*	FD465, S142b	1
9.1	Obv: 大泉五十 *Da Quan Wu Shi.*	Large Coin, Fifty.	12 *zhu.*	*See above.*	



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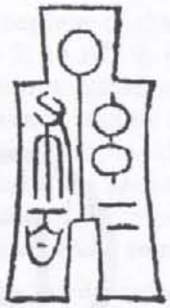

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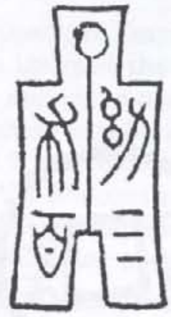

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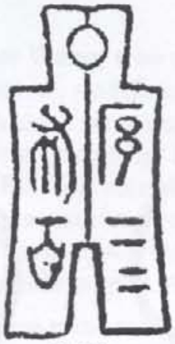

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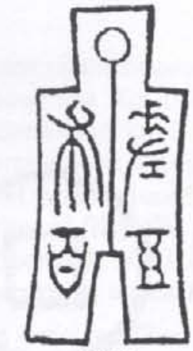

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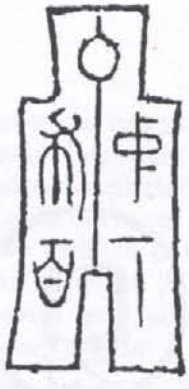

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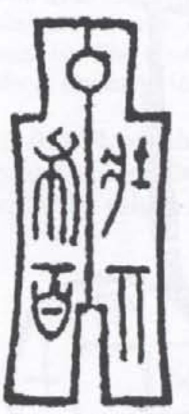

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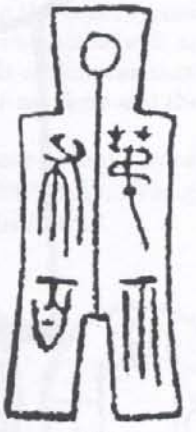

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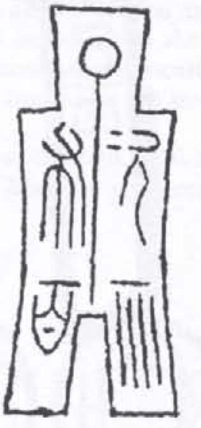

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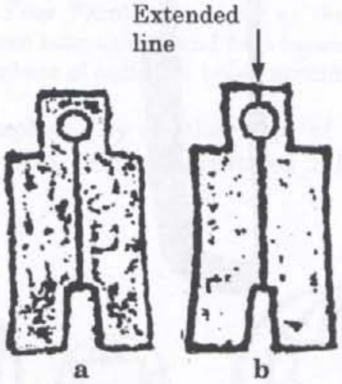
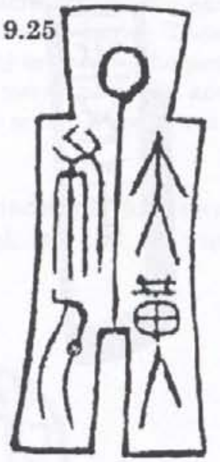


Reverse variations



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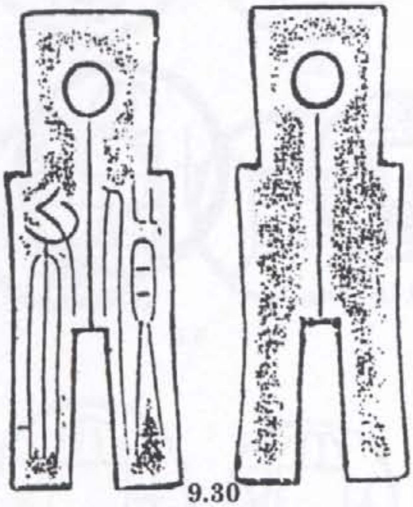

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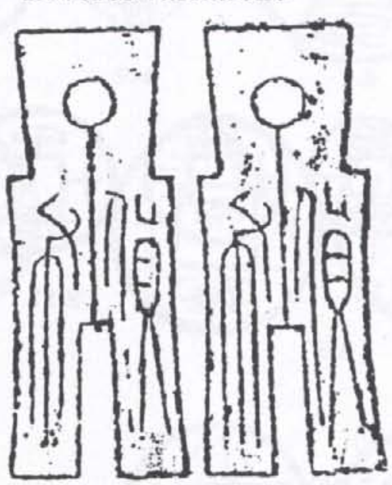


9.31

Wang Mang (AD 7-23).

十布 The Ten Spades. AD 10-14. Read from right to left. Nominal weight.

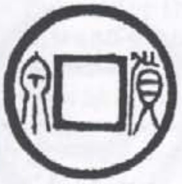
9.20	Obv: 小布一百 *Xiao Bu Yi Bai.*	Small Spade, One Hundred.	15 *zhu.*	FD466-7	5
9.21	Obv: 么布二百 *Yao Bu Er Bai.*	Baby Spade, Two Hundred.	16 *zhu.*	FD468-9	5
9.22	Obv: 幼布三百 *You Bu San Bai.*	Juvenile Spade, Three Hundred.	17 *zhu.*	FD470-1	5
9.23	Obv: 序布四百 *Xu Bu Si Bai.*	Ordered Spade, Four Hundred.	18 *zhu.*	FD472-3	5
9.24	Obv: 差布五百 *Cha Bu Wu Bai.*	Servant Spade, Five Hundred.	19 *zhu.*	FD474-5	5
9.25	Obv: 中布六百 *Zhong Bu Liu Bai.*	Middle Spade, Six Hundred.	20 *zhu.*	FD476-6	5
9.26	Obv: 壮布七百 *Zhuang Bu Qi Bai.*	Adult Spade, Seven Hundred.	21 *zhu.*	FD478-9	5
9.27	Obv: 第布八百 *Di Bu Ba Bai.*	Graduate Spade, Eight Hundred.	22 *zhu.*	FD480-1	5
9.28	Obv: 次布九百 *Ci Bu Jiu Bai.*	Lower Spade, Nine Hundred.	23 *zhu.*	FD482-3	5
9.29	Obv: 大布黃(=衡)千 *Da Bu Heng Qian.*	Large Spade, Weight One Thousand.	1 *liang.*	FD484,5 S145	11

The centre line can stop at the hole, or extend to the top of the coin.

9.30 Obv: 貨布 *Huo Bu* (Money Spade). From AD 14. FD486, S148 12

Weight 25 zhu. *Equal to 25* Huo Quans. *Distinguish from **15.160**.*

9.31 Inscription repeated on reverse. FD487 6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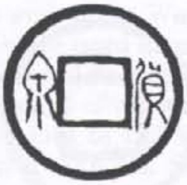
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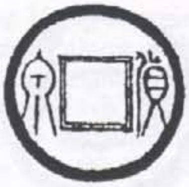
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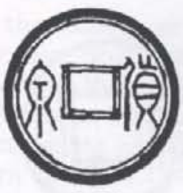
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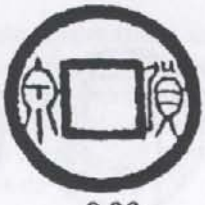
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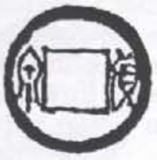
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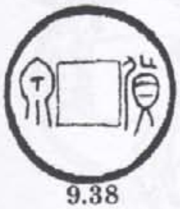
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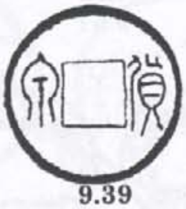
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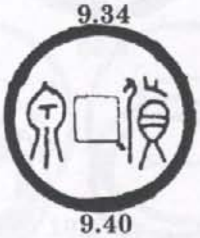
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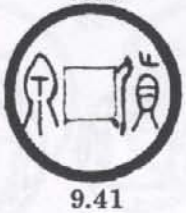
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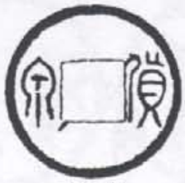
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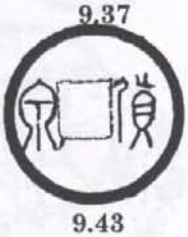
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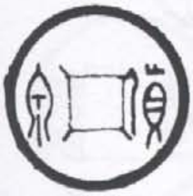
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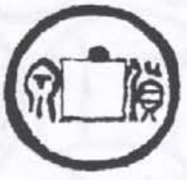
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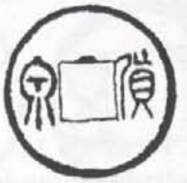
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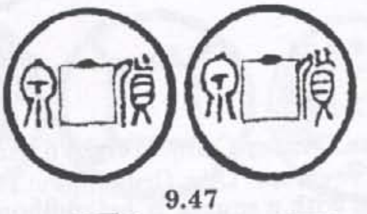
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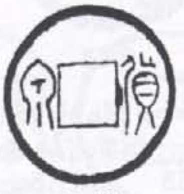
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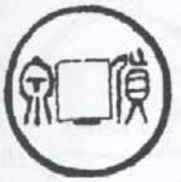
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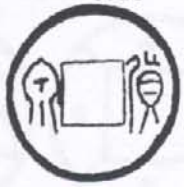
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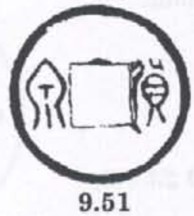
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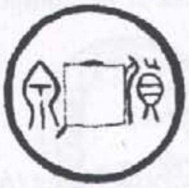
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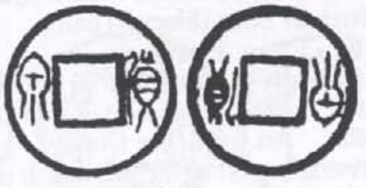
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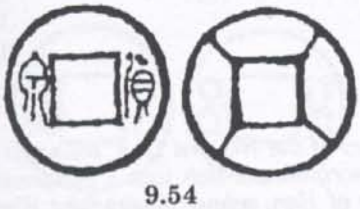
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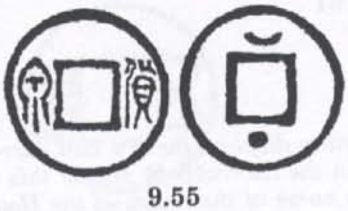
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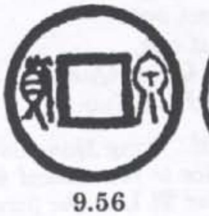
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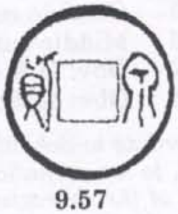
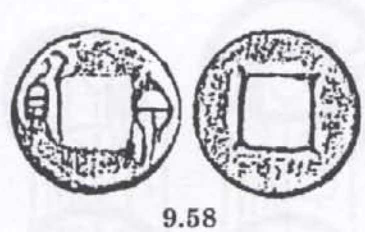

9.57

Wang Mang (AD 7-23).

Obv: 貨泉 *Huo Quan* (Wealth/Money Coin). Weight 5 *zhu*. From AD 14.

9.32	Normal rims. *Quan* with a protruding stroke at the top. Rev: Plain.	S149	15
9.33	*Quan* no protruding stroke at the top.	S150-1	15
9.34	Double inner rims.	S155	15
9.35	Double inner and outer rims	S156	11
9.36	Larger coin.	FD488, S154	14
9.37	Small coin.	S152, S160 &c	14
9.38	No or deficient inner rims.	S159	15
9.39	Middle stroke of *Quan* unbroken.	S161	14
9.40	Dash at bottom right of hole.	S163	14
9.41	*Quan* no protruding stroke at the top.		14
9.42-3	Dash at bottom left of hole.	S164	14
9.44	Dashes at all four corners of hole. "Biscuit" coin like **9.60**.	S162	13
9.45	Star at top of hole	FD492, S165	13
9.46	Blob at top of hole.		14
9.47	Inscription repeated on reverse	S167	10
9.48	Blob on right of hole.	S166	14
9.49	Blob at bottom of hole		14
9.50	Blob on left of hole		14
9.51	Blob at top of hole, dash at bottom right.		14
9.52	Blob at top of hole, dash at bottom left.		14
9.53	Inscription repeated on reverse, inverted.	FD497, S158~	8
9.54	Rev: Lines radiating from corners of hole.	FD491, S157	10
9.55	Rev: Crescent and dot.		10
9.56	Inscription reversed. Normal inner rim.	FD495	12
9.57	No inner rim.		12



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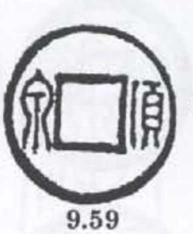

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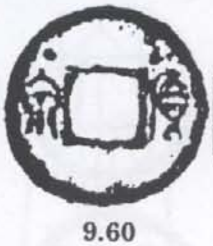

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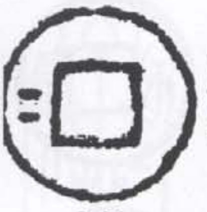

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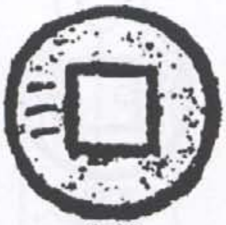

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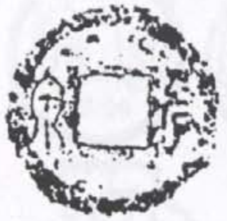

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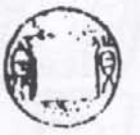

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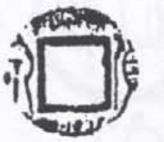

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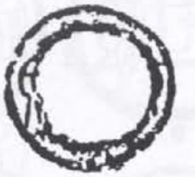

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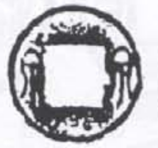

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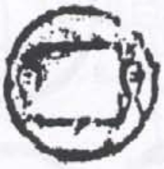


9.68

Wang Mang (AD 7-23).

Obv: 貨泉 *Huo Quan* (Money Coin). Weight 5 *zhu*. From AD 14.

9.58	Inscription reversed. Obv: Crude. Rev: Protruberances on hole.		8
9.59	*Huo* written with a square 貝 *bei* component.	FD489	5

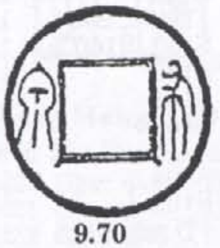
Thick 饼 *bing* (biscuit) coins.

9.60	Rev: Plain.		12
9.61	Rev: Mark like 二 *er* (two).		10
9.62	Rev: Mark like 三 *san* (three).	FD496	10
9.63	An iron *Huo Quan*.		10

Privately cast after the death of Wang Mang (AD *23-40*).

9.64	A very small *Huo Quan*.	15
9.65	Outside cut out.	15
9.66	Middle cut out.	15
9.67	Obv: 泉泉 *Quan Quan*.	7
9.68	Obv: 貨貨 *Huo Huo*.	7

According to Schjöth: Wang Mang wished to displace the Wu Zhu *currency of the Western Han, owing, it is said, to his prejudice to the radical* 金 *in the character* 銖 zhu *of this inscription, which was a component part of the character* 劉 Liu, *the family name of the rulers of the House of Han, whose descendant Wang Mang had just dethroned. And so he introduced the* Huo Quan *currency. One of the reasons, again, that this coin circulated for several years into the succeeding dynasty was, so the chroniclers say, the fact that the character* 泉 quan *in the inscription consisted of the two component parts* 白 bai *and* 水 shui, *which happened to be the name of the village, Bai Shui in Henan, in which the Emperor Guang Wu, who founded the Eastern Han, was born. This circumstance lent a charm to this coin and prolonged its time of circulation. The* Huo Quan *did indeed continue to be minted after the death of Wang Mang – a mould dated AD 40 is known.*



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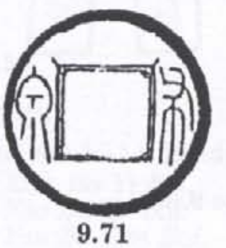

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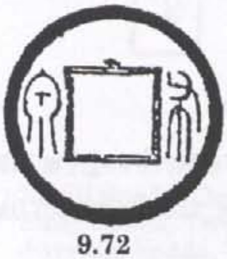

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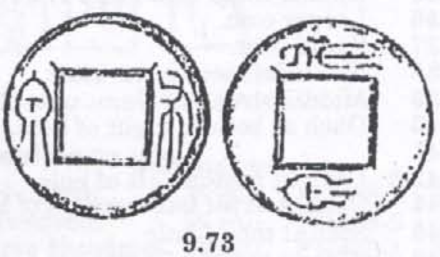


9.73

Obv: 布泉 *Bu Quan* (Spade Coin). From AD 14.

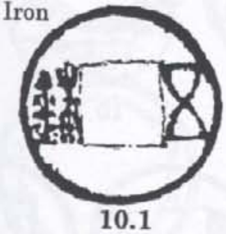
Known later as the 男钱 Nan Qian, *the Male Cash, from the belief that if a woman wore this on her sash, she would give birth to a boy. Distinguish from **13.29**.*

9.70	Projections on bottom of hole.	FD503, S177	13
9.71	Projections on top of hole.	S176	13
9.72	Blob above hole on obverse.	FD502	13
9.73	Inscription repeated on reverse.	FD504	10

The calligraphy of the Huo Quan *and the* Bu Quan *coins is in the* 悬针 Xuan Zhen *"Suspended Needle" style and is greatly admired.*

Even after the end of the Wang Mang regime, the coinage system remained in disarray. Cloth, silk and grain were used as money along with coins. However, cash was the normal measure of wealth and was used in large quantities. When Yang Ping (92-195) was in economic difficulties, he was offered a gift of one million cash. Wu Zhu coins continued to be issued, along with other coins, until the end of the sixth century. Some coins can be attributed to specific reigns or events; many can not. See also the Western Han Wu Zhus on p. 85.

Iron



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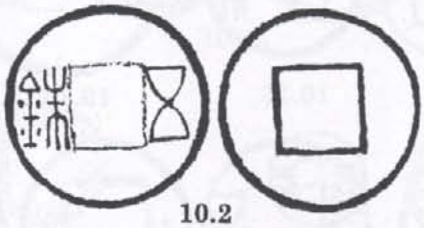

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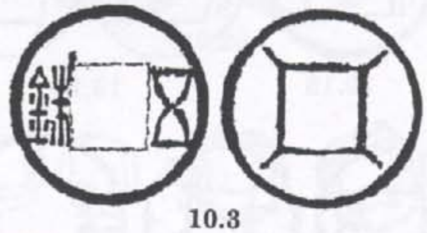

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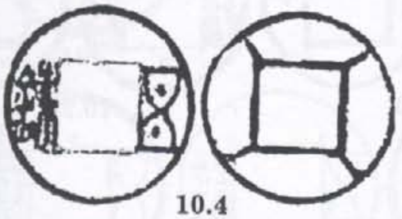

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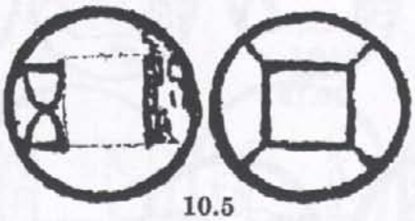

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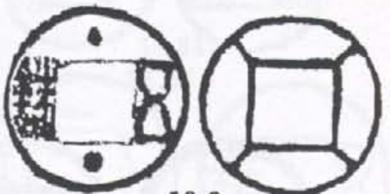

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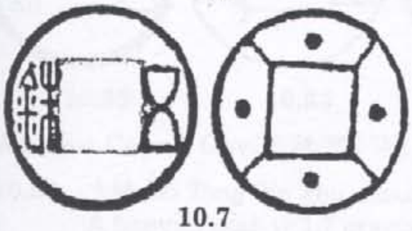

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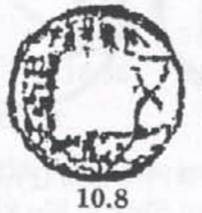

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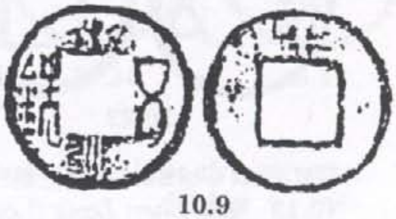

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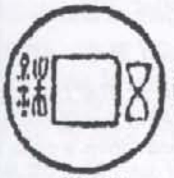

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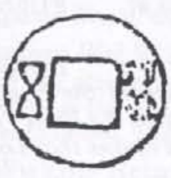

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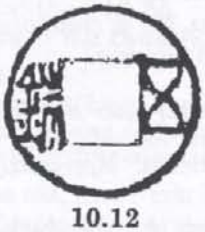


10.12

Wu Zhu Coins. Obv: 五銖(铢) *Wu Zhu* (Five *Zhu*).

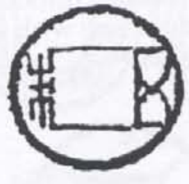
10.1 Iron. Resembles the W. Han coin. FD509 10
Attributed to Gongsun Shu, who rebelled in Sichuan in AD 25, and issued iron coins, two being equal to one copper coin.

10.2 建武 *Jian Wu* Wu Zhu. Head of the 朱 *zhu* component rounded. Typical of Eastern Han Wu Zhus. FD510, S178 14
In AD 30, a ditty was sung by the youths of Sichuan: "The yellow bull! the white belly! Let Wu Zhu coins return". This ridiculed the tokens of Wang Mang and the iron coins of Gongsun Shu, which were withdrawn by the Eastern Han Emperor Guang Wu in the 16th year of Jian Wu (AD 40). The Emperor was advised that the foundation of the wealth of a country depends on a good political economy, which was found in the good old Wu Zhu coinage, and so reissued the Wu Zhu coins.

10.3 四出 *Si Chu* (Four Corner) Wu Zhu. Four lines on reverse. FD512, S179 14
10.4 Two dots in the *Wu*. 8
10.5 Inscription reversed. FD513 10
10.6 Two dots above and below hole on obverse. 10
10.7 Four dots on the reverse. 6
Attributed to the Eastern Han Emperor Ling, AD 186. The four lines are said to represent wealth flowing from a ruined city – an omen of the overthrow of the Han Dynasty.

10.8 蜀 *Shu* Wu Zhu. 川 *Chuan* on obverse in incuse characters. 14
10.9 十 *Shi* on reverse, incuse. Other characters found. 14
10.10 Small size, rim on hole on obverse. FD525 11
10.11 Inscription reversed. FD526 10
Attributed to the Kingdom of Shu (221-263) by virtue of their find spots in Gansu.

10.12 魏 *Wei* Wu Zhu. Coarse characters. Middle stroke of the 朱 not continuous. FD529 10
Attributed to Ming Di, ruler of the Kingdom of Wei (227-265).



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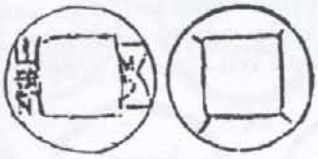

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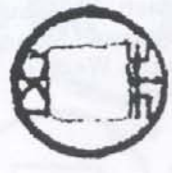

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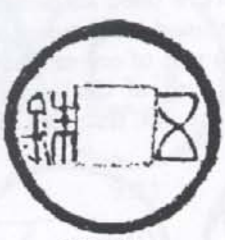

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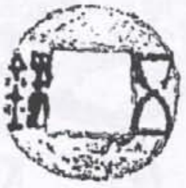

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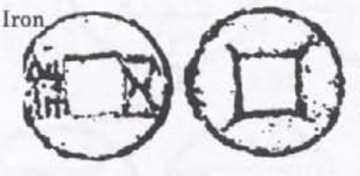
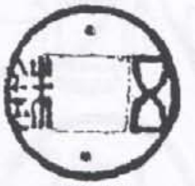


Iron

10.18



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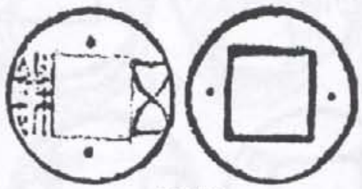

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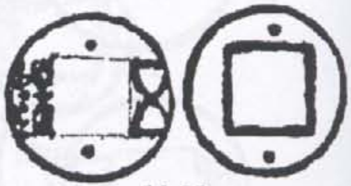

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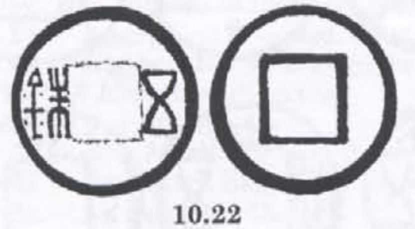

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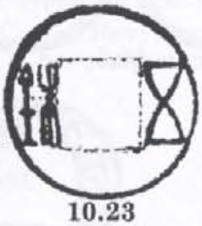


10.23

Wu Zhu Coins. Obv: 五銖(铢) *Wu Zhu* (Five *Zhu*).

10.13 沈郎 *Shen Lang* (Lord Shen's) Wu Zhu. No 金 component in 銖. FD550, S227 13

10.14 Four lines radiating from hole on reverse. 13

10.15 Inscription reversed. FD551 12

Attributed to Shen Chong of the House of Wu; cast after the foundation of the Eastern Jin Dynasty in 317. Also known as the 沈充 Shen Chong *Wu Zhu. An old ballad contains the lines "Elm seeds countless press in sheets, Lord Shen's green cash line town streets." Apparently this means that Lord Shen's cash were small and light.*

10.16 當两 *Dang Liang* (Worth Two) Wu Zhu. A large thick coin, with a nominal weight of 8 *zhu*. FD566, S217 11

Attributed to Emperor Wen of the Southern Dynasties Song Dynasty, who had it cast in 447 as a measure against coining malpractices.

10.17 女钱 *Nu Qian*. The Female Coin. No outer rim. FD589, S225 14

Attributed to Emperor Wu of the Southern Dynasties Liang Dynasty in 502.

10.18 An iron Wu Zhu with four lines radiating from the corners of the hole on the reverse. FD591, S232 12

Attributed to Emperor Wu of the Liang Dynasty in 523. By 535, the traders in Sichuan were complaining of the trouble of stringing together such a number of [cheap] coins, and of the large number of carts needed to transport them.

10.19 两柱 *Liang Zhu* (Two Pillar) Wu Zhu. A dot above and below the hole on the obverse.
Rev: Plain. FD595, S233 11

Attributed to Emperor Yuan of the Southern Dynasties Liang Dynasty in 552. It was intended to be the equivalent of ten ordinary coins.

10.20-1 四柱 *Si Zhu* (Four Pillar) Wu Zhu. Two dots on the obverse and reverse. FD596 10

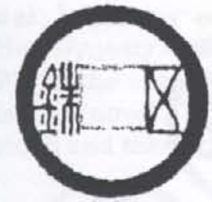
Attributed to Emperor Jing of the Southern Dynasties Liang Dynasty in 557. Originally intended to be the equivalent of twenty ordinary coins, it soon became worth one. However, similar coins with dots have been found in tombs of a much earlier date..

10.22 陳(陈) *Chen* Wu Zhu. Stout outer rim, no inner rim. Crossing lines of *wu* almost straight. FD587? 12

Attributed to Emperor Wen of the Southern Dynasties Chen Dynasty. Cast from 562.

10.23 永平 *Yong Ping* Wu Zhu. Characters long and thin. FD607 12

Attributed to Emperor Xuan of the Northern Wei Dynasty, Yongping period (510).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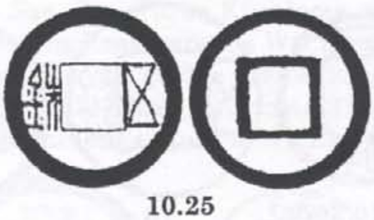
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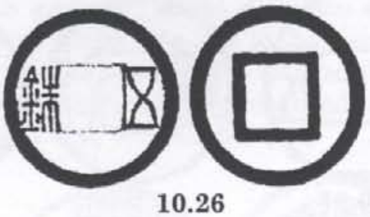
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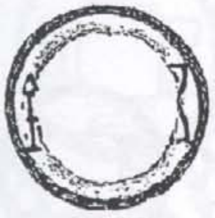
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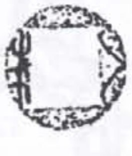
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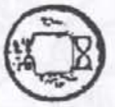
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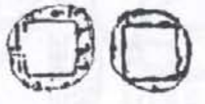
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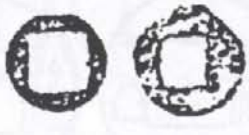
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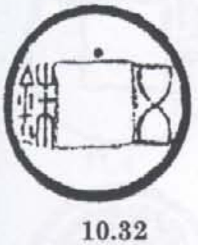
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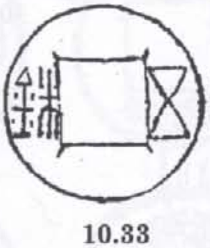
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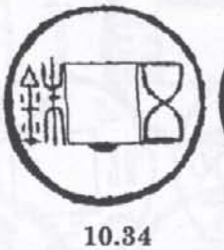
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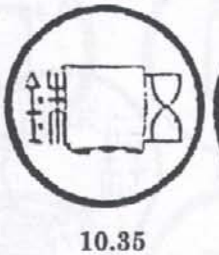
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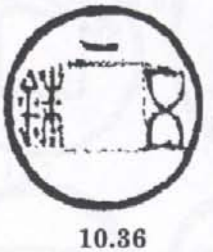
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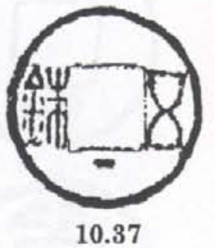

10.37

Wu Zhu Coins. Obv: 五銖(铢) *Wu Zhu* (Five *Zhu*).

10.24 大统 *Da Tong* Wu Zhu. Stout outer rim, inner rim only by the *wu*. Crossing lines of *wu* straight. A heavier coin (>3.7 grams) than **10.25**. FD612 13

Attributed to Emperor Wen of the Western Wei Dynasty, Datong period (540).

10.25 西魏 Western Wei Wu Zhu.
Crossing lines of *wu* straight, inner rim by the *wu* only. FD651, S253 14

*Previously attributed to the Sui Dynasty, coins of this distinctive type were found within the tomb of HouYi of the Western Wei (535-56). The style of writing also resembles that of **13.23** of the preceding Northern Wei.*

10.26 随 Sui Wu Zhu. Hour glass *wu*, inner rim by the *wu* only. FD650 12

First cast by Emperor Wen in 581. After introducing these new coins, the Emperor ordered all the frontiers to hand over 100 cash as samples in 583, and the next year strictly forbade the circulation of old coins and commanded that when this was disobeyed, the responsible officials should be fined half a years salary. 1,000 coins weighed 4 jin *2* liang. *Minting privileges were granted to several imperial princes during this reign.*

10.26a 白钱 *Bai Qian* (White Coin) Wu Zhu. Writing as above. 12

The whitish colour of this coin is due to the addition of lead and tin to the alloy, which was done officially from 585.

10.27 綖环 *Yan Huan* (Fringe or Thread Ring) Wu Zhu. A Wu Zhu whose middle has been cut out to make two coins. FD583, S304 14

10.28 凿边 *Zao Bian* (Chiselled Rim) Wu Zhu. The inner portion of a Wu Zhu whose outer portion has gone to make a Thread Ring **10.27**, FD582, S306 14

Surviving moulds show that some Wu Zhus were actually cast like this.

10.29-30 鹅眼 *E Yan* (Goose Eye) or 鷄(鸡)目 *Ji Mu* (Chicken Eye).
Names given to various diminutive Wu Zhu coins. FD597, S208 13

A common type with sharp legends has been found in Western Han tombs of 73-33 BC.

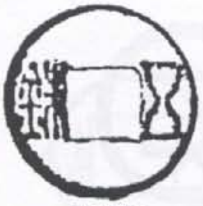
10.31 Small coins with no characters. FD514, S180 14

Traditionally ascribed to 董卓 *Dong Zhuo, who in 190 usurped the throne and melted down nine huge Qin Dynasty statues to make coins. Could well have been cast by others unofficially.*

Wu Zhus not attributed to any reign:

10.32 Dot above the hole. Distinguish from the Western Han coin, **8.12**. 13
10.33 Four small lines radiating from corners of hole on obverse. 13
10.34 Half-moon mark below hole on obverse. Distinguish from **8.10**. 13
10.35 Three half-moon marks below hole on obverse. 13
10.36 Short line above the hole on the obverse. 13
10.37 Short line below the hole on the obverse. 13

From the middle of the Eastern Han period onwards a great variety of marks, including incuse characters are found on Wu Zhus.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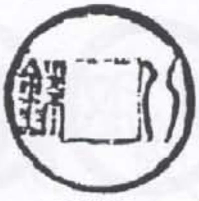
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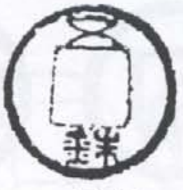
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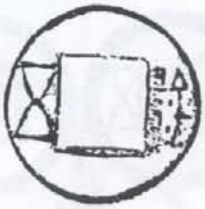
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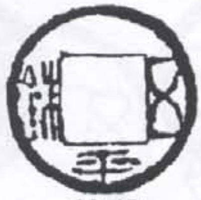
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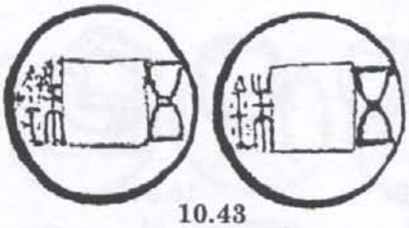
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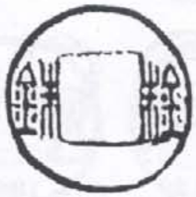
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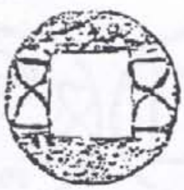
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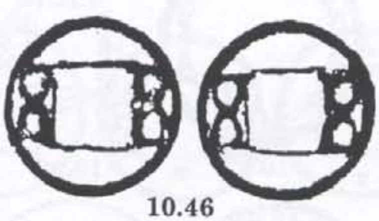
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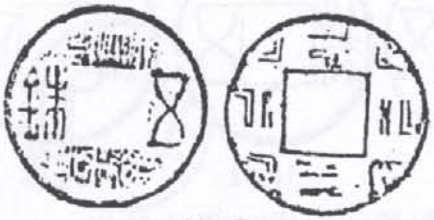
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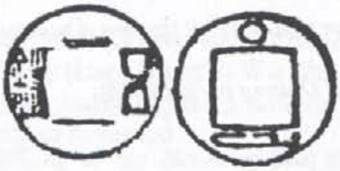
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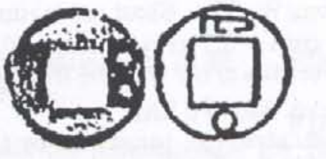

10.49

Wu Zhu Coins. Obv: 五銖(铢) *Wu Zhu* (Five *Zhu*).

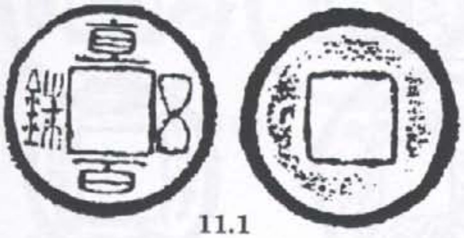
Wu Zhus not attributed to any reign:

10.38	*Wu* not joining in the middle.	10
10.39	*Wu* strangely written.	9
10.40	Inscription top and bottom.	4
10.41	Legend reversed.	13
10.42	平 *Ping* in various positions on the obverse.	10
10.43	Legend repeated on reverse.	11
10.44	Two *Zhus*.	11
10.45	Two *Wus*	11
10.46	Two *Wus*, obverse and reverse.	10
10.47	A typical amulet based on a Wu Zhu coin, some of which could be contemporary with the actual coins.	
10.48-9	Rev: Qiuzi script (not definitely deciphered).	7

These coins were unearthed in Xinjiang in the Kucha area. Qiuzi was one of the numerous states in the west, and was located in the Kucha region. The Qiuzi had their own language and alphabet (Kharosthi) which were used on the reverse of Wu Zhu coins. Cast 5th-6th centuries. Small, squarish, uninscribed cash were also cast in the region using solid moulds.

11. 三国 The Three Kingdoms

In 220, the Han Dynasty came to an end, and was followed by a long period of disunity and civil war, beginning with the *San Guo,* Three Kingdoms, which grew out of the divisions within the Han Dynasty. These three kingdoms were the Wei in northern China, the Shu to the west, and the Wu in the east. The period was the golden age of chivalry in Chinese history, as described in the famous novel *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms.* The coinage reflected the unsettled times, with small and token coins predominating. For the *Wu Zhu* coins of Wei, see chapter 10.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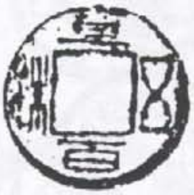
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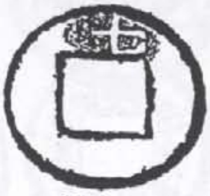
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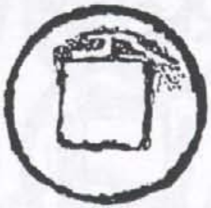
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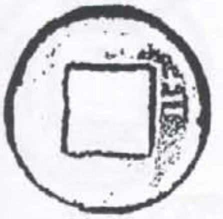
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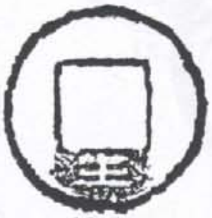
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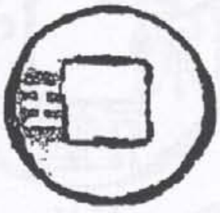
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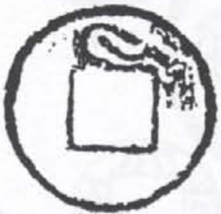
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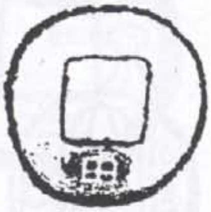
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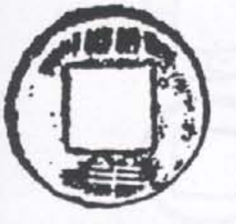
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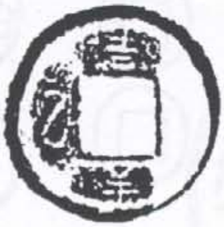
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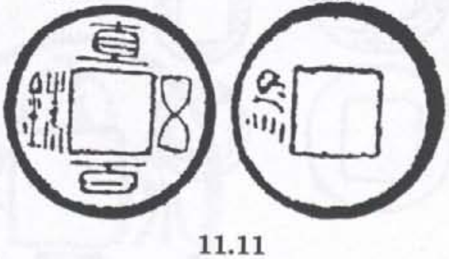
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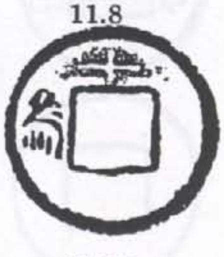
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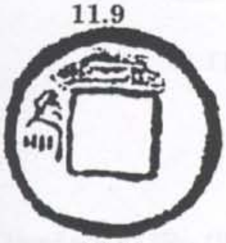
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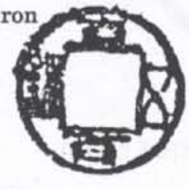
Iron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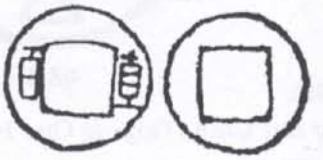
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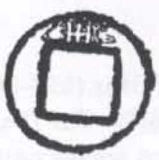
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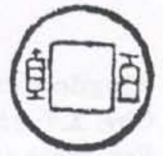

11.17

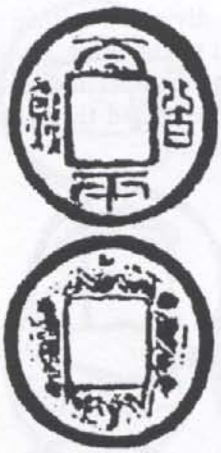
Kingdom of Shu (221-265).

11.1	Obv: 直百五銖 *Zhi Bai Wu Zhu* (Value One Hundred Wu Zhu).	FD515, S181	10
11.1A	Smaller specimen.	S182	10
11.2	Rev: 七 *Qi* (seven). Characters incuse.		10
11.3	Rev: 八 *Ba* (eight). ”		10
11.4	Rev: 十二 *Shi er* (twelve). ”		10
11.5	Rev: 王 *Wang* below. ”		10
11.6	left. ”	FD517	10
11.7	Rev: Unclear mark. ”		10
11.8	Rev: 田 *Tian.* ”		10
11.9	Rev: 川羊 *Chuan Yang.* ” Place name?		9
11.10	Rev: 吉羊乙 *Ji Yang Yi.* ”		9
11.11	Rev: 爲(为) *Wei* left.	FD519, S183	9
11.12	十 *shi* incuse above.	S185	9
11.13	丁 *ding* incuse above.		9

The Wei *stands for Jianwei, a district in Sichuan.*

11.14	Iron.	FD521, S187	8
11.15	Obv: 直百 *Zhi Bai* (Value One Hundred).	FD522, S188	10
11.16	Rev: 王 *Wang* sideways, incuse.	FD523	9
11.17	Inscription reversed.	FD524, S189	9

When Liu Bei, later King of Shu and one of the heroes of The Romance of the Three Kingdoms, *took Chengdu in Sichuan in 214, he was advised to issue "value one hundred" coins to overcome the problems of maintaining his troops; hence these coins are attributed to him.*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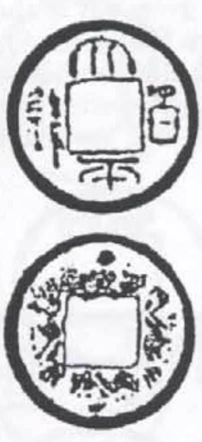
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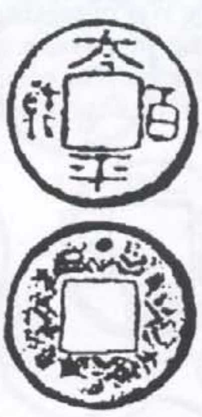
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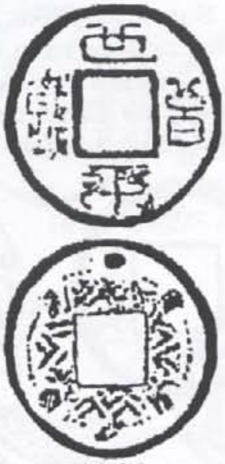
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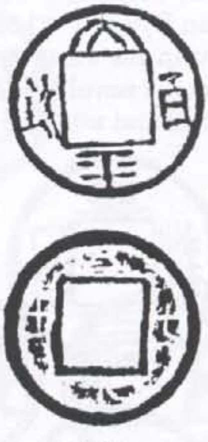
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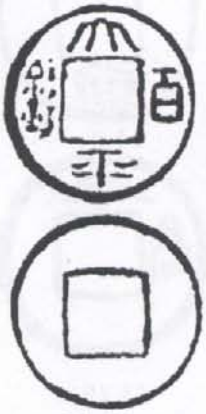
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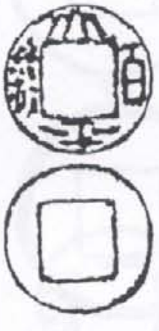
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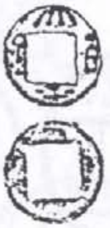
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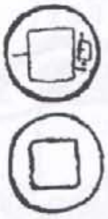
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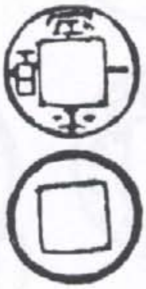

11.27

Kingdom of Shu (221-265).

Obv: 太平百錢(钱) *Tai Ping Bai Qian* (Taiping One Hundred Cash).

Rev: Stars and waves pattern.

11.18	Strange top of *bai*, called "deer's-horn".	FD542	6
11.19	Different style of writing.	FD543, S202	9
11.20	Ordinary script. Head of *bai* straight.	FD544, S199~	9
11.21	Ornate folding script.	FD541	5

Rev: Incuse characters.

11.22	Ordinary script.	FD545~	8

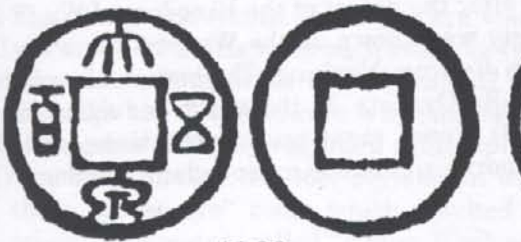
Rev: Plain

11.23	Regular size.	FD546, S200	9
11.24	Small specimen.	FD547, S204	11
11.25	"Goose eye" size. The 錢 *qian* abbreviated as 金 *jin*.	FD548, S205	11

The Tai Ping Bai Qian *coin was at first attributed to Sun Liang of the Kingdom of Wu, who adopted a Tai Ping year title in 256. Most of them, however, have been unearthed in Sichuan (in one instance in a tomb dated to 227) together with* Zhi Bai (11.15) *coins, which together with the incuse marks of* ***11.22****, indicates that they are issues of the Kingdom of Shu. The fancy calligraphy and reverses of the large coins are more typical of amulets than circulating coins, and Peng seeks to associate them with the Taiping Taoists of the time.*

11.26	Obv: 直一 *Zhi Yi* (Value One).	Hua p.230	3
11.27	Obv: 定平一百 *Ding Ping Yi Bai* (Ding Ping One Hundred).	FD556, S206	10

In the 1860s, a jar of small "goose eye" coins was dug up in Chengdu in Sichuan. It contained Tai Ping Bai Qian, Ding Ping Yi Bai, Zhi Bai, and Zhi Yi *coins. This reinforces the supposition that all these coins are near contemporaries, issued by the Kingdom of Shu.*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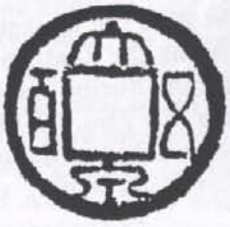
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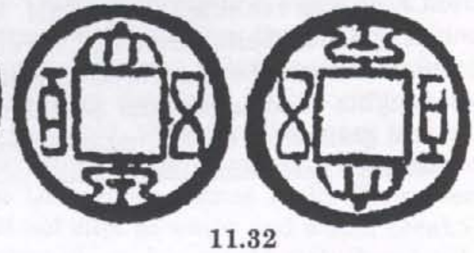
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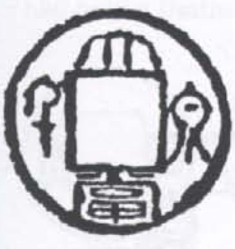
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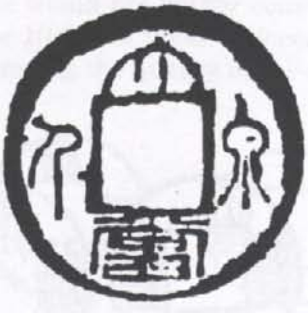
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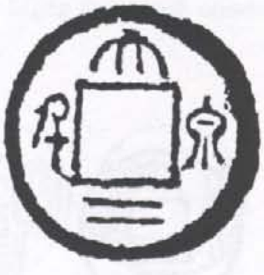
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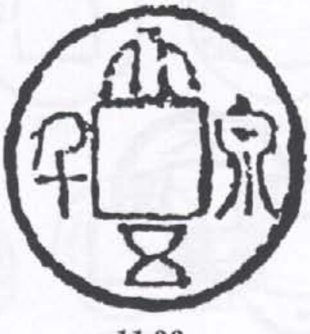

11.36

Kingdom of Wu (222-280).

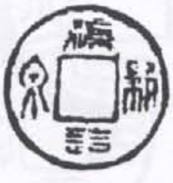
11.30	Obv: 大泉五百 *Da Quan Wu Bai* (Large Coin Five Hundred).	FD531, S193	9
11.31	Longer characters.	FD530, S192	9
11.32	Inscription repeated on reverse.	FD533	6

According to the records, in 236 Sun Quan, King of Wu, cast the Da Quan Wu Bai, *and in 238 the* Da Quan Dang Qian *coins. The people were called upon to hand over the copper in their possession and receive back cash, and thus illicit coining was discouraged. These are coarse coins, cast in the capital Nanking or in Hubei. In 2000, clay moulds and other casting materials for* Da Quan Wu Bai *coins were discovered in the Western Lake, Hangzhou.*

11.33	Obv: 大泉當千 *Da Quan Dang Qian* (Large Coin Worth a Thousand) c/wise.	FD536	8
11.34	A larger specimen.	FD534, S195	5
11.35	Obv: 大泉二千 *Da Quan Er Qian* (Large Coin, Two Thousand) c/wise.	FD538	4
11.36	Obv: 大泉五千 *Da Quan Wu Qian* (Large Coin, Five Thousand) c/wise.	FD539	0

Six specimens known, four recently unearthed in Jiangsu.

Sima Yan founded the Jin Dynasty in AD 265, and after the defeat of the Kingdom of Wu in 280, China was reunified for a while. At first the dynasty was known as the Western Jin with Luoyang as its capital; from 317, it ruled as the Eastern Jin from Nanking. The historical records do not mention the specific casting of coins during the Jin Dynasty. In the south, reductions in the weights of coins (see the *Shen Lang* Wu Zhu, **10.13**) caused great price fluctuations, and cloth and grain were used as substitutes for coins. In the north, numerous independent kingdoms (The Sixteen Kingdoms) issued some interesting coins.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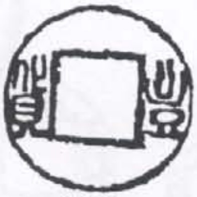
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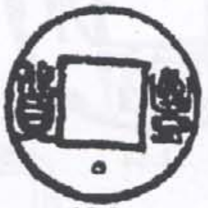
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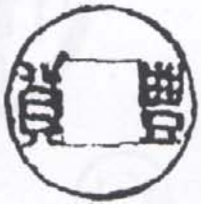
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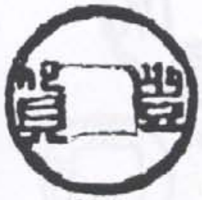
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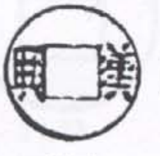
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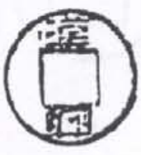
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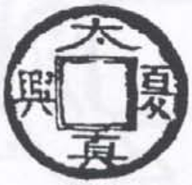

12.8

前凉 Former Liang Kingdom (301-76).

12.1 Obv: 凉造新泉 *Liang Zao Xin Quan* (Liang Made New Coin). FD505 3
Attributed to King Zhang Gui (317-376), who ruled in the north-western area.

后赵 Later Zhao Kingdom (319-52).

12.2 Obv: 豐貨 (丰货) *Feng Huo* (The Coin of Abundance). Seal Script, no rim. FD554, S211 7
12.3 Small circle below hole on obverse. FD555 7
12.4-5 Outer rim. FD553 7
Cast by King Shi Le in 319 at Xiangguo (now Xingtai in Hebei). Weight 4 zhu. *Known as the Cash of Riches – keeping the coin about one was said to bring great wealth. However the historical record states that the people were displeased, and that in the end the coin did not circulate.*

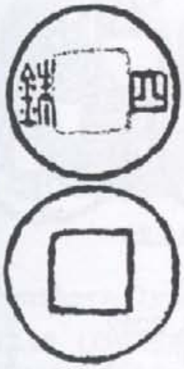
成汉 Cheng Han Kingdom (303-47).

12.6 Obv: 漢興(汉兴) *Han Xing*. Inscription right and left. FD560, S213 6
12.7 Inscription above and below. FD559 9
In 337, Li Shou of Sichuan adopted the period title of Han Xing. This is the first recorded use of a period title on a coin. The period ended in 343.

夏 Xia Kingdom (407-31).

12.8 Obv: 太夏真興(兴) *Tai Xia Zhen Xing* c/wise. (Great Xia, Zhenxing [period]). FD561 2
Issued during the Zhenxing period (419-24) by Helian Bobo, probably at Xi'an.

The North and South Dynasties era was another long period of disunity and strife. The north and south of China were each ruled by two separate successions of dynasties. During this period, coin inscriptions other than (nominal) weights, such as names or year titles, were introduced, although the Wu Zhu coin was still issued. Seal script remained the norm for inscriptions and some coins of highly regarded calligraphy were produced. However, the general coinage was of a very poor quality. In 465, permission was granted for the people to mint coins. A thousand of these "goose eye" coins which resulted made a pile less than three inches high. There were others, still worse, called "Fringe Rim" coins, which would not sink in water and would break in one's hand. In the market, people would not bother counting them, but would pick them up by the handful. A peck of rice sold for 10,000 of these. Reforms by Emperor Ming from 465 onwards, had only a limited success in improving the quality of the coinage.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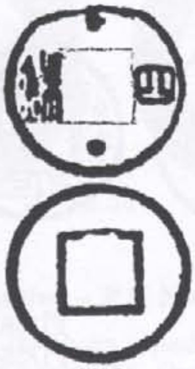
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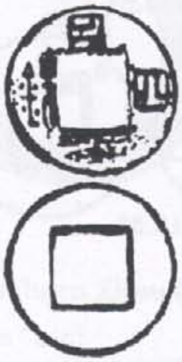
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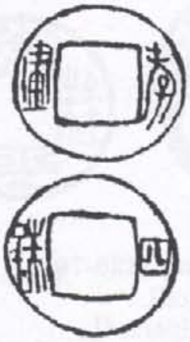
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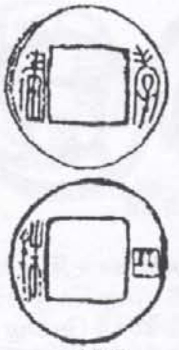
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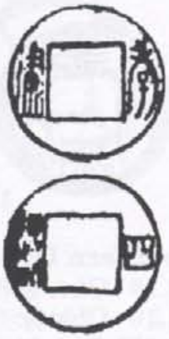
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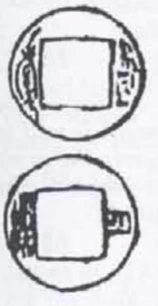
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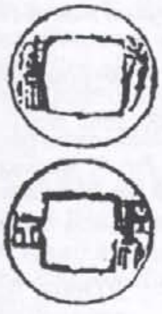
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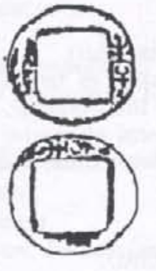
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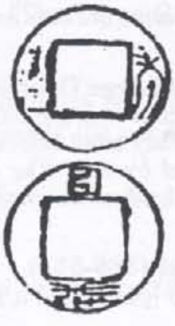
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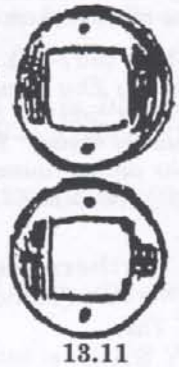
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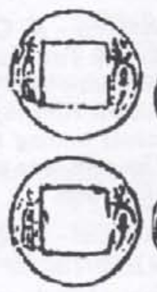
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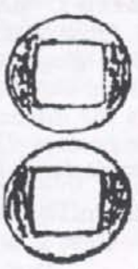
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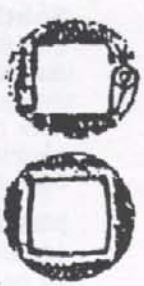
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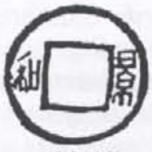
Southern Dynasties – 宋 Song (420-79).

13.1	Obv: 四銖 *Si Zhu* (Four *Zhu*). No inner rims on obverse.	FD562, S215	8
13.2	Two dots on the obverse.	FD563	7
13.3	Inscription repeated.	FD564	6

*Issued by Emperor Wen in 430. Actual weight in line with the inscription. See **10.16**, an 8* zhu *Wu Zhu coin. The capital was at Nanking. A Coinage Office was established under the Chamberlain for Palace Revenues.*

13.4-6	Obv: 孝建 *Xiao Jian*. Rev: 四銖 *Si Zhu* (Xiaojian [period] Four *Zhu*).	FD567, S218	8
13.7	Obverse inscription reversed.	FD574, S219	7
13.8	Reverse inscription reversed.	FD571	7
13.9	Rev: *Xiao Jian* sideways.	FD576	7
13.10	Rev: *Si Zhu* sideways.	FD572	7
13.11	Two dots on obverse and reverse.	FD573, S220	7
13.12	*Xiao Jian* on obverse and reverse.	FD575	7
13.13	*Jian Xiao* on obverse and reverse.	FD577	7
13.14	A small coin, no reverse inscription.	FD576	7

Issued by Emperor Xiao from 454. Actual weight nearer 2 zhu. *Withdrawn by the Emperor Ming in 467.*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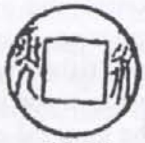
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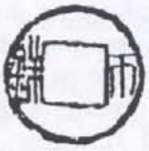
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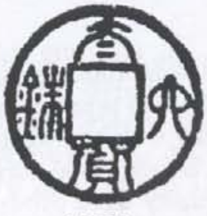
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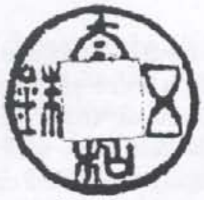
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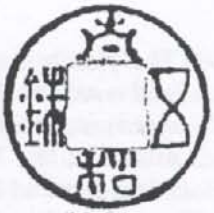
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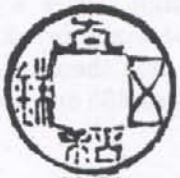
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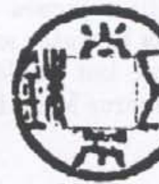
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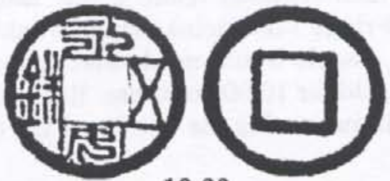
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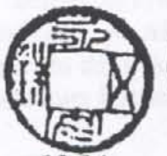
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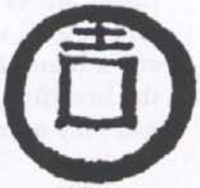
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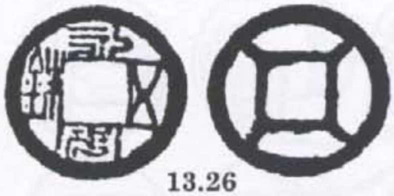
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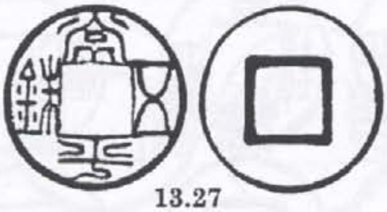
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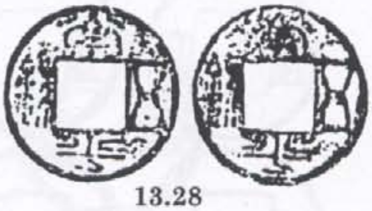
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Southern Dynasties – 宋 Song (420-79).

13.15	Obv: 景和 *Jing He* [period].	FD585, S222	2
13.16	Obv: 永光 *Yong Guang* [period].	FD584	2
13.17	Obv: 兩銖 *Liang Zhu* (Two *Zhu*).	FD661	4

These three small coins, weighing only 2 zhu, *were all issued by Emperor Fei in 465. As the Jinghe and Yongguang periods only lasted for a few months, these coins are very rare. The Song capital was at Nanking.*

Southern Dynasties – 陈 Chen (557-89).

13.18	Obv: 太貨六銖 *Tai Huo Liu Zhu* (The Large Coin Six *Zhu*).	FD599, S243	10

Issued by Emperor Xuan in 579. At first the coin was equivalent to ten Wu Zhus. Later the value was changed to one, and the contemporary saying "They cried before the Emperor, their arms akimbo" is said to refer to the discontent among the people caused by this. The seal character for 六 liu *suggests the arms akimbo posture. The coin was withdrawn in 582 when the Emperor died, and Wu Zhus were adopted. The Chen capital was Nanking.*

Northern Dynasties – 北魏 Northern Wei (386-534).

13.19	Obv: 太和五銖 *Tai He Wu Zhu* (Taihe [period] Wu Zhu).	FD603, S238~	6
13.20	Different style of *Tai*.	FD600, S237	6
13.21	Small coin.	FD602	7
13.22	Abbreviated *He*. A private issue.	FD605	6

Although the Northern Wei had been established in 386, its Turkish and Mongolian tribes had retained a nomadic way of life with no need for money until 495, when Emperor Xiao Wen issued this coin, probably at the capital Datong in Shanxi.

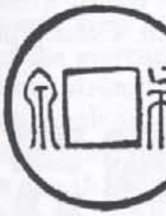
13.23	Obv: 永安五銖 *Yong An Wu Zhu* (Yong An [period] Wu Zhu).	FD608, S239	11
13.24	A small coin.	FD609	11
13.25	Rev: 土 *Tu* above the hole.	FD610	6
13.26	Rev: Four lines radiating from corners of the hole.	FD611	10

This coin was first issued in the autumn of the second year of Yongan (529) by Emperor Xiao Zhuang. It is said that it continued to be cast until 543 under the Eastern and Western Wei dynasties. During the Eastern Wei dynasty, private coins with nicknames such as Yongzhou Green-red, Liangzhou Thick, Constrained Cash, Auspicious Cash, Heyang Rough, Heavenly Pillar, and Red Halter circulated, all possibly Yong An Wu Zhus.

Northern Dynasties – 北齐 Northern Qi (550-77).

13.27	Obv: 常平五銖 *Chang Ping Wu Zhu* (The Constant and Regular Wu Zhu).	FD613, S242	11
13.28	Inscription repeated on reverse.		6

Cast by Emperor Wen Xuan in 553. Finely made. The Northern Qi capital was Linzhang in Hebei. Under the Northern Qi, there was an Eastern and a Western Coinage Region, under the Chamberlain for Palace Revenues. Each regional Director supervised 3 or 4 local Services.



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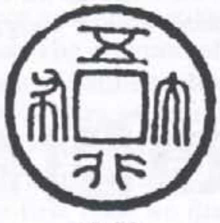

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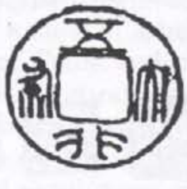

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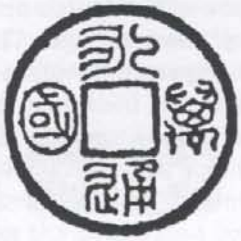

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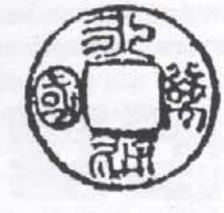

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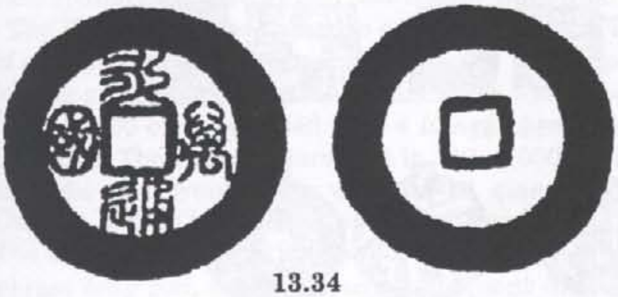

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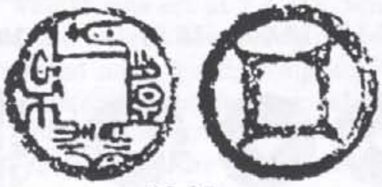


13.35

Northern Dynasties – 北周 Northern Zhou (557-81).

13.29 Obv: 布泉 *Bu Quan* (Spade Coin). FD639, S245 12

Issued in 561 by Emperor Wu. One was to be worth five Wu Zhus. Distinguish this coin from 9.70 – the stroke in the middle of quan *is continuous. Withdrawn in 576.*

13.30 Obv: 五行大布 *Wu Xing Da Bu* (The Large Coin of the Five Elements [metal, wood, water, fire, and water]). FD640, S246 11
13.31 Smaller size. FD642, S249 11

Issued in 574 by Emperor Wu. Intended to be worth ten Bu Quans. *Illegal coining soon produced specimens of a reduced weight, and the authorities banned the use of this coin in 576. This inscription is frequently found on amulets.*

13.32 Obv: 永通萬國 (永通万国) *Yong Tong Wan Guo* (Everlasting Circulation in Ten Thousand Kingdoms). FD644, S250 9
13.33 A small specimen. FD645, S251 9

Issued in 579 by Emperor Xuan. Its nominal weight was 12 zhu, and the coin was meant to be equivalent to ten Wu Xing *coins.*

The above coins, the "Northern Zhou Three Coins" are written in the 玉箸 Yu Zhu *(Jade Chopstick) style of calligraphy which is greatly admired.*

13.34 Obv: 永通萬國 *Yong Tong Wan Guo*. A large specimen, made as an amulet in Tang or Song times.

13.35 Obv: 太清豐樂(丰乐) *Tai Qing Feng Le* (Tai Qing, Prosperous and Happy). FD666 3

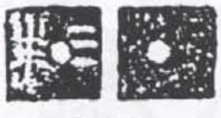
Attributed to the Tai Qing period (547-549) of Emperor Wu of the North and South Liang dynasty. A hoard was discovered in Jiangsu containing 4,000 Tai Qing Feng Le *coins with various other sorts of coins showing this is not an amulet as had been claimed by some authorities.*

隋 The Sui Dynasty.

China was reunified under the Sui Dynasty (581-618). Under this short-lived dynasty, many reforms were initiated that led to the subsequent success of the Tang dynasty. The only coin associated with the Sui is a Wu Zhu coin, **10.26.** Additional mints were set up in various prefectures, typically with five furnaces each. Cash was frequently checked for quality by the officials. However, after 605, private coining again caused a deterioration of the coinage.

3 and 4 Zhu Coins.

This small group of square and round coins, not always with a hole in the middle, are usually attributed to the time of the North and South Dynasties, as this was an unsettled period which produced some very poor coinage. The obverse inscriptions give a weight of 3 or 4 *zhu*. The reverse inscriptions appear to be place names.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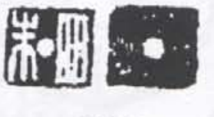
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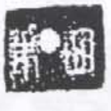
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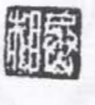
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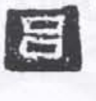
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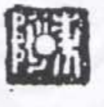
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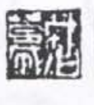
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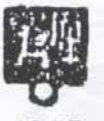
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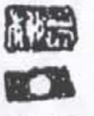
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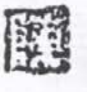
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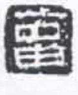
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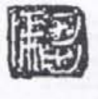
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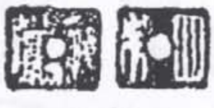
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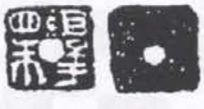
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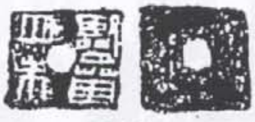
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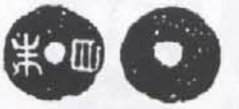
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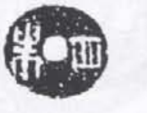
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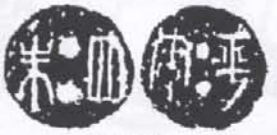
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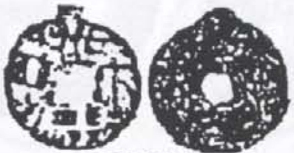
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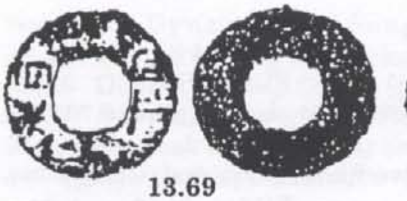
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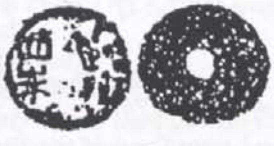

13.70

3 and 4 Zhu Coins.

Square shape.

13.50	Obv: 三朱 *San zhu* (3 *zhu*).	FD615	6
	Obv: 四朱 *Si Zhu* (4 *zhu*).		
13.51	Rev: Plain.	FD622	6
13.52	Rev: Obverse inscription repeated.	FD623	6
13.53	Rev: Fisher proposes *Yan Xiang*.	FD624	6
13.54	Rev: 吕 *Lü*.	FD625	6
13.55	Rev: 東阿 *Dong A*.	FD626	6
13.56	Rev: 姑幕 *Gu Mu*.	FD628	6
13.57	Rev: 定襄 *Ding Xiang*.	FD629	6
13.58	Rev: 高柳 *Gao Liu*.	FD630	6
13.59	Rev: 陽丘 *Yang Qiu*.	FD632	6
13.60	Rev: 菑 *Zi*.	FD634	6
13.61	Rev: 騶 *Zou*.	FD637	6
13.62	Rev: 濮陽 *Pu Yang*.	FD638	6
13.63	Obv: 淳于四朱 *Chun Yu Si Zhu*. Rev: Plain.	FD631	6
13.64	Obv: 臨菑四朱 *Lin Zi Si Zhu*. Rev: Plain.	FD636	6
	Round coins, round hole.		
13.65	Obv: 四朱 *Si Zhu* (4 *zhu*). Rev: Plain.	FD616	6
13.66	Rev: Obverse inscription repeated.	FD617	6
13.67	Rev: 安平 *An Ping*.	FD619	6
13.68	Obv: 下菜四朱 *Xia Cai Si Zhu*.	FD618	6
13.69	Obv: 宜陽四朱 *Yi Yang Si Zhu*.	FD620	6
13.70	Obv: 臨朐四朱 *Lin Qu Si Zhu*.	FD621	6

Under the Tang dynasty, the empire became powerful again – the Tang is regarded as the golden age of Chinese literature and art – and economic and cultural exchanges with other parts of the world grew more active and productive than ever before. Commerce was stimulated by the growth of the mercantile class. The creation of a class of scholar-officials, chosen by competitive examination, strengthened local administration. Coins and cloth remained the primary types of money although official salaries were seldom paid entirely in cash. Gold and silver had a limited financial role. The price of rice averaged 336 cash for a hectolitre, and labourers could be hired for 500 cash a month. Minting and copper extraction were centrally controlled, and private casting was punishable by death. For the first time we find regulations giving the prescribed coinage alloy – 83% copper, 15% lead, and 2% tin. Previously the percentages used seem to have been on an *ad hoc* basis. Actual analyses show rather less copper than this.

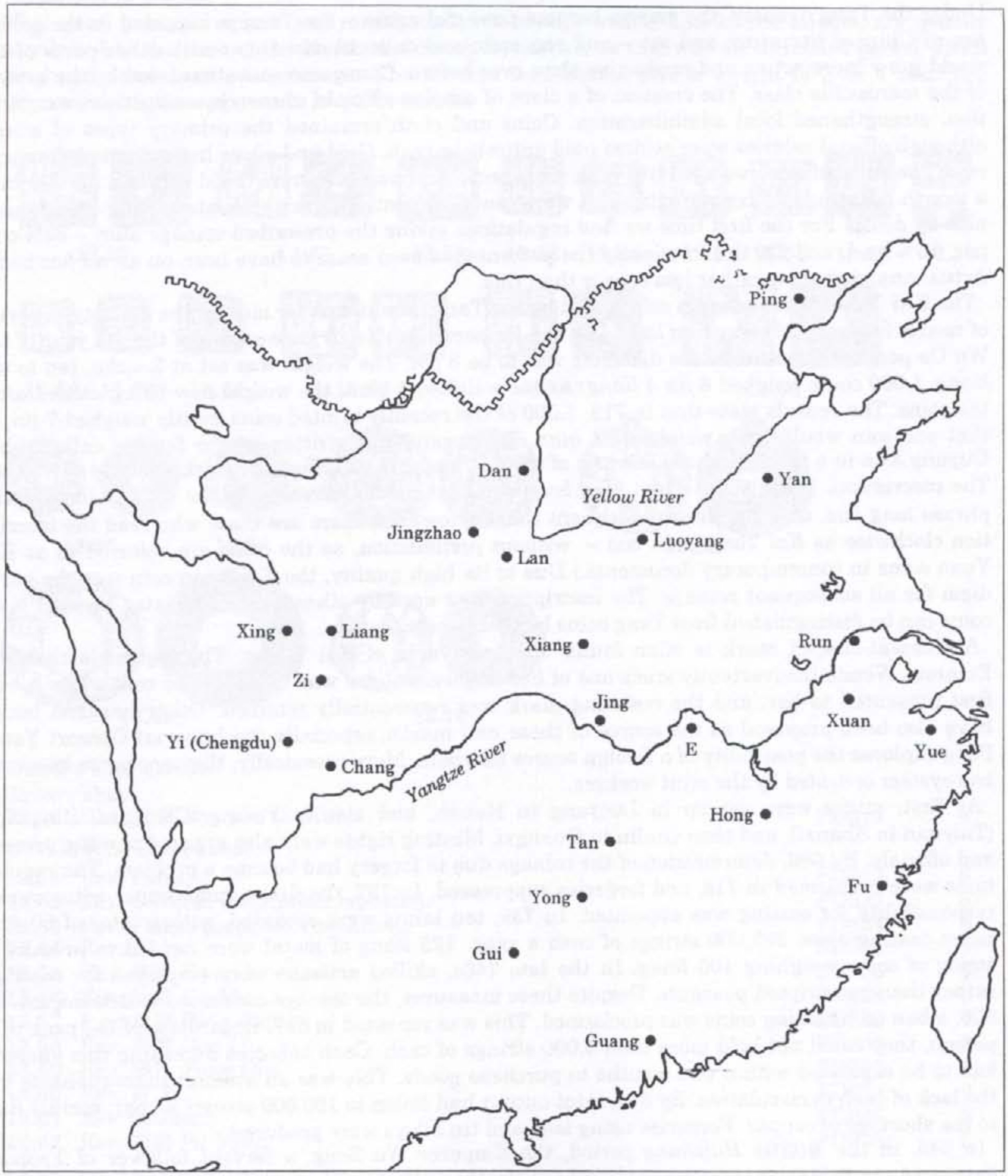
The **Kai Yuan** was the main coin issued by the Tang. It was cast for most of the dynasty, a period of nearly 300 years. It was first issued by the Emperor Gao Zu in the autumn of the 4th year of the Wu De period (August 621). Its diameter was to be 8 *fen*. The weight was set at 2.4 *zhu*, ten to the *liang*. 1,000 coins weighed 6 *jin* 4 *liang*, so one weighed 1 *qian*, the weight now being named after the coins. The records state that in 713, 1,000 of the recently minted coins mostly weighed 7 *jin*, so that one coin would have weighed 1.1 *qian*. The legend was written by the famous calligrapher Ouyang Xun in a much admired mixture of the *bafen* and 隶 *Li* (official or clerkly) styles of writing. The inscription, 開元通寶 *Kai Yuan tong bao* (The Inaugural Currency), is the first to include the phrase *tong bao*, used on many subsequent coins. (However, there are those who read the inscription clockwise as *Kai Tong yuan bao* – without justification, as the coins are referred to as Kai Yuan coins in contemporary documents.) Due to its high quality, the Kai Yuan coin was the paradigm for all subsequent coinage. The inscription was used by other regimes in later periods; such coins can be distinguished from Tang coins by their workmanship.

A crescent-shaped mark is often found on the reverse of Kai Yuans. The legend is that the Empress Wende inadvertently stuck one of her fingernails in a wax model of the coin when it was first presented to her, and the resulting mark was reverentially retained. Other imperial ladies have also been proposed as the source of these nail marks, especially the Imperial Consort Yang. Peng explores the possibility of a foreign source for them. More prosaically, they appear to be a control system operated by the mint workers.

At first, mints were set up in Luoyang in Henan, and also in Peking, Chengdu, Bingzhou (Taiyuan in Shanxi), and then Guilin in Guangxi. Minting rights were also granted to some princes and officials. By 660, deterioration of the coinage due to forgery had become a problem. The regulations were reaffirmed in 718, and forgeries suppressed. In 737, the first commissioner with overall responsibility for casting was appointed. In 739, ten mints were recorded, with a total of 89 furnaces casting some 327,000 strings of cash a year. 123 *liang* of metal were needed to produce a string of coins weighing 100 *liang*. In the late 740s, skilled artisans were employed for casting, rather than conscripted peasants. Despite these measures, the coinage continued to deteriorate. In 808, a ban on hoarding coins was proclaimed. This was repeated in 817. Regardless of the rank of a person, they could not hold more than 5,000 strings of cash. Cash balances exceeding this amount had to be expended within two months to purchase goods. This was an attempt to compensate for the lack of cash in circulation. By 834, mint output had fallen to 100,000 strings a year, mainly due to the shortage of copper. Forgeries using lead and tin alloys were produced.

In 845, in the 會(会)昌 *Huichang* period, the Emperor Wu Zong, a fervent follower of Taoism, destroyed the Buddhist monasteries and used the copper bells, gongs, incense burners and statues to cast coins in various localities. These local mints were under the control of the provincial governors. The *New Tang History* states that Li Shen, governor of Huainan province, requested that the empire might cast coins bearing the name of the prefecture in which they were cast, and this was agreed. These coins with mint names on the reverses, known as Huichang Kai Yuans, are of poor workmanship and size compared with the early Kai Yuans. However, when Xuanzong ascended to the throne the next year, this policy was reversed, and the new coins were recast to make Buddhist statues.

Much ingenuity has been expended by numismatists in allocating small variations in Kai Yuans to various reigns (but not to different mints!). The treatment below is simplified, and only includes major varieties.


Ping
Dan
Yan
Yellow River
Jingzhao
Luoyang
Lan
Xing
Liang
Xiang
Run
Zi
Jing
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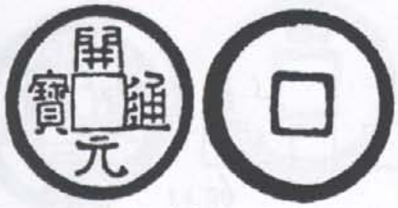
Yi (Chengdu)
E
Yue
Chang
Yangtze River
Hong
Tan
Fu
Yong
Gui
Guang

Tang Dynasty Mints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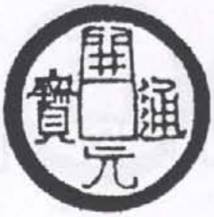
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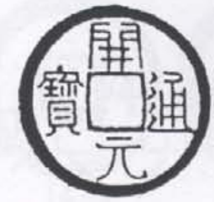
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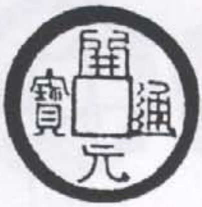
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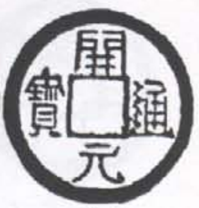
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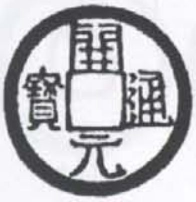
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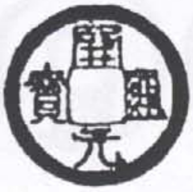
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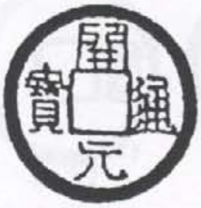
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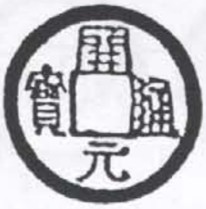
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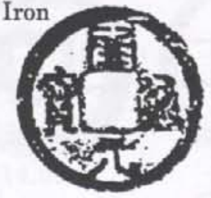
Iron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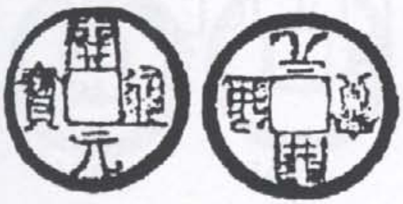
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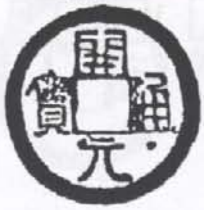
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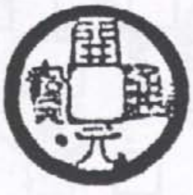
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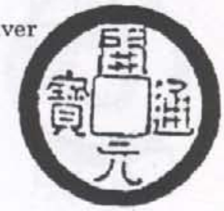
Silver


14.14

Kai Yuans. Obv: 開(开)元通寶 *Kai Yuan tong bao* (The Inaugural currency). Reverses: See p. 106.

Early Type (621-*718*).
The 井 *jing* component of *Kai* does not touch the hole.
The head of *tong* is small. The top stroke of *yuan* is short. The two strokes in the middle of the 貝 of *bao* do not touch the verticals.

14.1 Normal size. FD672 &c, S312 &c 14

Known as the 武德 Wu De Kai Yuan, as it was first cast during this period. Finds of Kai Yuan from tombs that can be dated to the first hundred years of the Tang dynasty confirm that this was the first type of Kai Yuan to be issued.

14.2 Larger coin. Left shoulder (or hook) *yuan*. 13

Middle Type (*718-32*).
Distinct vertical parallel lines in the 尔 *er* component of *bao*.
The 井 *jing* component of *Kai* touches the hole. The head of *tong* is narrow. The top stroke of *yuan* is longer. The two strokes in the middle of the 貝 *bao* do not touch the verticals.

14.3 No shoulders on *yuan*. 14
14.4 Left shoulder *yuan*. 13
14.5 Right shoulder *yuan*. 13

Late Type (*732-907*).
Long, narrow head of *tong*.
The 井 *jing* component of *Kai* touches the hole. The top stroke of *yuan* is longer. The two strokes in the middle of the 貝 *bao* usually touch the verticals. Often poor workmanship. For coins with a mint name on the reverse, see **14.50** onwards.

14.6 No shoulders on *yuan*. 14
14.7 Degenerate specimen. 15
14.8 Left shoulder *yuan*. 13
14.9 Right shoulder *yuan*. 13
14.10 An iron Kai Yuan. S406 11

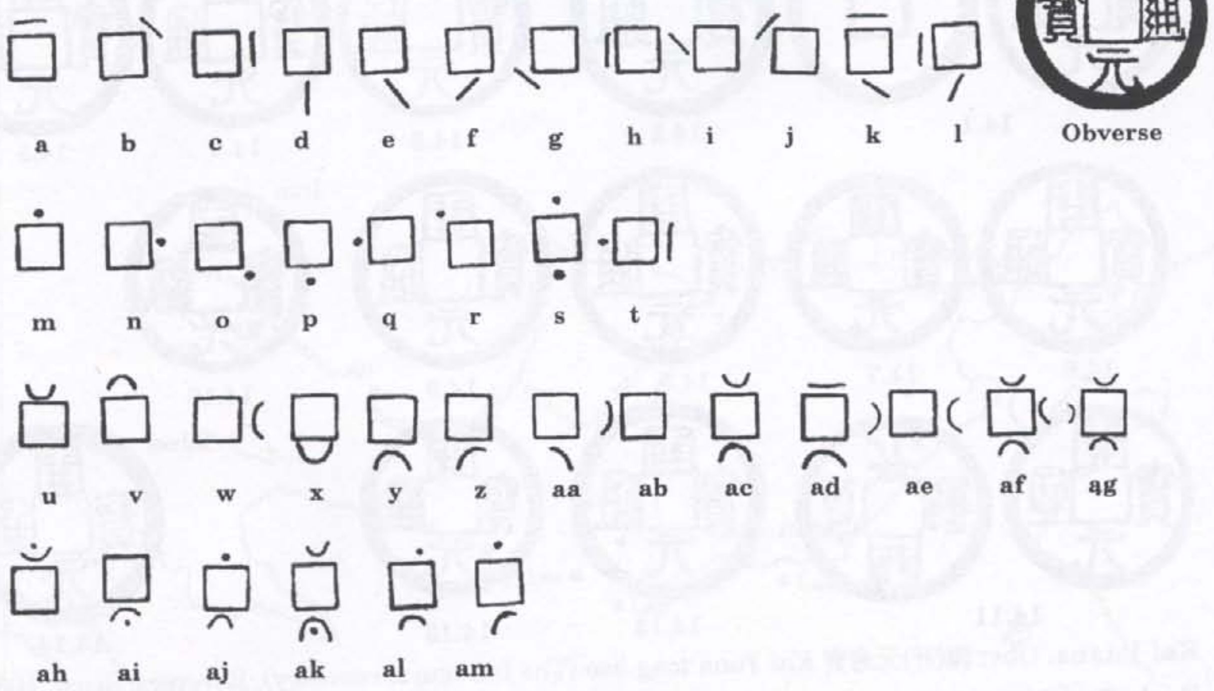
Mostly found in Sichuan. It is also said that in Tang times, copper cash were not circulated in parts of Hebei, and that for a time iron cash were minted there.

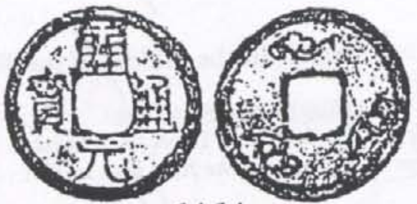
14.11 Inscription repeated on the reverse. 10
14.12 Dot below *tong*. 13
14.13 Dot below *bao*. 13

14.14 A silver Kai Yuan. 6

Silver (and gold) Kai Yuans were used as presentation pieces or playthings at the court, not circulating currency. Sometimes they were used to commemorate the first time an imperial son was washed: Emperor Xuanzong personally went to observe it, was pleased, and rewarded the Secondary Consort with washing-of-the-son gold and silver coins.

Kai Yuan Reverses.

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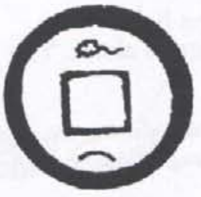
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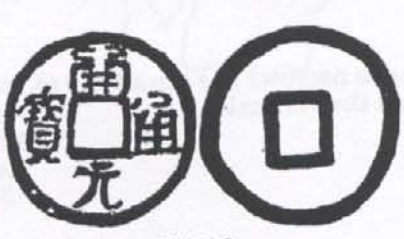
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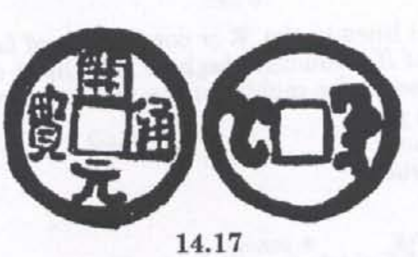

14.17

Kai Yuans. Obv: 開(开)元通寶 *Kai Yuan tong bao* (The Inaugural currency).

Reverse Varieties.

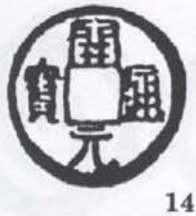
a-l	Nail marks variously located.
m-t	Dots variously located.
u-ag	Crescents variously located.
ah-am	Dots and crescents variously arranged.

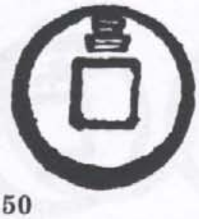
14.14	An amulet with the inscription of a Kai Yuan.
14.15	Rev: Lucky clouds and a crescent.

Sodgian Copies of Kai Yuans.

14.16	Obv: *Kai Yuan tong bao.* Rev: Plain.
14.17	Rev: Sogdian legend, possibly *Bugh* (Lord or God), which could refer to a deity, the Chinese Emperor, or the Turkish Qagan.

These imitations of Kai Yuans were issued in the Sogd area (present day Uzbekistan) during the 7th century. The petty kings of the area had established diplomatic relations with the Chinese. Other square holed coins with inscriptions entirely in Sogdian are also known.

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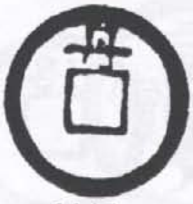
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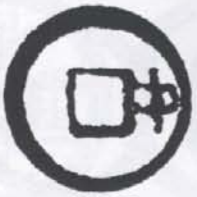
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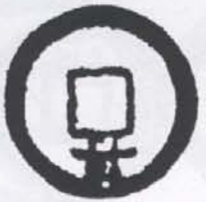
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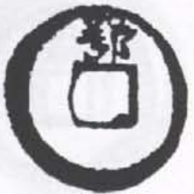
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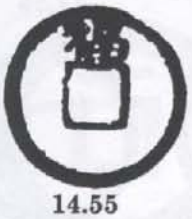
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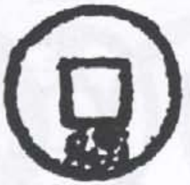
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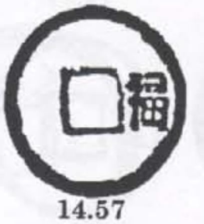
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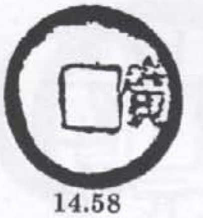
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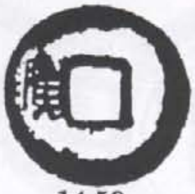
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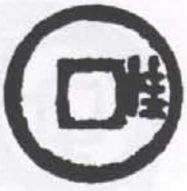
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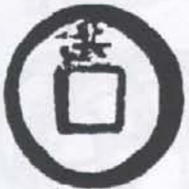
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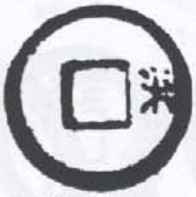
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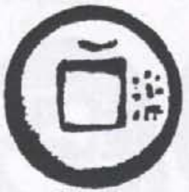
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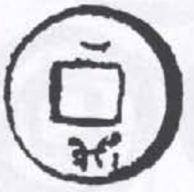
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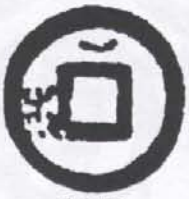
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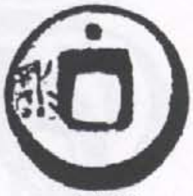
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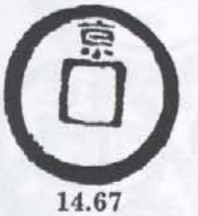
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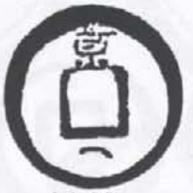
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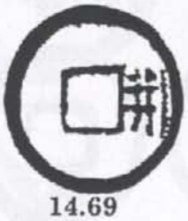
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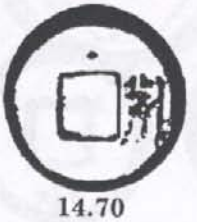
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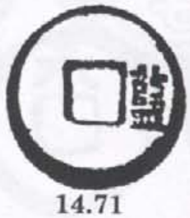
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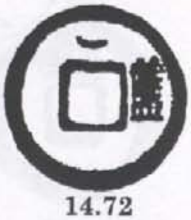
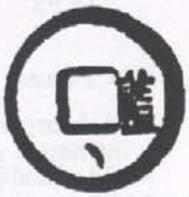

14.72

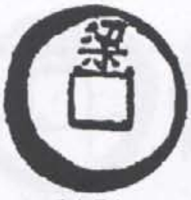
Kai Yuans. Obv: 開(开)元通寶 *Kai Yuan tong bao* (The Inaugural currency).


14.73

Huichang Kai Yuans (845-46).

Mint name, sometimes with dots or crescents, on the reverse.
Poor workmanship, the mint names apparently hastily added to existing moulds.
Inscriptions barely legible. Obverse type erratic, usually Late Type, but can be that of earlier types, with "shoulders" on the *yuan*.

14.50	Rev: 昌 *Chang*. For the Huichang period title.	FD709, S366	14
14.51	Rev: 丹 *Dan*. Dan prefecture in Shaanxi.	S404-5	10
14.52	*Dan* right, sideways.	FD736	7
14.53	*Dan* bottom, inverted.		7
14.54	Rev: 鄂 *E*. For E prefecture, Wuchang in Hubei.	FD726, S395	13
14.55	Rev: 福 *Fu*. Fuzhou in Fujian.	FD738	7
14.56	*Fu* bottom.	FD739	6
14.57	*Fu* right.	FD742	6
14.58	Rev: 廣(广) *Guang* right. Guangzhou in Guangdong.	FD732, S400	13
14.59	*Guang* left.	FD733	10
14.60	Rev: 桂 *Gui*. Guiyang in Hunan, or Guizhou in Guangxi.	FD734	11
14.61	Rev: 洪 *Hong*. Hong prefecture in Jiangxi.	FD719, S385	14
14.62	*Hong* right, sideways.	FD720, S386	14
14.63	Crescent above, *Hong* right.	FD721, S387	13
14.64	Crescent above, *Hong* below.		13
14.65	Crescent above, *Hong* left.	FD722, S388	13
14.66	Dot above, *Hong* left.		11
14.67	Rev: 京 *Jing*. Jingzhao, the metropolitan prefecture (Chang'an, now Xi'an) in Shaanxi.	FD708~, S368	14
14.68	*Jing* above, crescent below.	FD715, S369	14
14.69	Rev: 荆 *Jing*. Jing prefecture in Hubei.	FD714, S382	14
14.70	Dot above.		12
14.71	Rev: 藍 (蓝) *Lan*. Lantian in Shanxi.	S373	14
14.72	Crescent above.	FD716, S377	14
14.73	Crescent below.		14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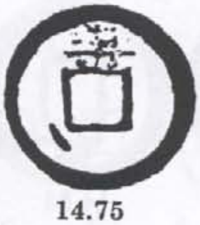
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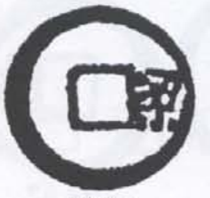
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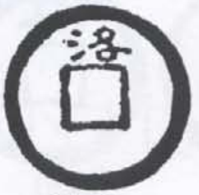
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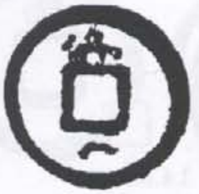
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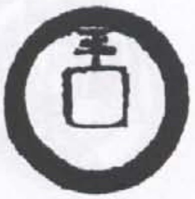
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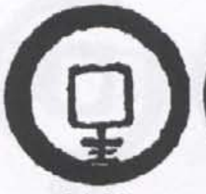
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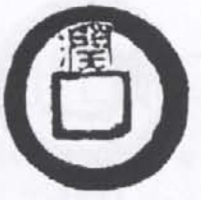
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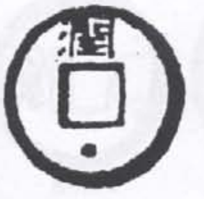
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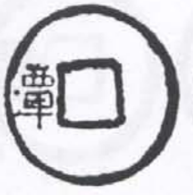
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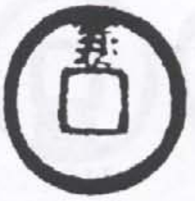
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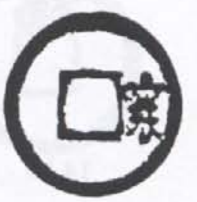
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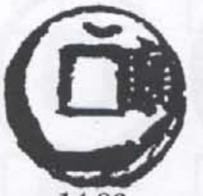
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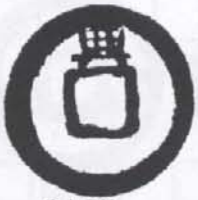
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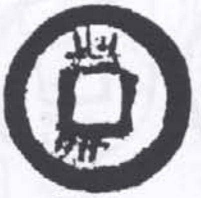
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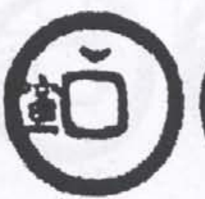
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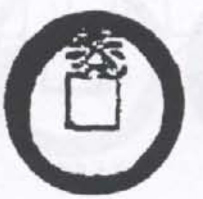
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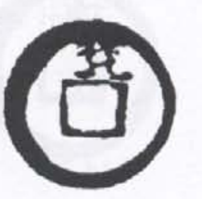
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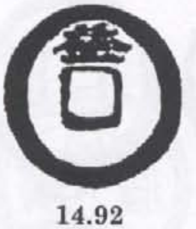
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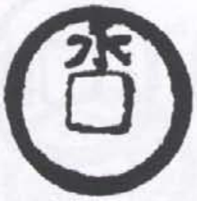
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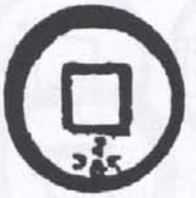
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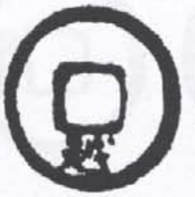
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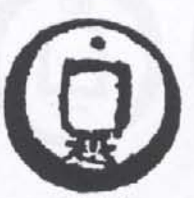
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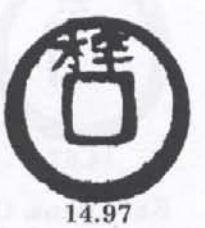

14.97

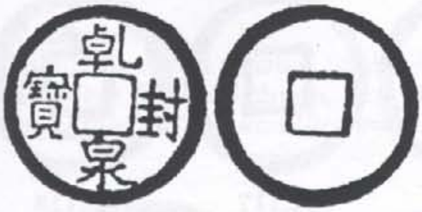
Kai Yuans. Obv: 開(开)元通寶 *Kai Yuan tong bao* (The Inaugural currency).

Huichang Kai Yuans. (845-46).

Mint name, sometimes with dots or crescents, on the reverse.

14.74	Rev: 梁 *Liang*. Liang prefecture in Shaanxi.	FD730, S399~	13
14.75	Crescent below.		13
14.76	*Liang* right.	FD731	12
14.77	Rev: 洛 *Luo*. Luoyang, the capital, in Henan.	FD710, S370	14
14.78	Crescent below.		14
14.79	Rev: 平 *Ping*. Ping prefecture in Zhili.	FD727, S396	11
14.80	*Ping* below, inverted.	FD728	9
14.81	Rev: 潤(润) *Run*. A region in Jiangsu.	S393	14
14.82	Dot below.	FD725	13
14.83	Rev: 潭 *Tan*. For Changsha, Hunan.	FD723, S390	13
14.84	Rev: 襄 *Xiang* above. Xiang prefecture in Hubei.	FD712, S380	14
14.85	*Xiang* right.	S381	14
14.86	Crescent above.	FD713	13
14.87	Rev: 興(兴) *Xing*. Xingyuan, Shaanxi.	FD729, S398	14
14.88	*Xing* above and below.		9
14.89	Rev: 宣 *Xuan*. Xuan prefecture in Anhui. Crescent above.	FD718, S384	13
14.90-1	Rev: 兗 *Yan*. Yan prefecture in Shandong.	FD724, S391-2	13
14.92	Rev: 益 *Yi*. Yi prefecture, Chengdu, Sichuan.	FD711, S372	13
14.93	Rev: 永 *Yong*. Yong prefecture in Hunan.		5
14.94	*Yong* below.	FD735	5
14.95	Rev: 越 *Yue*. Yue prefecture in Zhejiang.	S383	14
14.96	Dot above.	FD717	13
14.97	Rev: 梓 *Zi*. For Dongchuan, Sichuan.	FD737, S402	13

For other Kai Yuans, see **15.49**, **15.101**, and **15.114**.



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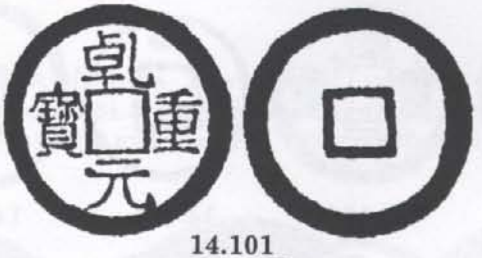

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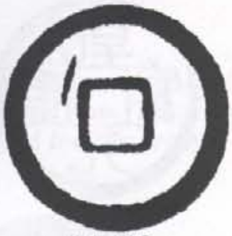

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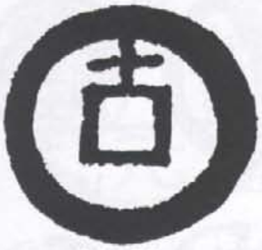

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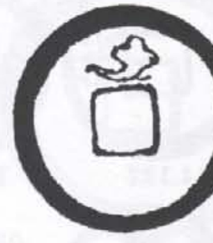

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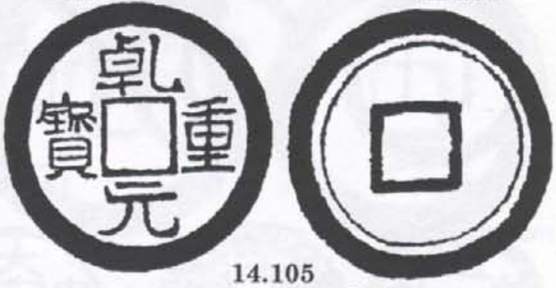

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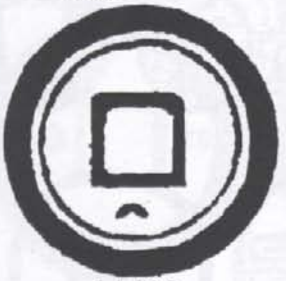

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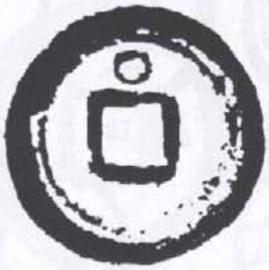
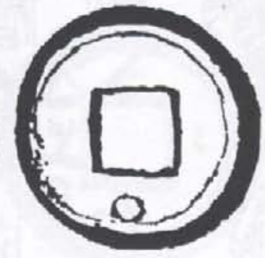


14.107



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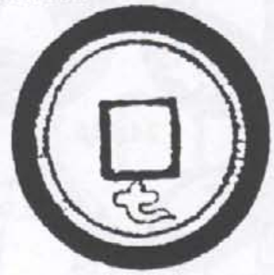
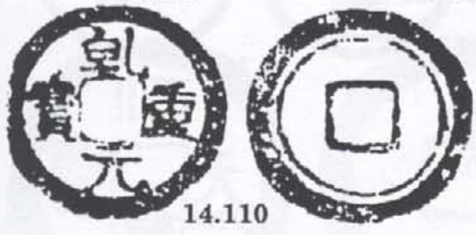


14.109



14.110

Emperor Gao Zong (649-83).

14.100 Obv: 乾封泉寶 *Qian Feng Quan Bao* c/wise. FD685, S350 8

Cast by Emperor Gao Zong in 666. In an attempt to overcome a shortage of copper, one of the Qian Feng *coins was to be equivalent to ten old coins, although its weight of 2.4* zhu *was the same as a one cash coin. This led to extensive forgery, and the coin was withdrawn after a year. Distinguish from 15.62 &c.*

Emperor Su Zong (756-62).

Obv: 乾元重寶 *Qian Yuan zhong bao.*

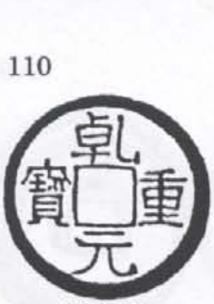
Emperor Su Zong issued the Qian Yuan *coins to pay the army fighting against the rebels. Coins of the first issue, in 758, were the equivalent of 10 ordinary cash. Each coin weighed 1.6* qian. *The second issue, from 759, was of larger coins, one of which was to be the equivalent of 50 cash. These coins have a double rim on the reverse and are known as the* 重轮 Zhong Lun *(Heavy Wheel) cash. Their weight was twice that of the 10 cash coins. After scenes that foreshadowed the Xianfeng period (1853), with hundreds of people executed for forgery, the large* Qian Yuan *coins were devalued to 30 cash. In 762, the smaller coins were devalued to 2 cash, and the Heavy Wheel cash to 3 cash. Small* Qian Yuans, *worth one* Kai Yuan, *were also issued.*

Value Ten. Weight around 7 grams. (758-59).

14.101	Rev: Plain.	FD691, S352	14
14.102	Rev: Crescent on left.		12
14.103	Rev: 十 *shi* (ten) above.	Hua p.299	3
14.104	Rev: Lucky clouds above the hole.		7

Value Fifty. Double rim on reverse. Weight around 16 grams. (759-62).

14.105	Rev: Plain.	FD699~, S355	12
14.106	Rev: Inverted crescent below.	FD694, S356	12
14.107	Rev: Circle above.		7
14.108	Rev: Circle below.	FD698	7
14.109	Rev: Lucky clouds below.	FD696, S358	7
14.110	Smaller, private issue.	FD699, S359~	13



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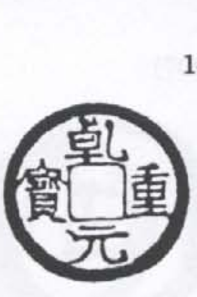

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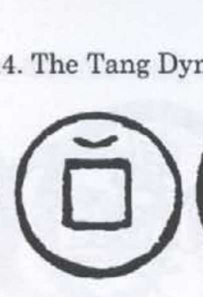

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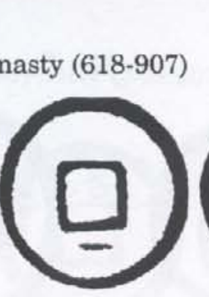

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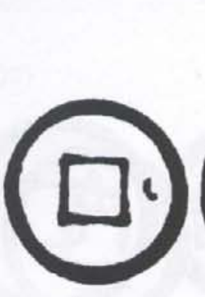

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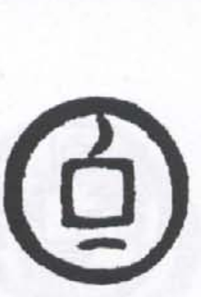

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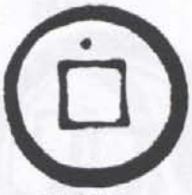

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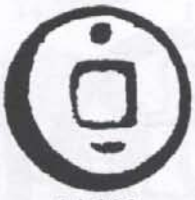

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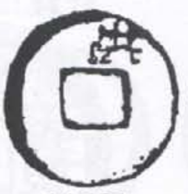

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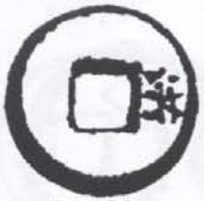

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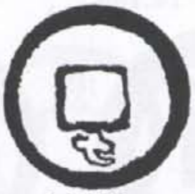

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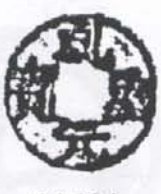

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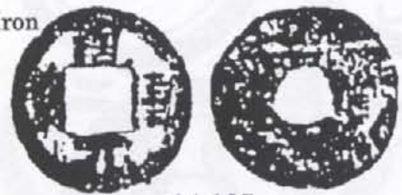
Iron



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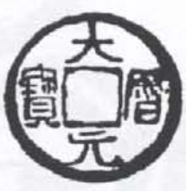

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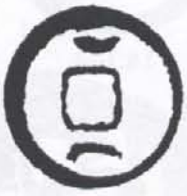

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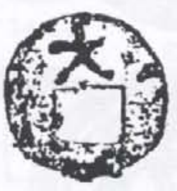

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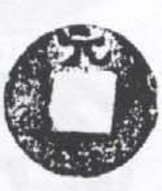
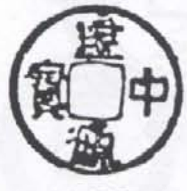


14.132A



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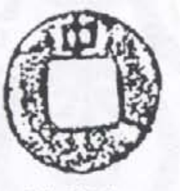

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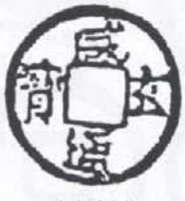

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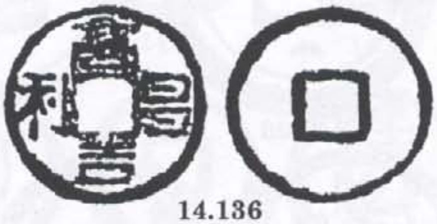


14.136

Emperor Su Zong (756-62).

Obv: 乾元重寶 *Qian Yuan zhong bao.*

Value One. Size and weight of an ordinary cash. (*759-62*).

14.113	Large specimen. Rev: Plain.		14
14.114	Ordinary size. Rev: Plain	FD700, S353	14
14.115	Rev: Crescent above.	S361	14
14.116	Rev: Crescent below.	S362	14
14.117	Rev: Crescent right.		11
14.118	Rev: Crescent above and below.		10
14.119	Rev: Dot above.		11
14.120	Rev: Dot above, crescent below.		10
14.121	Rev: 洪 *Hong* above. Cf **14.61**.		5
14.122	Rev: 洪 *Hong* right.		5
14.123	Rev: Lucky clouds below.		7
14.124	Small private issue.		14
14.125	Iron.		11

Emperor Dai Zong - Dali Period (766-79).

14.130	Obv: 大曆(历)元寶 *Da Li yuan bao* c/wise. Rev: Plain.	FD702-3	6
14.131	Rev: Crescents above and below.		5
14.132	A degenerate form of the above – only the 大 *da* included.		6
14.132A	元 *yuan*.		6

Judging by its find spots, this coin was cast by the local government in the Kucha area of Xinjiang.

Emperor De Zong - Jianzhong Period (780-83).

14.133	Obv: 建中通寶 *Jian Zhong tong bao* c/wise. Rev: Plain.	FD704-5	6
14.134	Obv: 中 *Zhong* above the hole. A degenerate form of the above.		6

Like 14.132, cast in Kucha.

Emperor Yi Zong - Xiantong Period (860-74).

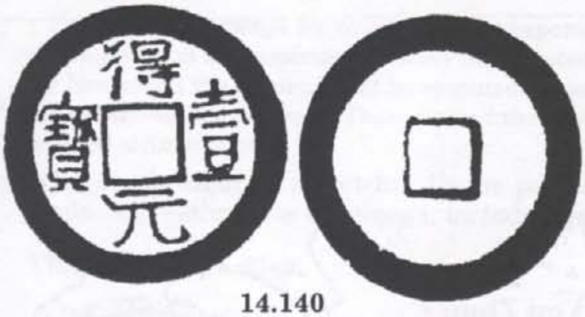
14.135	Obv: 咸通玄寶 *Xian Tong Xuan Bao* (Xiantong Dark Currency).	FD746	1

According to an old catalogue, this coin was cast in 870 by the Guiyang Inspectorate. There is no other historical record. The coin is extremely rare.

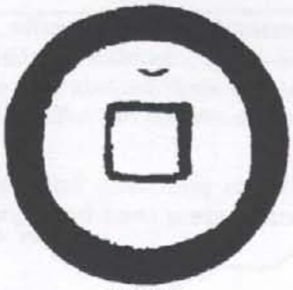
14.136	Obv: 高昌吉利 *Gao Chang Ji Li* c/wise. (Gaochang Auspicious Profit).	FD1819	5

Said to have been cast by the Western Turkish Gaochang state of the Turfan region in the early Tang period.

Tang Rebels.
In 755, a revolt started in the north-west of China. The capital, Luoyang, was taken, and the Emperor fled to Sichuan. One of the rebels, Shi Siming, issued coins at Luoyang from 758. Shi was killed in 761, and the revolt was eventually supressed in 763 with the help of foreign troops.



14.140



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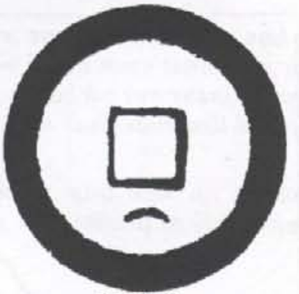

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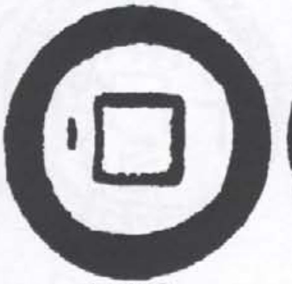

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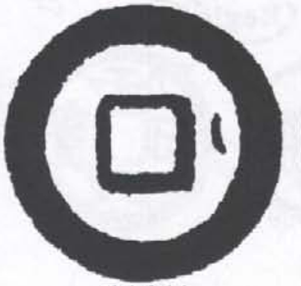

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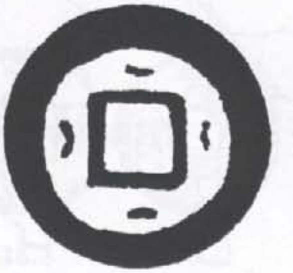

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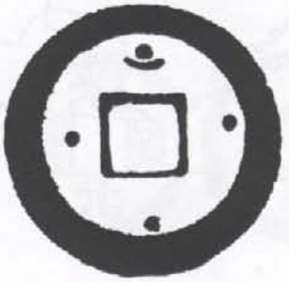

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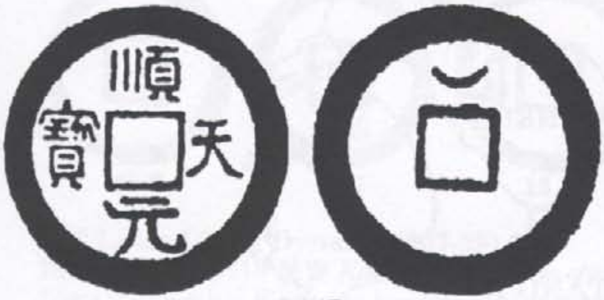

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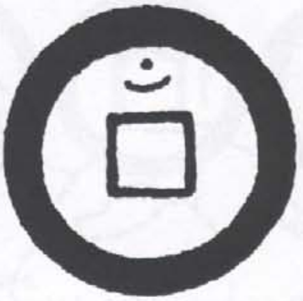

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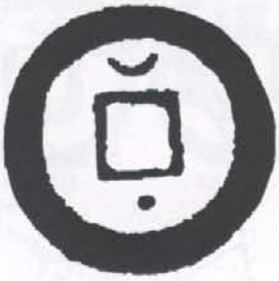


14.149

史思明 Shi Siming (758-61).

Obv: 得壹元寶 *De Yi yuan bao* c/wise.

14.140	Rev: Plain.	Hua p.315	7
14.141	Rev: Crescent above.	FD750, S407	7
14.142	Rev: Crescent below.	FD748	7
14.143	Rev: Crescent left.		7
14.144	Rev: Crescent above.	FD747	7
14.145	Rev: Four crescents.	FD749	7
14.146	Rev: Dot and crescent above, dots left, right, bottom.		3

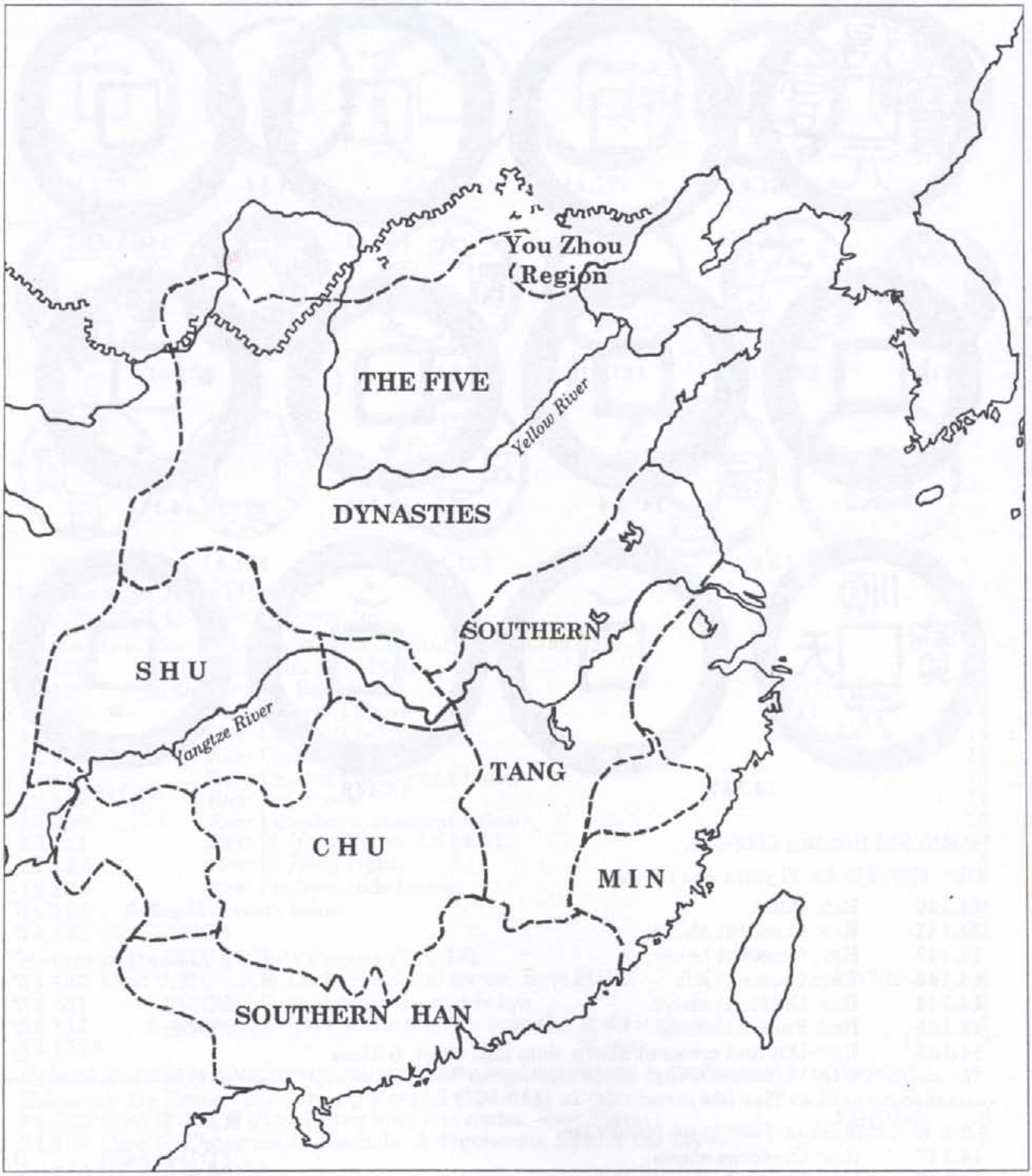
The inscription De Yi *(Obtain Unity), which also implies "last for one year", was felt to be inauspicious, and was changed to* Shun Tian *(the period title) in 759.*

Obv: 顺天元寶 *Shun Tian yuan bao* c/wise.

14.147	Rev: Crescent above.	FD752, S409	9
14.148	Rev: Dot and crescent above.	FD753	8
14.149	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.	FD751	6

One of these large coins was worth 100 Kai Yuans.

For iron Shun Tian coins, see ***15.171.***


You Zhou
Region
THE FIVE
DYNASTIES
Yellow River
SHU
SOUTHERN
Yangtze River
TANG
CHU
MIN
SOUTHERN HAN

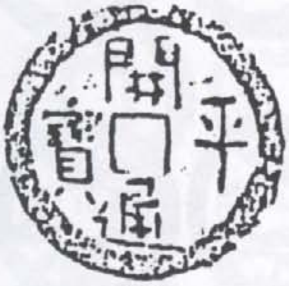
The 5 Dynasties and 10 Kingdoms

After the collapse of the Tang in 907, another period of disunity ensued. Five officially recognised dynasties ruled consecutively in the north (with capitals at Kaifeng or Luoyang in Henan), while ten different kingdoms held sway at different times in the south. The north was particularly affected by flooding and famine, and by attacks from the barbarians of Mongolia and Manchuria. A shortage of copper made it difficult to produce an adequate supply of coins. In 955, an Edict banned the holding of bronze utensils:

> From now on, except for court objects, weapons, official objects and mirrors, and cymbals, bells and chimes in temples and monasteries, all other bronze utensils are banned... Those who hoard more than 5 *jin*, no matter how much the amount, will be executed. Those who abetted them will be exiled for two years, followed by labour service for one year. Those around them will suffer 100 strokes of the cane. Informers will be rewarded with 30 strings of cash.

The south enjoyed somewhat better political and economic conditions, and saw an advance in trade. A great variety of coinage, including large and base metal coins, was issued in this area.

The Five Dynasties.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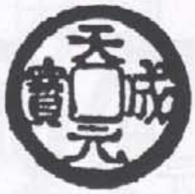
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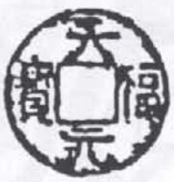
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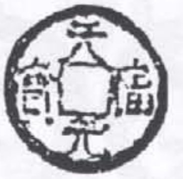
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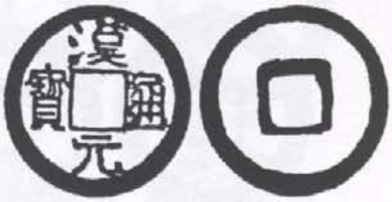
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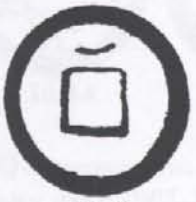
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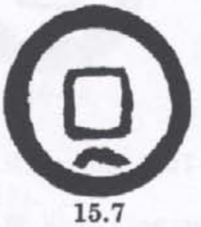
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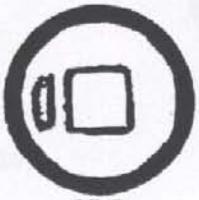
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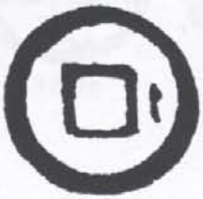
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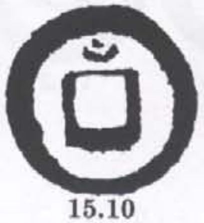
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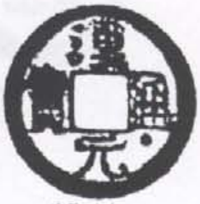

15.11

后梁 Later Liang Dynasty (907-23).

15.1	Obv: 開(开)平通寶 *Kai Ping tong bao* c/wise.	FD756	

There is also a Kai Ping yuan bao *coin. These coins could have been issued by Zhu Wen when he overthrew the Tang in 907. However, only one specimen of each coin is known, and their authenticity is not certain.*

后唐 Later Tang Dynasty (923-36).

15.2	Obv: 天成元寶 *Tian Cheng yuan bao* c/wise.	FD757	0

Issued by Emperor Ming in the Tiancheng period (926-29).

后晋 Later Jin Dynasty (936-47).

15.3	Obv: 天福元寶 *Tian Fu yuan bao* c/wise.	Left shoulder *yuan*.	FD759	6
15.4		Right shoulder *yuan*.		6

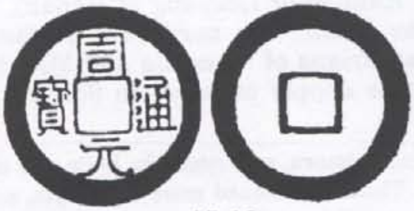
Issued by Emperor Gao Zong in the Tianfu period from 938. From 939, private casting was permitted for a few months, resulting in coins of adulterated alloy.

后汉 Later Han Dynasty (948-51).

Emperor Gao Zu (947-48).

15.5	Obv: 漢(汉)元通寶 *Han Yuan tong bao* (Han First currency).		11
15.6	Rev: Crescent above.	S412	11
15.7	Rev: Crescent below.	FD761, S413	11
15.8	Rev: Crescent left.		11
15.9	Rev: Crescent right.	FD762	11
15.10	Rev: Dot and crescent above.	FD763	7
15.11	Obv: Dot below *tong*.	S411	10

The coin pattern is based on the Kai Yuan. *In 948, the President of the Department of Imperial Feasts requested permission to set up a mint in the capital (Kaifeng, Henan). There is no specific record of casting* Han Yuans.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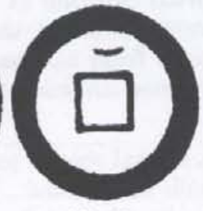
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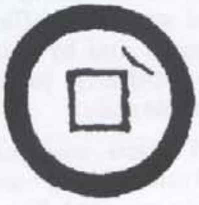
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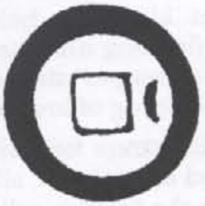
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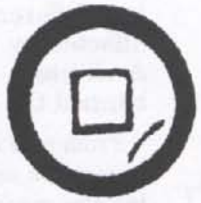
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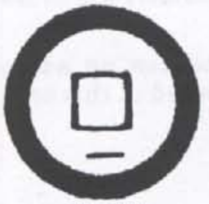
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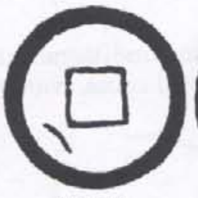
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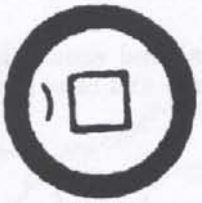
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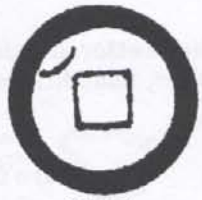
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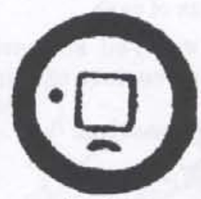
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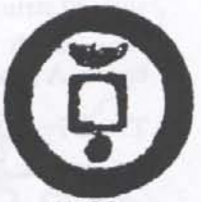
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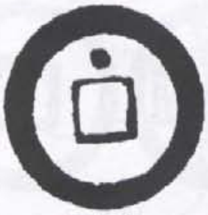
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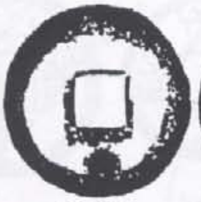
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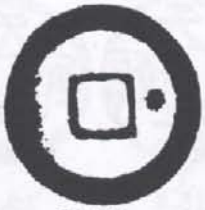
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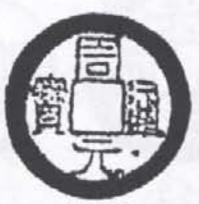
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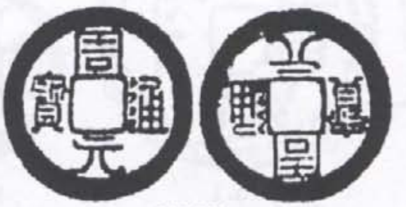
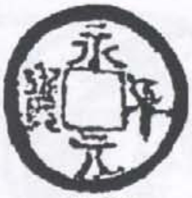

15.27

后周 Later Zhou Dynasty (951-60).

Obv: 周元通賓 *Zhou Yuan tong bao* (Zhou First currency).

15.12	Rev: Plain.	S414	14
15.13	Rev: Crescent above.		13
15.14-20	Rev: Crescents at various locations.	FD767&c, S419&c	13
15.21	Rev: Crescent below, dot left.	FD768	10
15.22	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.	S427	8
15.23	Rev: Dot above.	FD764	13
15.24	Rev: Dot below.		13
15.25	Rev: Dot right.	S426	13
15.26	Obv: Dot below *tong*.		13
15.27	Inscription repeated on reverse.	FD769	8

These coins were issued by Emperor Shi Zong from 955. The pattern is also based on the Kai Yuan *coin. They were cast from melted-down bronze statues from Buddhist temples. When reproached for this, the Emperor uttered a gnomic saying to the effect that the Buddha would not mind this sacrifice. It is said that the Emperor himself supervised the casting at the many large furnaces at the back of the palace. The coins have amuletic properties because they were made from Buddhist statues, and are particularly effective in midwifery – hence the many later-made imitations.*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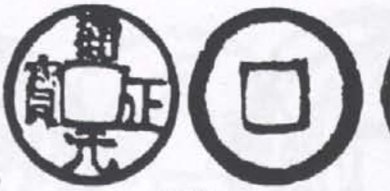
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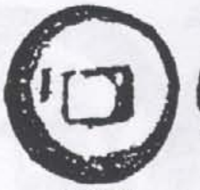
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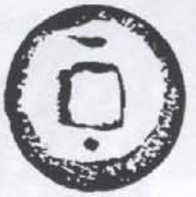
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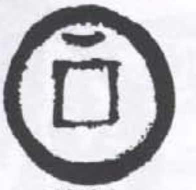
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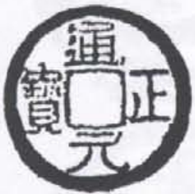
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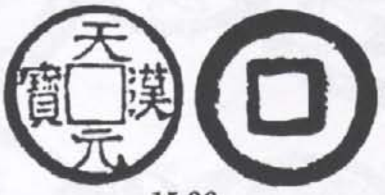
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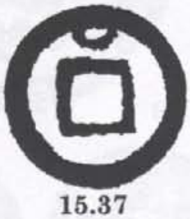
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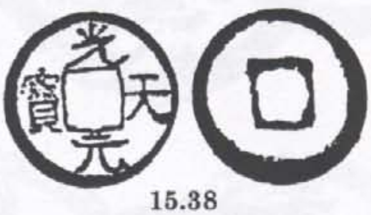
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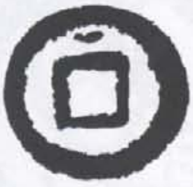
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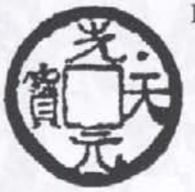
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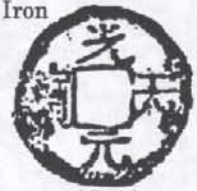
Iron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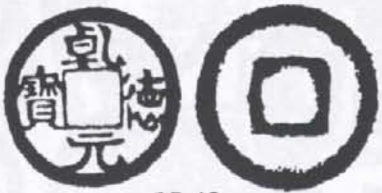
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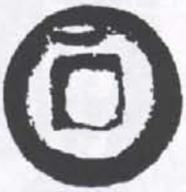
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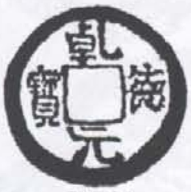
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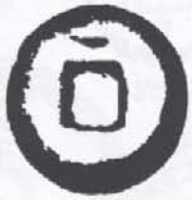
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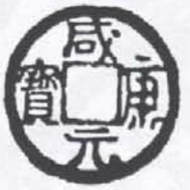
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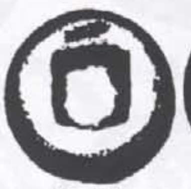
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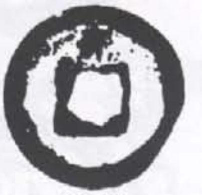

15.48

后蜀 Former Shu Kingdom (907-25).

Wang Jian (907-18).

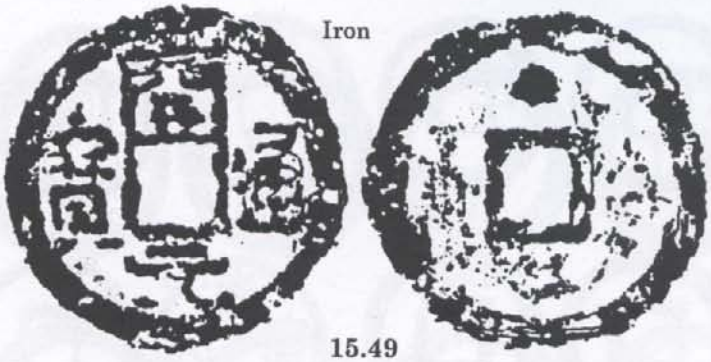
15.30	Obv: 永平元寶 *Yong Ping yuan bao* c/wise.	911-15.	FD770	1
15.31	Obv: 通正元寶 *Tong Zheng yuan bao* c/wise. Rev: Plain.	916.	FD772	8
15.32	Rev: Crescent left.			7
15.33	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.		S429	7
15.34	Rev: Crescent above.			7
15.35	Large characters, right shoulder *yuan*.			6
15.36	Obv: 天漢(汉)元寶 *Tian Han yuan bao* c/wise. Rev: Plain.	917.		11
15.37	Rev: Crescent above.		FD773, S430	11
15.38	Obv: 光天元寶 *Guang Tian yuan bao* c/wise. Rev: Plain.	918.	S431	11
15.39	Rev: Crescent above.		FD774	11
15.40	Dot above the *tian*.		S432	11
15.41	Iron.			8

The Guang *character is written in running script.*

Wang Yan, son of Wang Jian (919-25).

15.42	Obv: 乾德元寶 *Qian De yuan bao* c/wise. Rev: Plain.	919-24.	S433	12
15.43	Rev: Crescent above.		FD775	12
15.44	*Bao* in *Li* style. Rev: Plain.			10
15.45	Rev: Crescent above.			10
15.46	Obv: 咸康元寶 *Xian Kang yuan bao* c/wise. Rev: Plain.	925.	S434	10
15.47	Rev: Crescent above.		FD776	10
15.48	Rev: 王 *wang* or 示 *shi* above.			3

Schjöth quotes: "The currency of father and son of the Wang family was coarse and vile. Those seen at the present day are unfinished, sometimes with a smooth reverse, sometimes with a rim." Wang Jian began his career as a village thief; he enlisted as a soldier, rose through the ranks, and by 901 was virtually an independent ruler, with his capital at Chengdu in Sichuan. His regime provided a peaceful haven for artists and poets.



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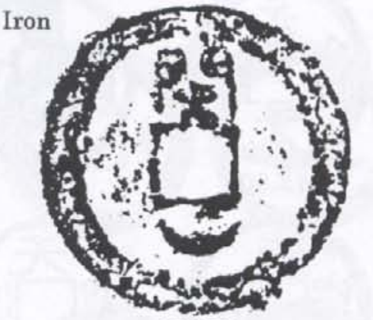

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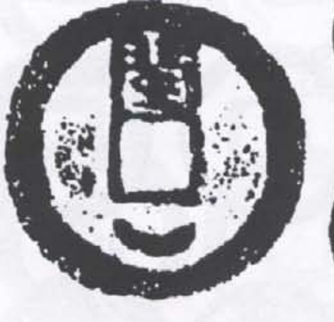

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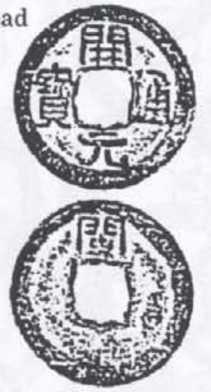

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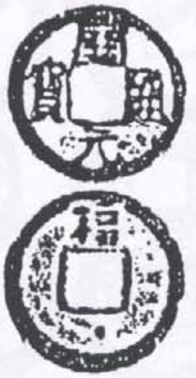

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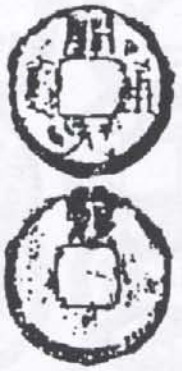

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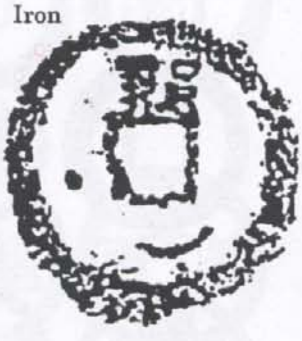

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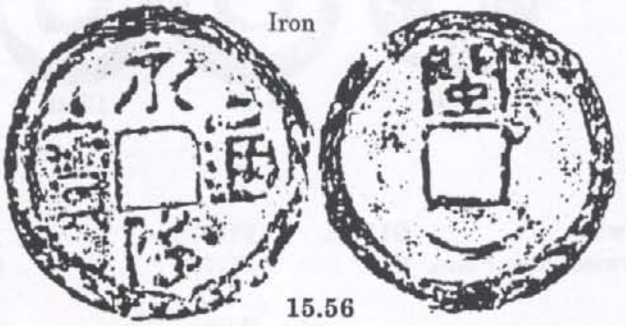

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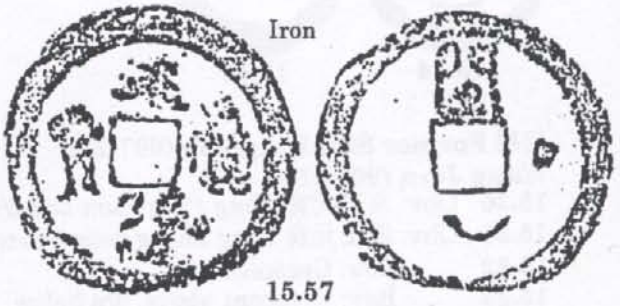


15.57

Kingdom of 閩 (闽) Min (909-45).

Wang Shenzhi.

Large coins.

15.49 Obv: 開(开)元通寳 *Kai Yuan tong bao*. Rev: Large dot above. Iron. From 922. FD780 6

The same coin cast in bronze is extremely rare.

15.50 Rev: 閩 (闽) *Min* (Fujian area) above. Crescent below. Iron. FD781 4

15.51 The same. Lead. FD739 7

Ordinary size coins.

15.52 Obv: 開(开)元通寳 *Kai Yuan tong bao*. Rev: 閩 (闽) *Min* (Fujian area). Lead. FD777 10

15.53 Rev: 福 *Fu* (Fu[zhou]). Lead. 11

In 916, Wang Shenzhi, King of Min, minted a small lead Kai Yuan coin in Ninghua county, Dingzhou, Fujian, where deposits of lead had been discovered. The lead coins circulated together with copper coins.

15.54 Rev: 殷 *Yin*. Lead. 3

15.55 Rev: 殷 *Yin* above, dot left, crescent below. Iron. 1

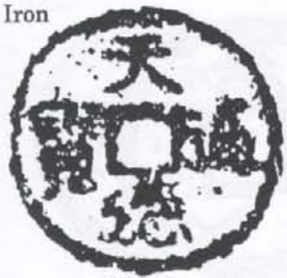
*See Wang Yanzheng below (**15.59**).*

Wang Yanxi.

15.56 Obv: 永隆通寳 *Yong Long tong bao*. Rev: 閩 (闽) *Min* (Fujian area). Crescent below. Iron. From 942. 2

15.57 Rev: As above, plus a dot right. 2

One of these large Yong Long coins was worth 10 small coins and 100 lead coins. A string of 500 of these poorly made Min iron coins were popularly called a kao *(a manacle).*



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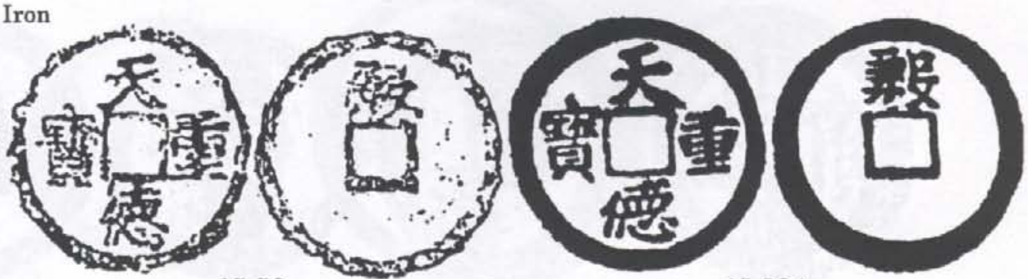
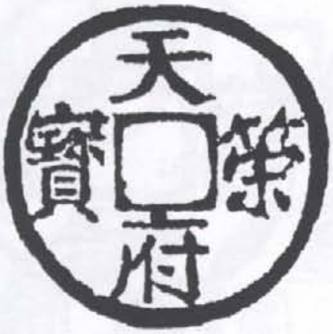


15.59

15.59A



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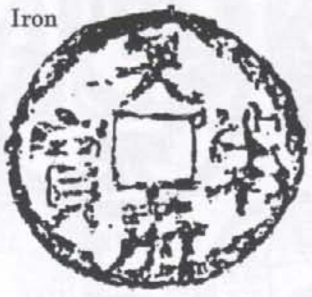

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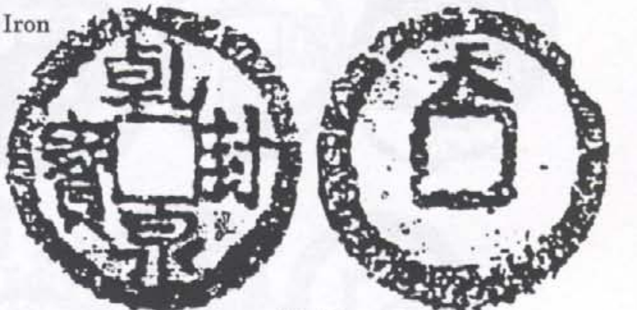

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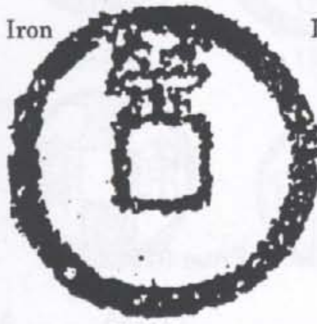

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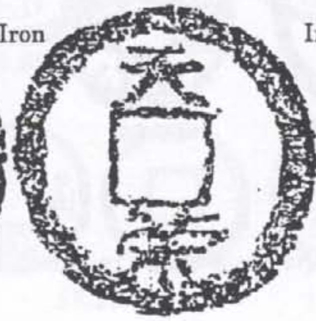

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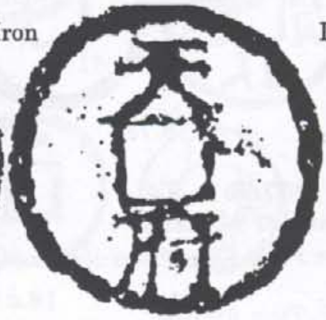

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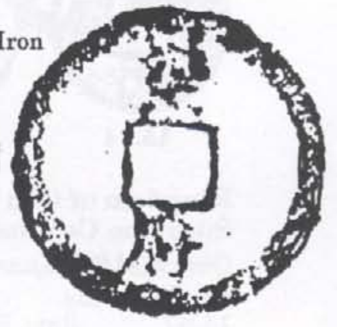


15.66

Kingdom of Min (909-45).

Wang Yanzheng.

15.58 Obv: 天德通寶 *Tian De tong bao.* Rev: Plain. Iron. 944. 2

15.59 Obv: 天德重寶 *Tian De zhong bao.* Rev: 殷 *Yin.* Iron. 2

15.59A Bronze. FD785 0

When Wang Yanzheng was proclaimed Emperor, he changed the name of the kingdom to Yin, but later restored the name of Min. One of these iron coins was worth 100 ordinary cash. See also ***15.54-5*** *above.*

Kingdom of 楚 Chu (907-51).

Supreme Commander Ma Yin.

15.60 Obv: 天策府寶 *Tian Ce Fu Bao* c/wise. (Tiance Prefecture Treasure). FD788 1

15.61 Iron. FD789 1

Ma Yin, originally a carpenter, was given the rank of Supreme Commander of Tiance, Hunan, by Emperor Ta Zu of the Liang Dynasty, and minted this coin in 911 to commemorate the event. Ma Yin later became King Wumu of Chu. Schjöth 447 is a fantasy.

Obv: 乾封泉寶 *Qian Feng Quan Bao* c/wise (Qianfeng Coin Treasure). Iron. From 925.

Large coins.

15.62 Rev: 天 *Tian* above. FD796 7

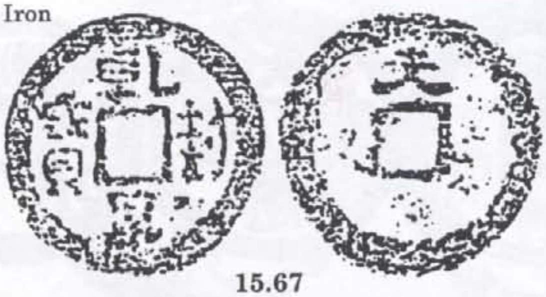
15.63 Rev: 策 *Ce* above. FD797 7

15.64 Rev: 天策 *Tian Ce* above and below. FD799 5

15.65 Rev: 天府 *Tian Fu.* " FD798 6

15.66 Rev: 策府 *Ce Fu.* " 3

Iron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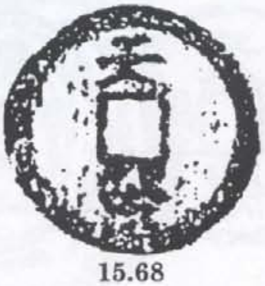
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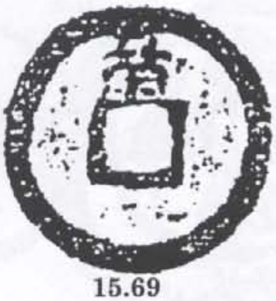
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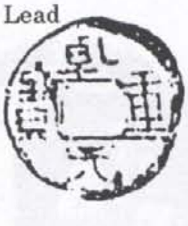
Lead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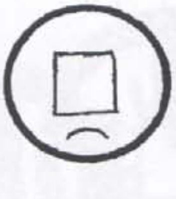
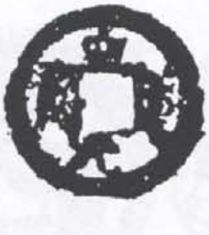

15.70A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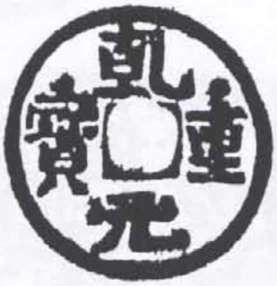
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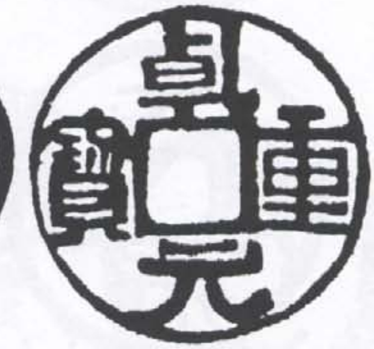
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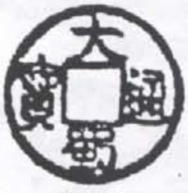
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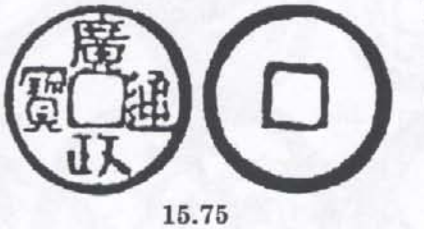
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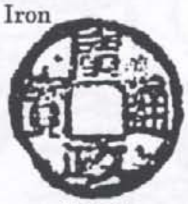
Iron


15.76

Kingdom of Chu (907-951).
Supreme Commander Ma Yin.

Obv: 乾封泉寶 *Qian Feng Quan Bao* c/wise (Qianfeng Coin Treasure). Iron. From 925.
Smaller coins.

15.67	Rev: 天 *Tian* above.	FD795	5
15.68	Rev: 天策 *Tian Ce* above and below.		4
15.69	Rev: 策 *Ce* above.	FD797	7

According to the histories, because there was much lead and iron in Hunan, Ma Yin took the advice of his minister Gao Yu to cast lead and iron coins at Changsha in 925. One of these was worth ten copper cash, and their circulation was confined to Changsha. Merchants traded in these coins, to the benefit of the State. Although the Qian Feng Quan Bao *inscription is also found on the Tang coin* ***14.100****, the* Tian, Ce *and* Fu *characters (see* ***15.60****) indicate that these coins can be attributed to Ma Yin. In 2000, a hoard of over 3,000 of these coins was found near Changsha. Extremely rare bronze specimens are also known.*

Obv: 乾元重寶 *Qian Yuan zhong bao (*Qianyuan heavy currency).

15.70	Lead.		10
15.70A	Rev: Crescent above.	DCH6717	10
15.71	Bronze. Small size.		4
15.72	Medium size.		1
15.73	Large size.	FD800	0

This inscription is also found on Tang coins (see ***14.104****). The small lead coin is thought to have been issued by the Chu kingdom. The bronze coins are sometimes attributed to Ma Yin, but could be funerary items.*

后蜀 Later Shu Kingdom (926-65).

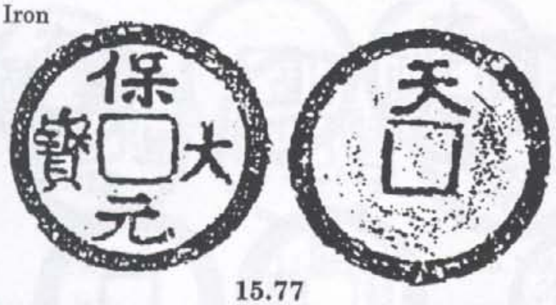
15.74	Obv: 大屬通寶 *Da Shu tong bao* (Great Shu currency).	FD807, S435	1

Attributed to Meng Zhixiang when he became Emperor Gao Zu of Shu in Chengdu in 934. He died three months later. Despite its rarity, some say this coin continued to be cast by his son, Meng Chang, until 937.

15.75	Obv: 廣(广)政通寶 *Guang Zheng tong bao*. Bronze.	FD801	2
15.76	Iron.	FD804	5

The bronze coins were cast by Meng Chang from the beginning of this period, 938. In 956 iron coins began to be cast to cover additional military expenses. They circulated until 963.

Iron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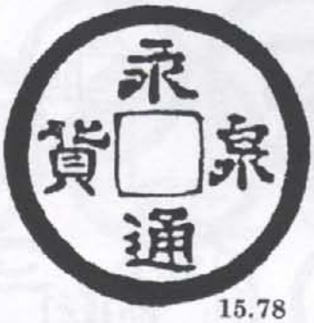
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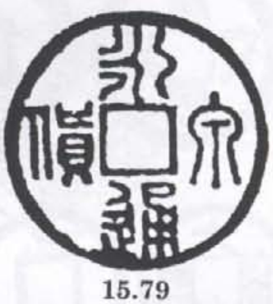
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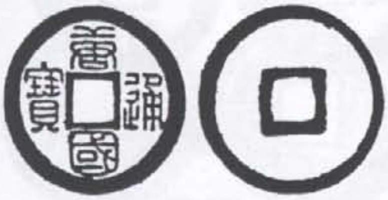
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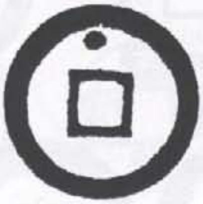
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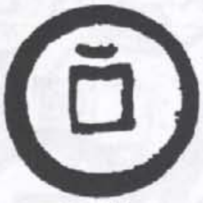
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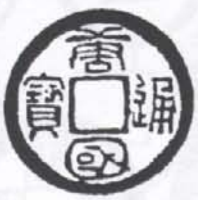
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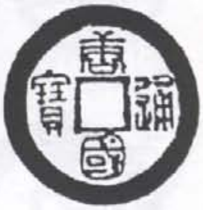
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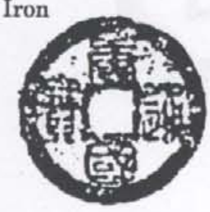
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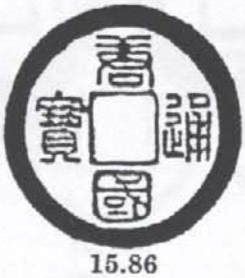
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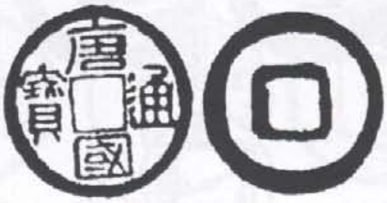
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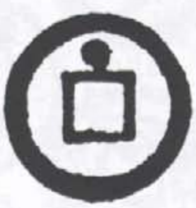
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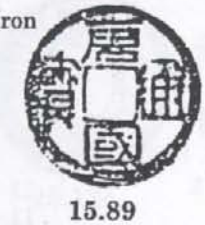
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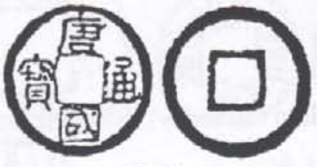
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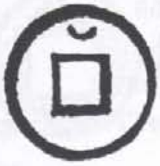
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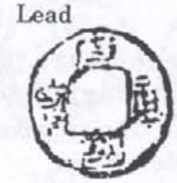
Lead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南唐 Southern Tang Kingdom (937-75).

Emperor Yuan Zu (Li Jing). (943-61).

15.77 Obv: 保大元寶 *Bao Da yuan bao* c/wise. Rev: 天 *Tian* above. Iron. 943-57. FD812 3

There is also an extremely rare bronze example of this coin.

15.78 Obv: 永通泉貨 *Yong Tong Quan Huo* (Eternal Circulation Coin). FD809, S439 2

15.79 The same, in seal script. FD808 1

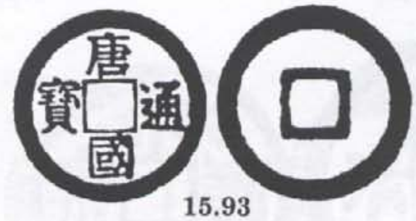
In 959, Li Jing was short of funds for his army. His minister Zhong Mo obtained permission to cast large coins, one equal to ten, with this inscription. In 964, the coin was withdrawn when Zhong Mo incurred the displeasure of the Emperor.

Obv: 唐國(国)通寶 *Tang Guo tong bao* (Tang Kingdom currency). Seal Script. From 959.

15.80	Rev: Plain.	S441	14
15.81	Rev: Large dot above.		8
15.82	Rev: Crescent above.		6
15.83	Larger characters.	FD814, S442	14
15.84	Smaller characters, short strokes at top of *Tang*.		5
15.85	Iron.		5
15.86	A large coin, worth ten.	FD818	3

Obv: 唐國(国)通寶 *Tang Guo tong bao* (Tang Kingdom currency). *Li* Script. From 959.

15.87	Rev: Plain.	S445	8
15.88	Rev: Large dot above.	FD816	8
15.89	Iron.		5
15.90	Small coin. Rev: Plain.	FD817, S444	12
15.91	Rev: Crescent above.		6
15.92	Lead coin.		8



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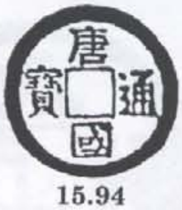

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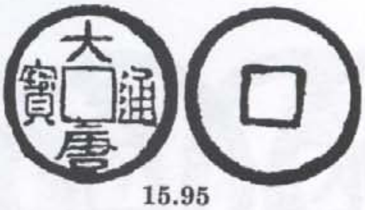

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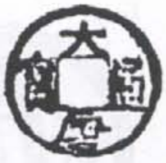

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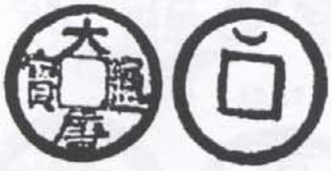

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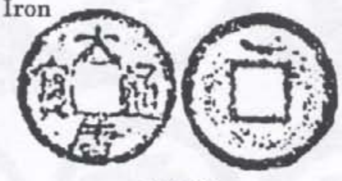
Iron



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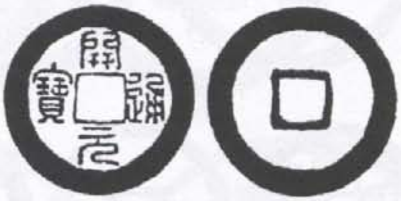

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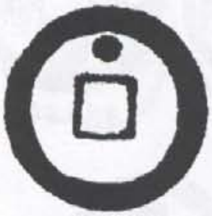

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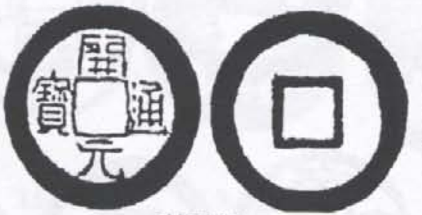

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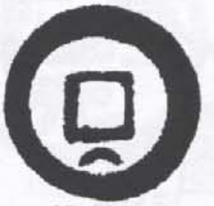

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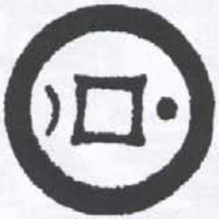

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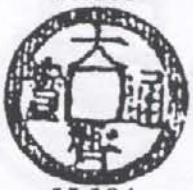

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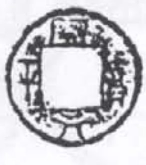


15.105

Southern Tang Kingdom (937-75).
Emperor Yuan Zu (Li Jing) (943-961).

Obv: 唐國(国)通寶 *Tang Guo tong bao* (Tang Kingdom currency). Regular Script. From 959.

15.93 One dot *tong*. Rev: Plain. FD815 11
15.94 Smaller coin. 11

Obv: 大唐通寶 *Da Tang tong bao* (Great Tang currency). *Li* Script. From 959.

15.95 Regular size. FD819, S440 13
15.96 Smaller coin. FD820 11
15.97 Rev: Crescent above. 10
15.98 Small iron coin. Rev: Crescent above. 5

Emperor Li Yu (961-978).

Obv: 開(开)元通寶 *Kai Yuan tong bao* (The Inaugural coinage). Seal Script. From 961.

15.99 Rev: Plain. FD821, S446 14
15.100 Rev: Large dot above. 7
15.101 In *Li* script. Distinguished from Tang period Kai Yuans (**14.1** &c) by the broader rims, and the characters being in less deep relief. Rev: Plain. 14
15.102 Rev: Inverted crescent below. 14
15.103 Rev: Crescent left, dot right. 6

Schjöth quotes: In the second year of Qiande (961), Li Yu ascended the throne, and the resources of the country being exhausted, his minister Han Xizai obtained permission to cast coins. These were on the Kai Yuan model, but in seal writing devised by the scholar Xu Xuan. This coin was slightly larger than the old Kai Yuans, and had broader rims, and was found convenient by both the government and the people.

15.104 Obv: 大齊(齐)通寶 *Da Qi tong bao* (Great Qi currency). FD822

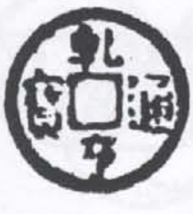
Said to have been cast in 937 by the Prince of Qi or by the founder of the Southern Tang with the original name of the Tang kingdom. Only two specimens were known, and these have now disappeared.

南汉 Southern Han Kingdom (905-71).

15.105 Obv: 開(开)平元寶 *Kai Ping yuan bao*. Read anti-clockwise. Lead. Hua p.383 3

Attributed to Liu Yin, the founder of the Southern Han Kingdom, who apparently cast it to commemorate this Liang dynasty period title (907-10). Excavated in Guangdong.

Lead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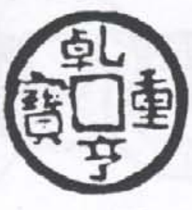
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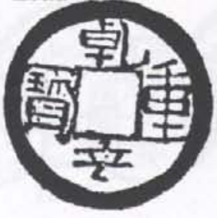
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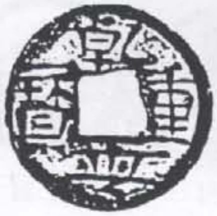
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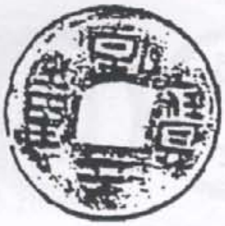
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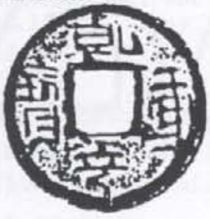
All Lead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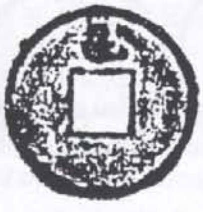
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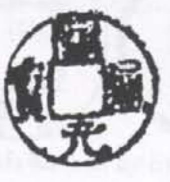
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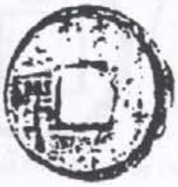
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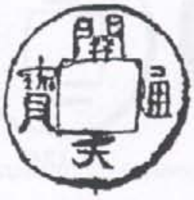
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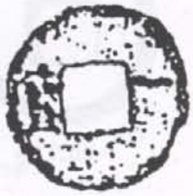
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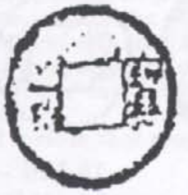
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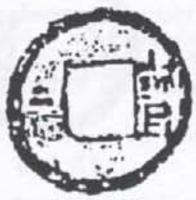
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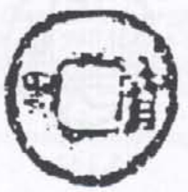
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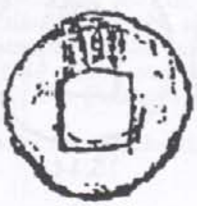
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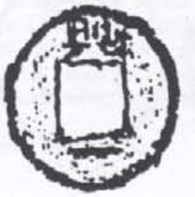
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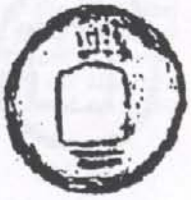
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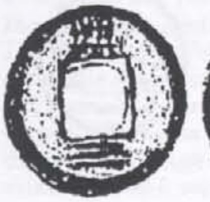
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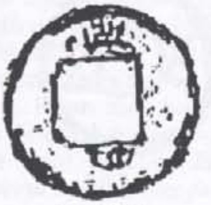
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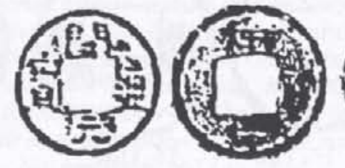
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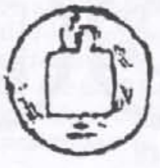
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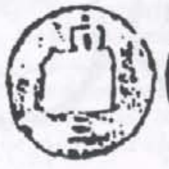
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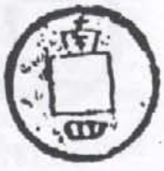

15.129

南汉 Southern Han Kingdom (905-71).

Emperor Lie Zu (Liu Yan) (917-42).

15.106	Obv: 乾亨通寶 *Qian Heng tong bao.*	Bronze.	917-24.	FD830	2
15.107	Obv: 乾亨重寶 *Qian Heng zhong bao.*	Bronze.		FD824, S436	6
15.108-9		Lead.		FD826~	14
15.110	Inscription reversed.			FD827	11
15.111	*Heng* reversed.				11
15.112	Rev: 邕 *yong.*			FD828	13

15.112 was minted in Yongzhou, Guangxi, the others in Guangzhou.

Attributed to the Southern Han/Chu area (*900-971*). Lead, crude.

Obv: 開(开)元通寶 *Kai Yuan tong bao.*

15.114	Based on Tang Dynasty coins (14.1 &c). Rev: Plain.	12
15.115	Rev: 潭 *Tan* left for Tanzhou prefecture, now Changsha, Hunan. Cf 14.83.	12

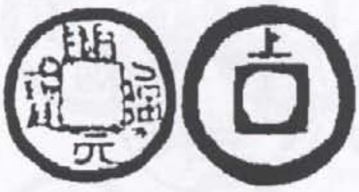
Tanzhou was renamed Changsha by Ma Yin (see p. 117) in 927.

15.116	Local style obv. Rev: Plain.	13
15.117	Rev: 一寶 *Yi Bao* right and left.	12
15.118-20	Rev: 寶一/二/四 *Bao yi/er/si* (*Bao* 1/2/4) right and left.	12
15.121	Rev: 興(兴) *Xing* above.	10
15.122-25	Rev: 興(兴)一/二/三/四 *Xing yi/er/san/si* (*Xing* 1/2/3/4) above and below.	10

In 917, Liu Yan proclaimed himself Emperor of a dynasty at first called the Great Yue, then the Han, and set up his capital at Canton, which he renamed Xingwangfu.

15.126-29	Rev: 南 一/ 二/三/四 *Nan yi/er/san/si* (South 1/2/3/4) above and below.	10

All Lead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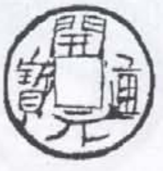
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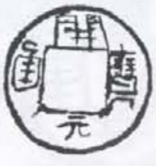
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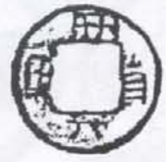
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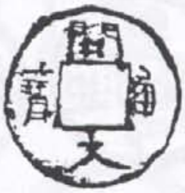
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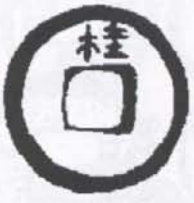
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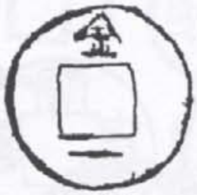
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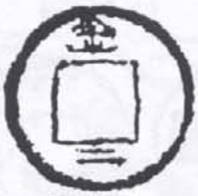
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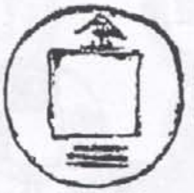
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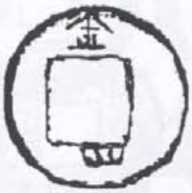
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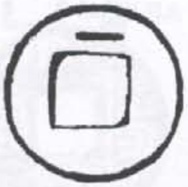
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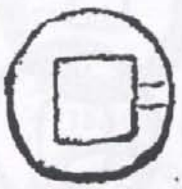
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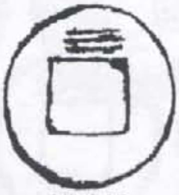
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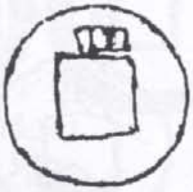
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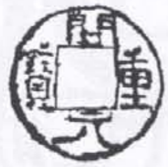
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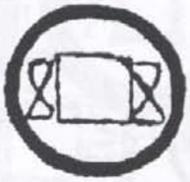
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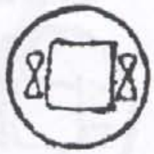
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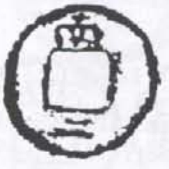
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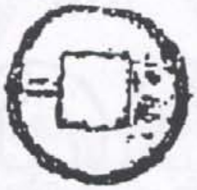
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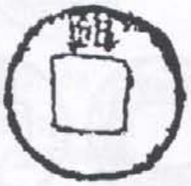
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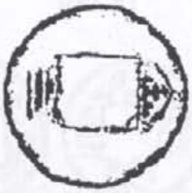
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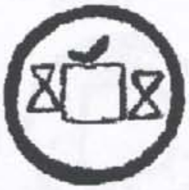
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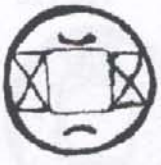

15.152

Attributed to the Southern Han/Chu area (*900-971*).

Obv: 開(开)元通寶 *Kai Yuan tong bao*. Lead, crude.

15.130 Rev: 上 *Shang* above. 11

15.131-33 Small, poorly made, illiterately written lead *Kai Yuan*. 12

There is a very great variety of such coins; some have crescents on the reverse. The 開 *Kai character sometimes looks like* 用 *yong. Characters and legends often reversed because the incompetent workmen had not mastered the art of engraving in negative to make the moulds. Some specimens have meaningless characters.*

Obv: 開(开)大通寶 *Kai "da" tong bao*. Lead, crude. The *da* is clearly an error for 元 *yuan*.

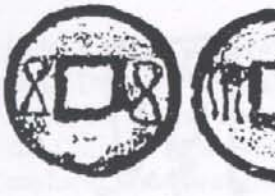
15.134 Rev: Plain. 12
15.135 Rev: 桂 *Gui*. Guizhou in Guangxi province. 11
15.136-39 Rev: 金一/二/三/四 *Jin yi/er/san/si*. (Jin 1/2/3/4) above and below. 12
15.140-43 Rev: 一/二/三/四 *Yi/er/san/si (*1/2/3/4). 12

15.144 Obv: 開(开)重寶 *Kai Yuan zhong bao*. Small coins, despite the *zhong* (heavy). 12

Obv: 五五 *Wu Wu*. Distinguish from Wu Zhu coins **8.4** and others. Lead, crude.

15.145 Rev:Plain. Regular size. 12
15.146 Small size. 12
15.147 Rev: 南 *Nan* and series number above and below. Cf **15.126**. 11
15.148 Rev: 寶 *Bao* and series number left and right. Cf **15.118**. 11
15.149 Rev: 興(兴) *Xing* above. ?series numbers. Cf **15.122**. 10
15.150 Rev: 金三 *Jin san* sideways. Cf **15.138**. 11
15.151 Obv: Crescent above. 11
15.152 Obv: Crescent above and below. 11

All Lead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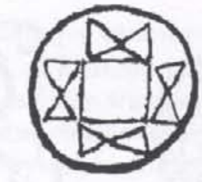
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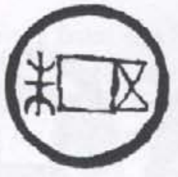
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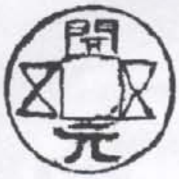

15.156

Attributed to the Southern Han/Chu area (*900-971*).

Distinguish from Wu Zhu coins 8.4 and others. Lead, crude.

15.153	Obv: 五五 *Wu Wu*. Rev: 貨泉 *Huo Quan*.	6
15.154	Obv: 五五五五 *Wu Wu Wu Wu*.	11
15.155	Obv: 五朱 *Wu Zhu*.	11

The 釒 *radical of the* 銖 zhu *is missing.*

15.156	Obv: 開元五五 *Kai Yuan Wu Wu*.	10

This coin is typical of the hybrid inscriptions formed by combinations of inappropriate characters.

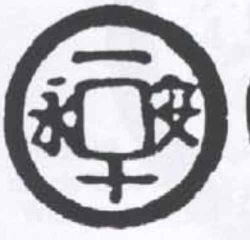
In 924 it was reported: In the shops and the markets, control of silk and money has resulted in the circulation of small lead coins which we readily find in great quantities; they all come from south of the [Yangtze] river whence the merchants transport them here surreptitiously. In 929, the Chu authorities fixed the value of a lead coin as 1/100 of a bronze coin. In 962 it was decreed that the lead coins should circulate in towns, and copper coins outside of them. Those contravening this risked the death penalty. Nearly all the coin hoards of this period are of lead coins found in towns, eg the Guangfu Road, Guangzhou hoard of 2,000 coins.

It is clear that most of these coins were made unofficially by the merchants or the people.

幽州 You Zhou Autonomous Region. (*900-14*).

From 822, the You Zhou (modern Hebei) area enjoyed virtual independence from the rest of the empire. At the end of the ninth century the Regional Commandant of You Zhou was Liu Rengong, succeeded by his son Liu Shouguang from 911. The histories say that Liu Rengong minted iron coins. He is also said to have ordered his subordinates to collect up all [old?] bronze coins and bring them to Da An mountain where he buried them in a cave. When they had all been hidden away, he killed the workmen and covered over the entrance. The coins below have been found together in the north of China. Opinion on their attribution is divided. Although Yong An was a Xia dynasty period title, these coins appear to be the result of unregulated minting, which seems appropriate for the regime of the Liu family.

Bronze or Iron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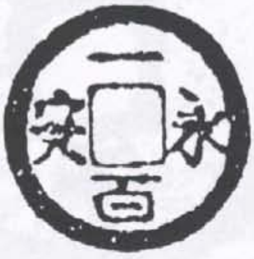
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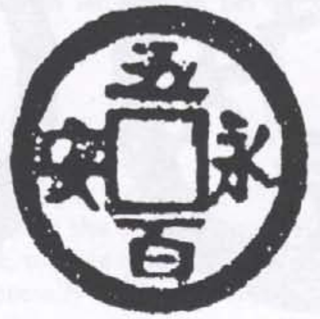
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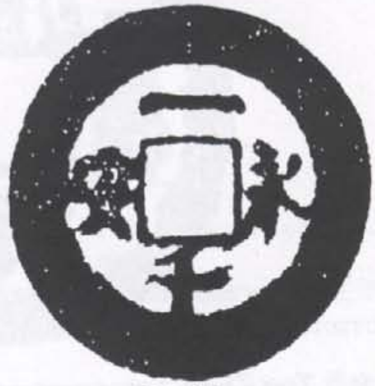
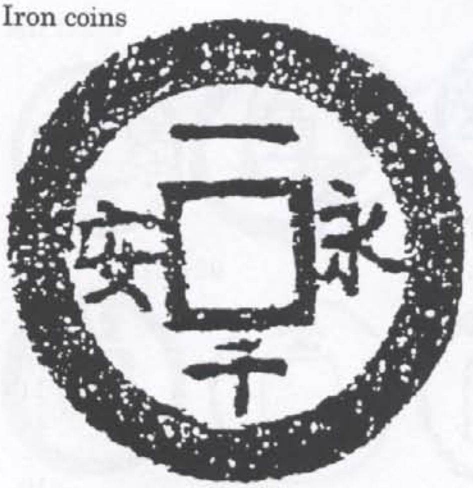

15.166

15.160	Obv: 永安 一十 *Yong An Yi Shi* (Perpetual Peace One Ten).	Bronze.	FD832	0
15.161		Iron.	FD833	3

Inscription of the above read left, right, top, bottom. Other denominations read right, left, top, bottom.

15.162	Obv: 永安一百 *Yong An Yi Bai* (Perpetual Peace One Hundred).	Bronze.	FD834	3
15.163		Iron.	FD835	7
15.164	Obv: 永安五百 *Yong An Wu Bai* (Perpetual Peace Five Hundred).	Bronze.	FD836	0
15.165		Iron.	FD837	2
15.166	Obv: 永安一千 *Yong An Yi Qian* (Perpetual Peace One Thousand). Small.	Bronze.	FD838	1
15.167	Small.	Iron.	FD840	5

Iron coins



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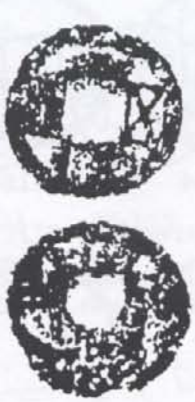

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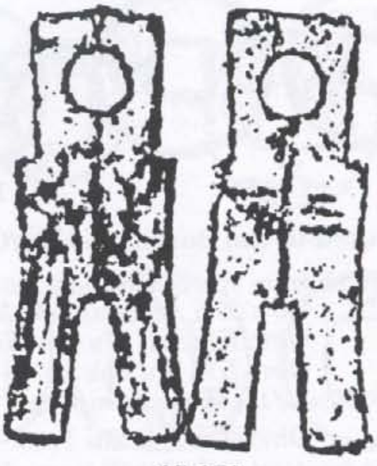

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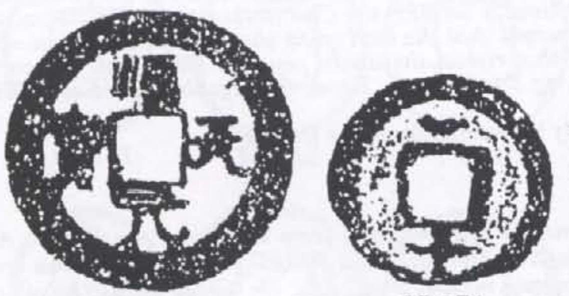

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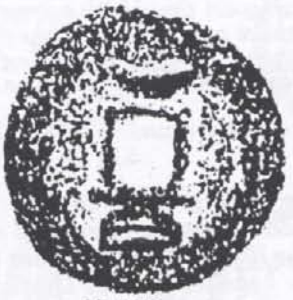

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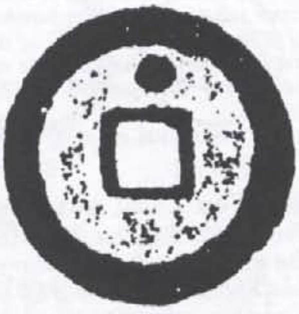

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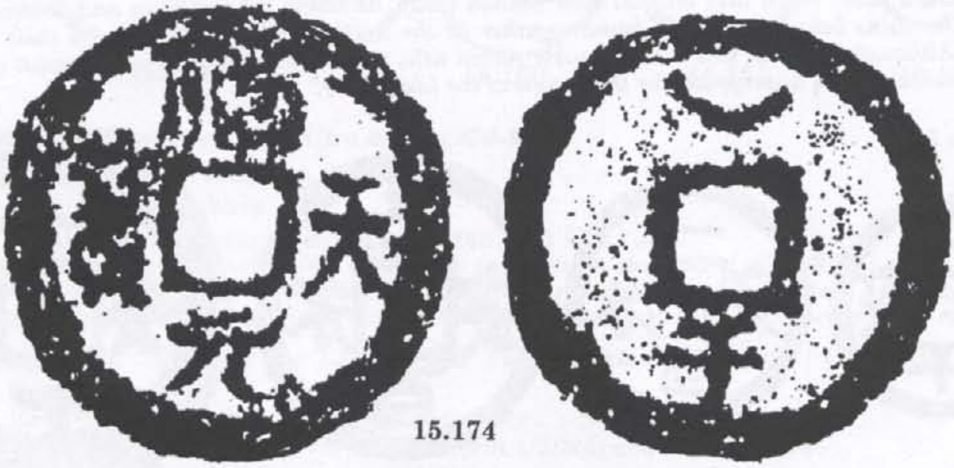


15.174

幽州 You Zhou Autonomous Region. (*900-14*).

15.168 Obv: 永安一千 *Yong An Yi Qian* (Perpetual Peace One Thousand). Large. Iron. FD841 4

15.169 Obv: 五銖 *Wu Zhu* (Five *Zhu*). Cf **10.25**. Iron. 9

15.170 Obv: 貨布 *Huo Bu* (Money Spade). Rev: 三百 *San Bai* (Three hundred). Distinguish from the Wang Mang *Huo Bu* coins, **9.30**. Iron. FD842 5

Obv: 顺天元寶 *Shun Tian yuan bao* c/wise. Iron.

15.171 Rev: Crescent above, 十 *shi* (ten) below. 2

15.172 Rev: Crescent above, 百 *bai* (hundred) below. 3

15.173 Rev: Large dot above. 2

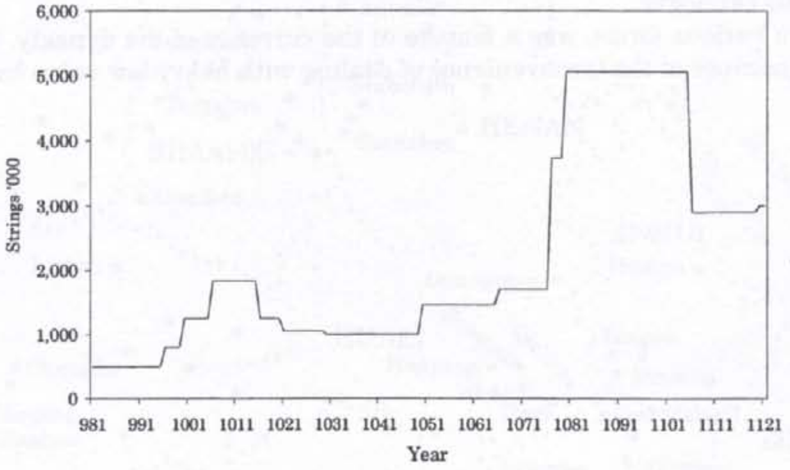
15.174 Rev: Crescent above, 千 *qian* (thousand) below. 1

*Distinguish from the Tang rebel coins **14.147**.*

In 960, 赵匡胤 General Zhao Kuangyin seized power from the Southern Tang and established the Song Dynasty with the capital at Kaifeng in Henan. He then concentrated on conquering the southern states, and soon the country was reunited. The Song Dynasty has been referred to as the Chinese Renaissance and was characterised by progress in technical matters and new philosophical interpretations. Achievements in painting and ceramics reached new heights. The revival of Confucian traditions after the Buddhism of the Tang favoured the scholar over the soldier, and the Song dealt with their enemies, especially the non-Chinese Liao and Jin empires who were a continual threat on their northern frontiers, through diplomacy and the paying of tribute. From 1086 onwards, there was a decline in the fortunes of the dynasty due to clashes between the ruling factions and rebellions by peasants.

Coins were the main basis of the Song monetary system. Cloth had reverted to the status of a commodity. Aided by the exploitation of new copper mines, cash were produced on a large scale. By the Yuanfeng period (1078-85), casting from 17 different mints produced over five million strings a year of bronze coins. Most mints produced 200,000 strings a year; the largest, Shao Zhou in Guangdong where there was a large copper mine, produced 800,000 strings.

Northern Song Casting Levels



In 1019, the coinage alloy was set at copper 64%, lead 27%, tin 9%. This shows a reduction of nearly 20% in copper content compared with the Tang dynasty Kai Yuan coin.

With so much official coinage available, private coining was generally not a serious problem. Song coins were used over much of Asia, especially in Korea, Japan, Annam, and Indonesia. Hoards of Song coins are often found in these countries.

A wide variety of ordinary cash coin types was produced. The inscription was nearly always changed when the period title was changed. Seal, *Li,* regular, running, and grass styles of writing were all used at various times. Many inscriptions were written by the ruling Emperor, which has resulted in some of the most admired and analysed calligraphy to be found on cash coins. In addition, inscriptions could use *yuan bao* or *tong bao,* increasing the number of variations possible. Large coins which used *zhong bao* were also issued in a variety of sizes and nominal denominations, usually devalued soon after issue.

A feature of Northern Song coinage is the sets of Matched Coins (对钱 *dui qian*). This means the simultaneous use of two or three different calligraphic styles on coins of the same period title which are otherwise identical in size of hole, width of rim, thickness, size and position of the characters and alloy. One can assume that these congruences arose from the workmanship of the different mints, but no attributions have yet been proposed. In this work only a few of the more distinctive varieties have been illustrated.

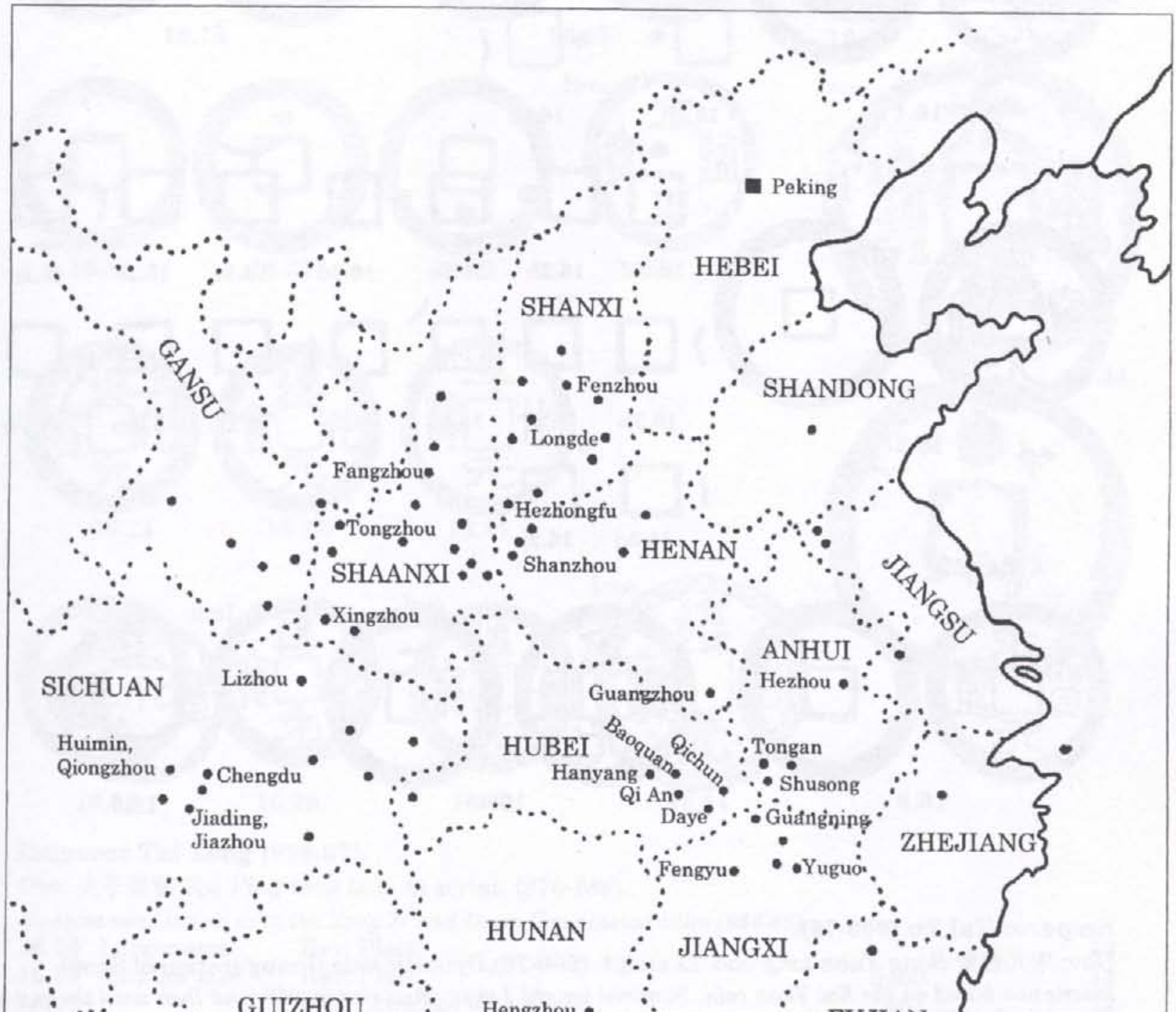
From the beginning of the dynasty, iron coins were extensively used in present day Sichuan and Shaanxi where copper was not readily available. Between 976 and 984, a total of 100,000 strings of iron coins was produced in Fujian as well.

In 993, for paying the land tax one iron coin was equal to one bronze, for the salary of clerks and soldiers one bronze equalled five iron coins, but in trade ten iron coins were needed for one bronze coin. In 1005, four mints in Sichuan produced over 500,000 strings of iron coins a year. This declined to 210,000 strings by the beginning of the Qingli period (1041). At this time, the mints were ordered to cast 3 million strings of iron cash to meet military expenses in Shaanxi. However, by 1056, casting was down to 100,000 strings a year, and in 1059 minting was halted for 10 years in Jiazhou and Qiongzhou, leaving only Xingzhou producing 30,000 strings a year.

During the Xining period (from 1068), minting was increased, and by the Yuanfeng period (from 1078) it was reported that there were nine iron coin mints, three in Sichuan and six in Shaanxi, producing over a million strings a year. Thereafter, output declined gradually.

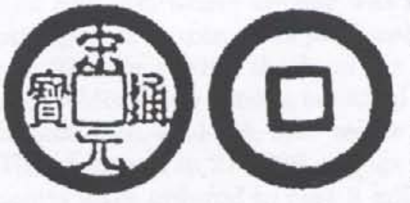
Some bronze coins that are identical to iron coins are found. These are often described in Chinese catalogues as 铁母 *tie mu*, mother coins for iron coins. It would seem that these are not actual mother coins used for casting from, but trials of the mother coins used for iron coins using bronze as the casting metal so as to assess the quality of the mother coin. In other cases, it could be that an iron coin mint also produced some bronze coins due to a shortage of iron; these would not be of such high quality workmanship as trials. As these items are very rare, they have been excluded from this catalogue.

Paper money, in various forms, was a feature of the currency of the dynasty. It was especially used in Sichuan because of the inconvenience of dealing with heavy low value iron coins.

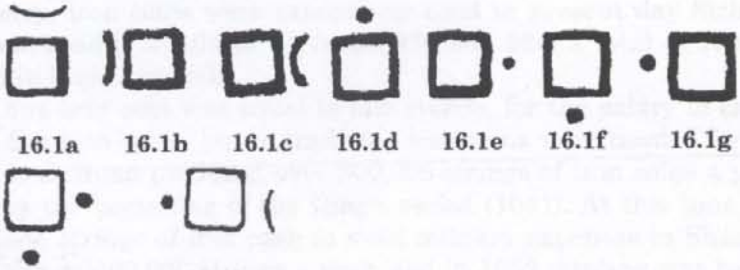

Peking
HEBEI
SHANXI
GANSU
Fenzhou
SHANDONG
Longde
Fangzhou
Hezhongfu
Tongzhou
HENAN
JIANGSU
SHAANXI
Shanzhou
Xingzhou
ANHUI
Hezhou
SICHUAN
Lizhou
Guangzhou
Baoquan
Qichun
HUBEI
Tongan
Huimin, Qiongzhou
Chengdu
Hanyang
Shusong
Qi An
Daye
Guangning
Jiading, Jiazhou
ZHEJIANG
Fengyu
Yuguo
HUNAN
JIANGXI
GUIZHOU
Hengzhou
FUJIAN
GUANGDONG
GUANGXI

Song Dynasty Mints

Present day provincial boundaries

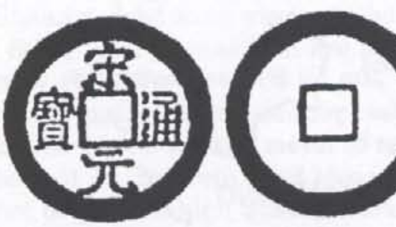


16.1



16.1a 16.1b 16.1c 16.1d 16.1e 16.1f 16.1g

16.1h 16.1i



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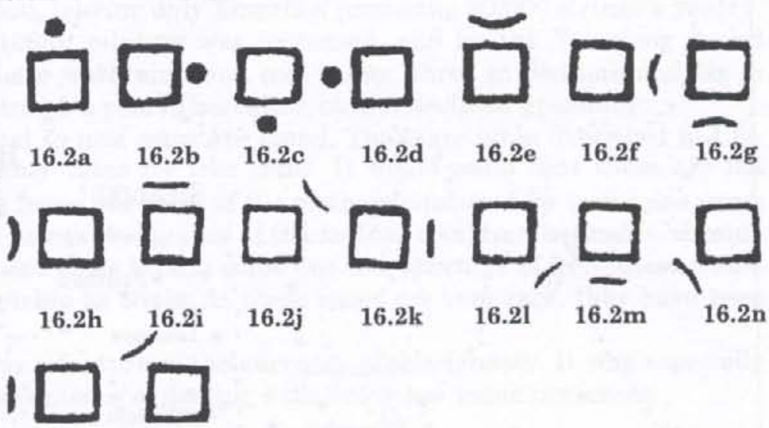
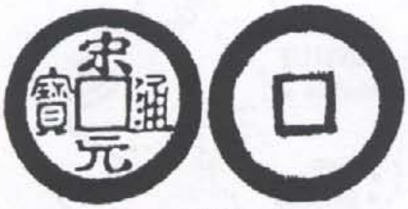


16.2a 16.2b 16.2c 16.2d 16.2e 16.2f 16.2g

16.2h 16.2i 16.2j 16.2k 16.2l 16.2m 16.2n

16.2o 16.2p



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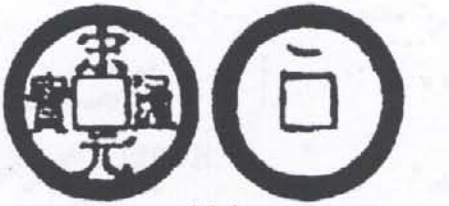
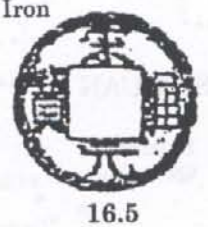


16.4

Iron



16.5

Emperor Tai Zu (960-76).

Obv: 宋元通寶 *Song Yuan tong bao. Li* script. (960-76).Dynastic title (Inauguration of Song).

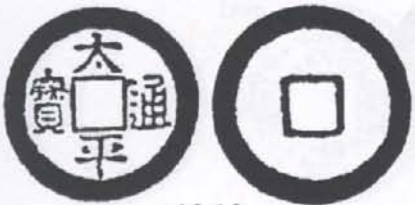
Inscription based on the Kai Yuan coin. Nominal weight 1 qian. First cast in 960, and then until the end of the reign. In 961, proclamations were issued forbidding the use of the iron and lead coins of the previous regimes.

16.1 Small characters	Rev: Plain.	S451	15
16.1a-c	Rev: Crescents variously located.	FD859, S452 &c	14
16.1d-g	Rev: Dots variously located.	FD849	14
16.1h	Rev: Dot right and below.		10
16.1i	Rev: Crescent right, dot left.		7
16.2 Large characters	Rev: Plain.		11
16.2a-d	Rev: Dots variously located.		11
16.2e-h	Rev: Crescents variously located.		11
16.2i-p	Rev: Nail marks variously located.	FD852	11
16.3 Long *tong* and *bao*, rounded *bei*.			15
16.4 Right shoulder *yuan*. Rev: Crescent above.		FD853	4

Often faked from a Kai Yuan coin.

16.5 Iron.		FD858, S459	13

Casting of iron coins started at Baizhangxian, Yazhou, in Sichuan, from 970 (despite their previous prohibition!). Ten furnaces cast 9,000 strings a year.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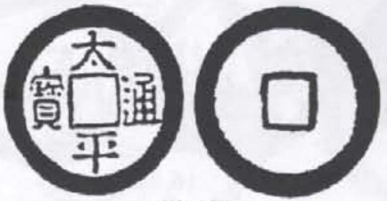
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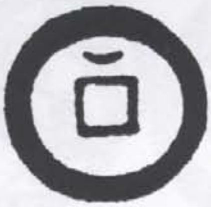
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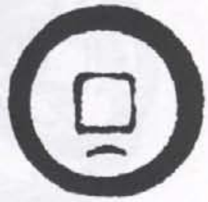
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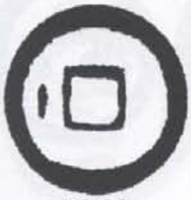
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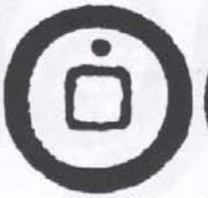
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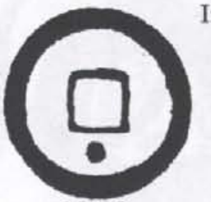
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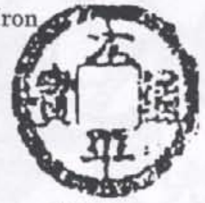
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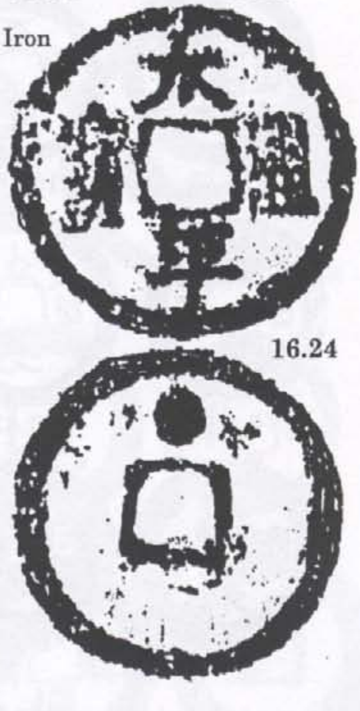
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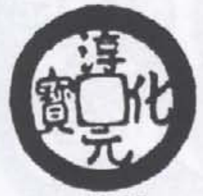
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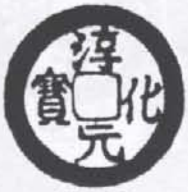
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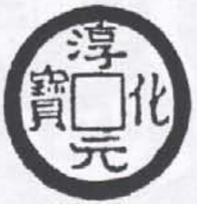
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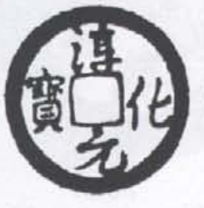
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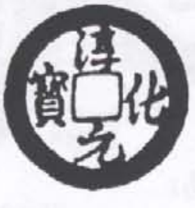
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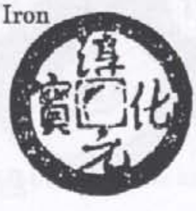
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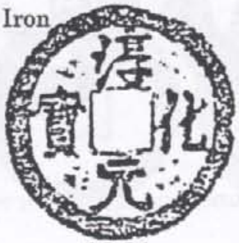

Iron

16.31

Emperor Tai Zong (976-97).

Obv: 太平通寶 *Tai Ping tong bao. Li* script. (976-*989*).

No coins were issued with the Yong Xi and Duan Gong period titles (984-89).

16.16	Larger size.	Rev: Plain.		13
16.17	Smaller size.	Rev: Plain.	S460	14
16.18		Rev: Crescent above.	S461	12
16.19		Rev: Crescent below.	FD861	12
16.20		Rev: Crescent left.		12
16.21		Rev: Dot above.		11
16.22		Rev: Dot below.		11
16.23	Iron coin.	Rev: Plain.	FD862, S462	12
16.24	Large iron coin.	Rev: Large dot above.	FD865	5

The small iron coins come from Sichuan. 10 were equivalent to one bronze coin. The large coin was cast at Jianzhou, Fujian in 983, and was intended to be equivalent to 3 bronze coins.

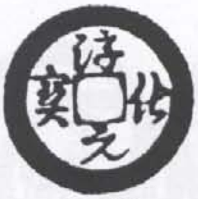
Obv: 淳化元寶 *Chun Hua yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (990-94).

16.25-6	Slight differences in calligraphy.	FD867, S463	15
16.27	縮水 *Suo shui* (shortened *shui,* ie the short 氵 *shui* radical of Shun).	FD866	3

Obv: 淳化元寶 *Chun Hua yuan bao* c/wise. Running script. (990-94).

16.28-9	Bronze coins.	FD868, S464	15
16.30	Small iron coin.	FD870	10
16.31	Large iron coin. Nominal value 10.	FD871	6

In 991, 20,000 iron coins were needed in the market for one roll of silk. Permission was requested to alter the casting to Value Ten coins in the Imperial Script pattern. In one year only 3,000 strings were cast. They were not considered convenient, so casting was stopped.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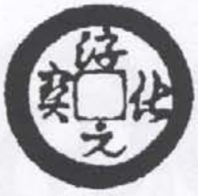
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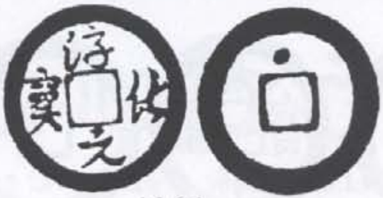
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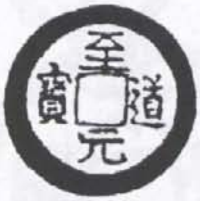
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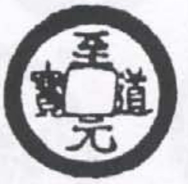
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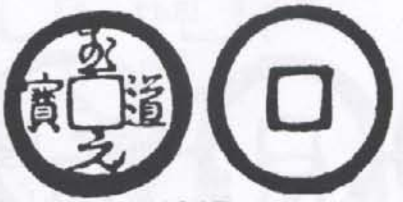
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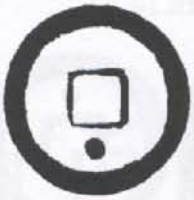
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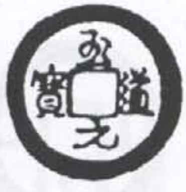
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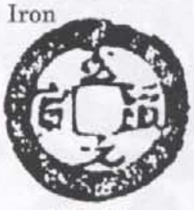
Iron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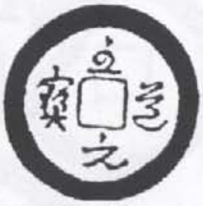
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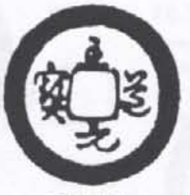
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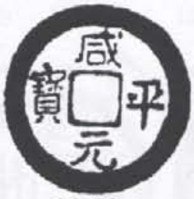
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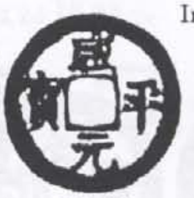
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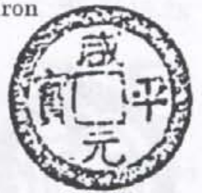
Iron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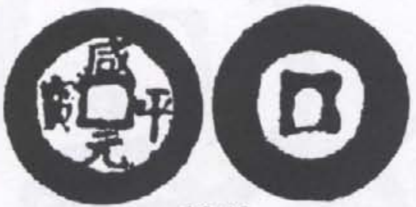
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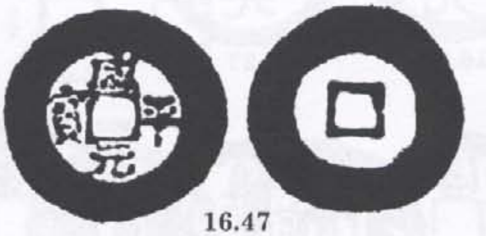
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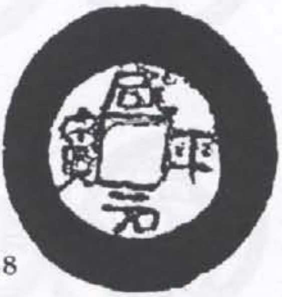

16.48

Emperor Tai Zong (976-97).

Obv: 淳化元寶 *Chun Hua yuan bao* c/wise. Grass script. (990-94).

16.32-3	Rev: Plain.	FD869	15
16.34	Rev: Dot above.		8

Sets of Matched Coins in Regular, Running and Grass script are found.

Obv: 至道元寶 *Zhi Dao yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (995-97).

16.35	Normal size.	FD872, S465	15
16.36	Characters crowded round the hole.		13

Obv: 至道元寶 *Zhi Dao yuan bao* c/wise. Running script. (995-97).

16.37	Rev: Plain	FD873, S467	15
16.38	Rev: Dot above or below.		7
16.39	Characters crowded round the hole.		13
16.40	Small iron coin.		7

Obv: 至道元寶 *Zhi Dao yuan bao* c/wise. Grass script. (995-97).

16.41	Characters away from the hole.	FD874, S468	14
16.42	Characters crowded round the hole.		13

***16.36, 16.39** and **16.42** are Matched Coins.*

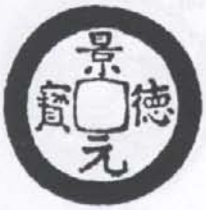
During this reign there was an increase in the number of mints in operation. The inscriptions were written by the Emperor himself, who was a noted scholar and calligrapher. The weight of 2,400 small coins was set at 15 jin, *so one weighed 1* qian.

Emperor Zhen Zong (998-1022).

Obv: 咸平元寶 *Xian Ping yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (998-1003).

16.43	Ordinary coin.	FD876, S469	15
16.44	Smaller coin.		15
16.45	Iron coin.		11
16.46	Broad rims. Small size.	FD877, S470~	8
16.47	Medium size.	FD878	6
16.48	Large size.	FD879	4

The purpose of these broad rimmed coins has not been determined.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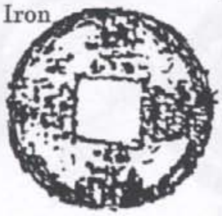

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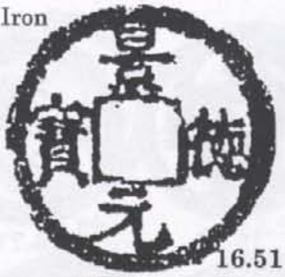

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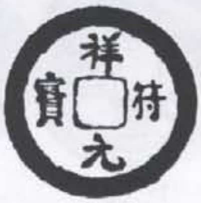
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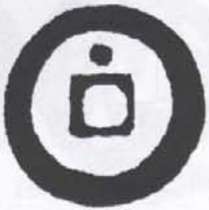
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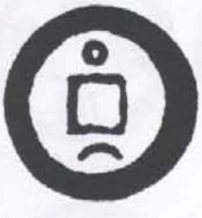
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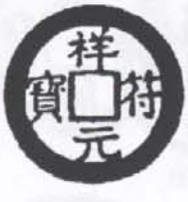
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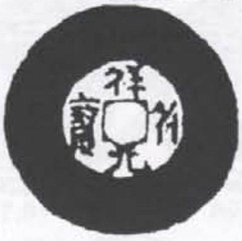
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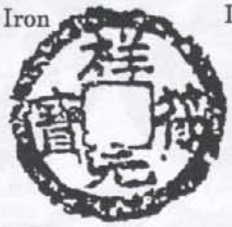

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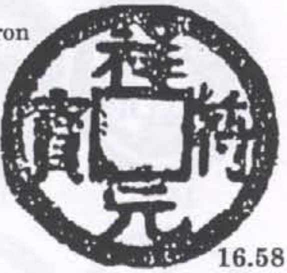

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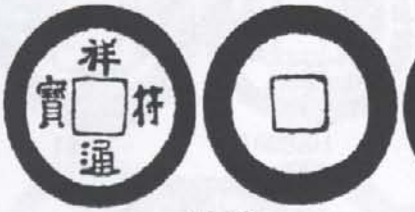
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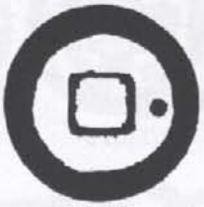
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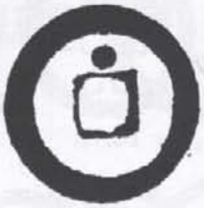
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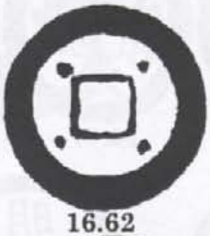
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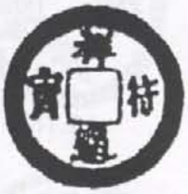
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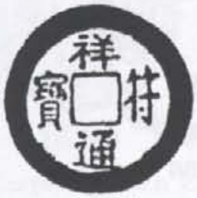
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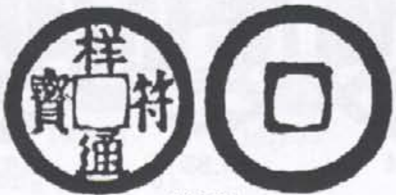
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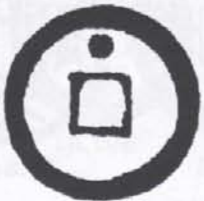
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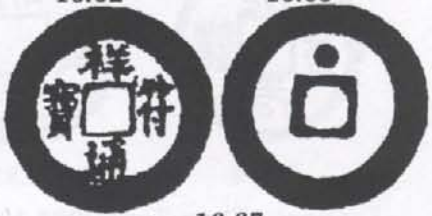

16.67

Emperor Zhen Zong (998-1022).

Obv: 景德元寶 *Jing De yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1004-07).

16.49	Bronze.	FD881, S471	15
16.50	Iron. Value Two.		10
16.51	Large size, Value Ten.	FD882, S472	8

The large iron coins were minted at Jiazhou and Qiongzhou in Sichuan in 1005. They weighed 4 qian *each.*

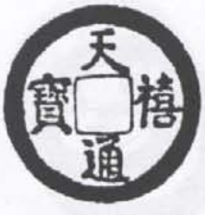
Obv: 祥符元寶 *Xiang Fu yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1008-16).

16.52	Dot at top of *yuan*.	FD883, S473-4	15
16.53	Rev: Dot above.	FD884	8
16.54	Rev: Circle above, crescent below.	FD885	6
16.55	Line at top of *yuan*.		12
16.56	Broad rims.	FD886	6
16.57	Iron. Medium size.	FD889	7
16.58	Large size.	FD890, S478	9

The large iron coins were cast from 1014 to 1016 in Yizhou, Sichuan. Their nominal value was 10 cash and weight 3.2 qian.

Obv: 祥符通寶 *Xiang Fu tong bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1008-16).

16.59	Two dot *tong*. Rev: Plain.	FD891, S477	15
16.60	Rev: Dot right.		9
16.61	Rev: Large dot above.		7
16.62	Rev: Four dots.		5
16.63	Smaller coin.	FD892, S476	15
16.64	One dot *tong*.		15
16.65	*Tong* in *Li* style. Rev: Plain.		15
16.66	Rev: Large dot.		7
16.67	Larger coin. Rev: Large dot.		6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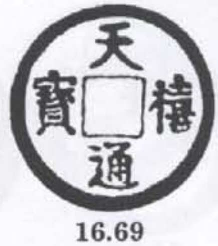
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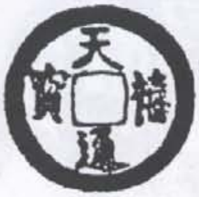
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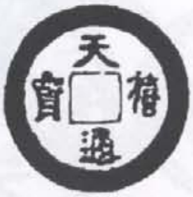
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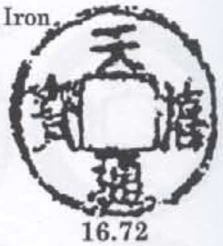

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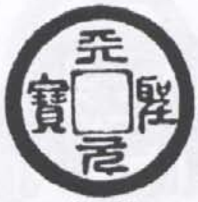
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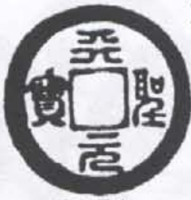
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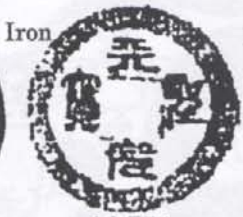

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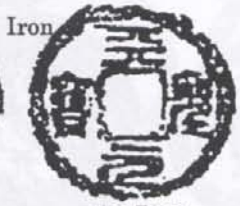

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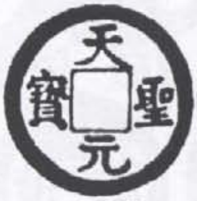
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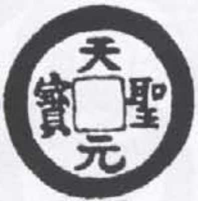
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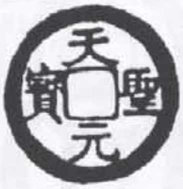
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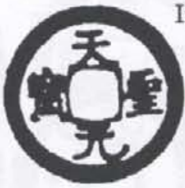
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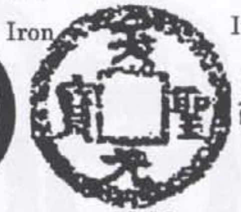

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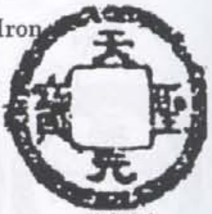

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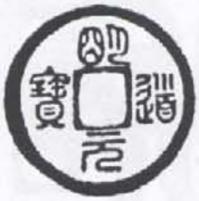
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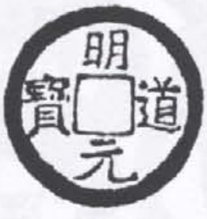
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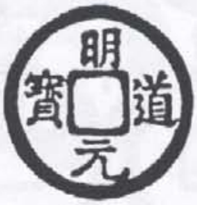
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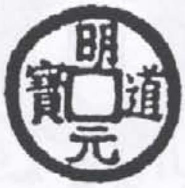
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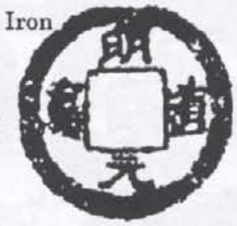


16.86

Emperor Zhen Zong (998-1022).

Obv: 天禧通寶 *Tian Xi tong bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1017-22).

16.68	Feet of *bao* spread. One dot *tong*.	FD893, S480~	15
16.69	Large size.		6
16.70	Feet of *bao* straight.	S482	14
16.71	Smaller characters. Two dot *tong*.	FD894~	14
16.72	Iron.	S483	7

At this time, there were copper coin mints at Yongping in Jiangxi, Yongfeng in Anhui, Kuangning in Fujian, Fengguo in Shanxi, and in the capital. There were also three iron coin mints in Sichuan. No coins were produced with the Qian Xing period title, which only lasted one year, 1022.

Emperor Ren Zong (1022-63).

Obv: 天聖(圣)元寶 *Tian Sheng yuan bao* c/wise. Seal Script. (1023-31).

16.73-4	Differences in *sheng*.	FD896, S484	15
16.75A/B	Iron. Small characters/Large characters.	S487	10

Obv: 天聖(圣)元寶 *Tian Sheng yuan bao* c/wise. Regular Script. (1023-31).

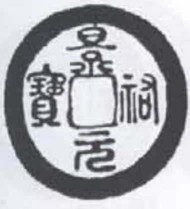
16.76	Feet of *bao* spread.	FD895, S486	15
16.77	Feet of *bao* straight.		15
16.78	Feet of *bao* long.		13
16.79	Feet of *bao* curving.		13
16.80	Iron. Small size.		12
16.81	*Li* script, broad hole.	S488	10

Obv: 明道元寶 *Ming Dao yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1032-33).

16.82	No significant varieties.	FD900, S489	14

Obv: 明道元寶 *Ming Dao yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1032-33).

16.83	Feet of *bao* spread.	FD899, S490	14
16.84	Smaller characters.		11
16.85	Feet of *bao* straight.		10
16.86	Iron. Medium size.		6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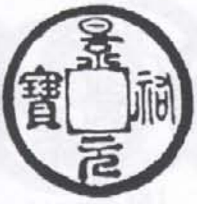
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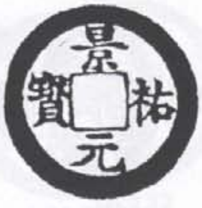
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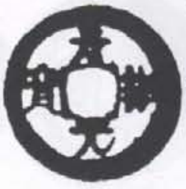
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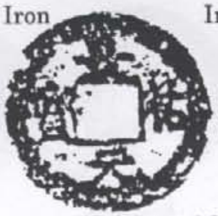

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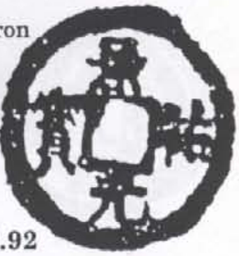

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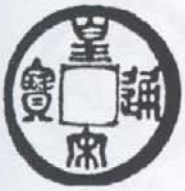
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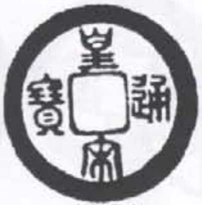
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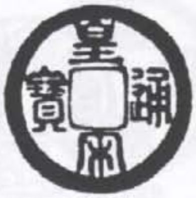
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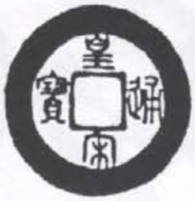
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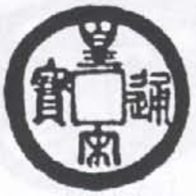
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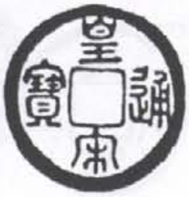
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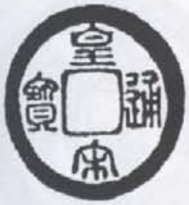
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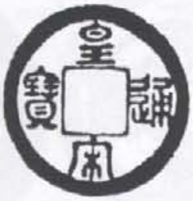
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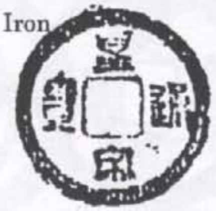

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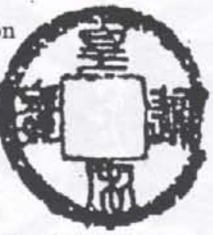

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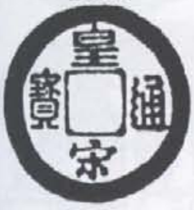
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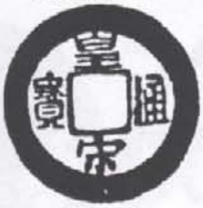
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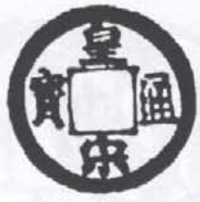
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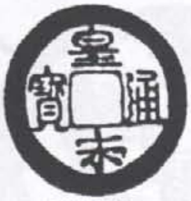

16.106

Emperor Ren Zong (1022-63).

Obv: 景祐元寶 *Jing You yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1034-38).

16.87	Feet of *bao* join in middle.	FD902, S492	15
16.88	Feet of *bao* at edges of *bei*.		15

Obv: 景祐元寶 *Jing You yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1034-38).

16.89	Regular coin.	FD901, S494	15
16.90	Long feet of *bao*.		14
16.91	Iron. Small size.	S495	11
16.92	Large size.	FD903	9

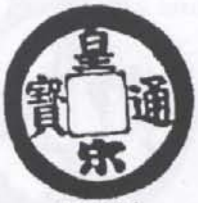
Obv: 皇宋通寶 *Huang Song tong bao*. Seal script. (1039-*54*). Dynastic title (Imperial Song).

16.93	Top of *Huang* curved. *Bao* a rounded square.	FD904, S497	15
16.94	*Bao* round.		15
16.95	*Bao* square.		15
16.96	Small characters.		15
16.97	Feet of *bao* spread (regular script).		13
16.98	Distinct dot in 白 of of *Huang*. *Bao* a rounded square.	S496	15
16.99	Top of *Huang* square.	S498	15
16.100	Top of *Huang* round.		15
16.101	Iron. Small characters.	S501	13
16.102	Large characters.		13

The small character iron coins are associated with casting in Shaanxi and Shanxi in the Qing Li period (from 1044), and those with large characters with the Sichuan mints.

Obv: 皇宋通寶 *Huang Song tong bao*. *Tong* in *Li* script, others various. (1039-*54*).

16.103	Top of *Huang* square.	S499~	15
16.104	Top of *Huang* curved.		13
16.105	Top of *Huang* regular.		15
16.106	Top of *Huang* round.		15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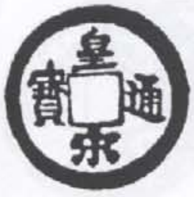
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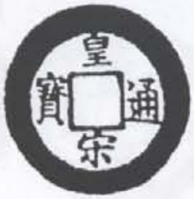
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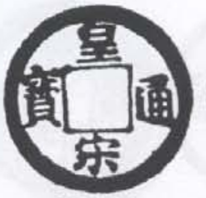
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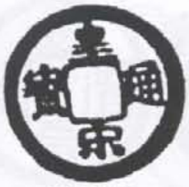
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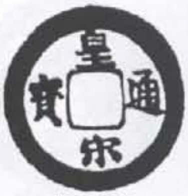
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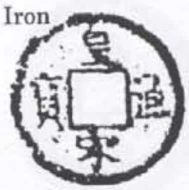

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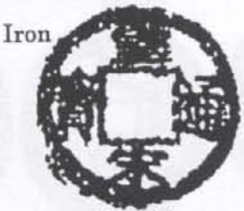

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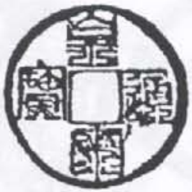
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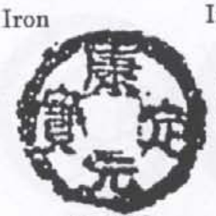

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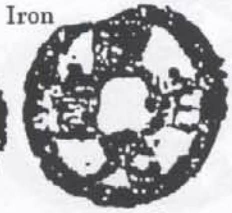

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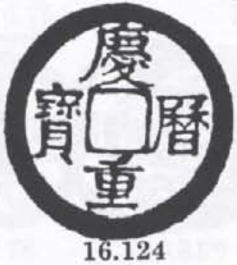
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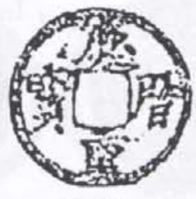
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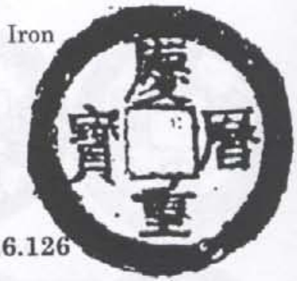

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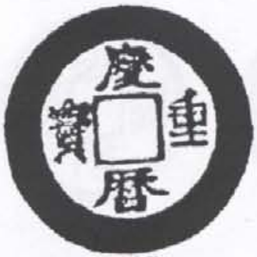
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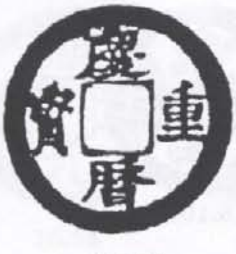
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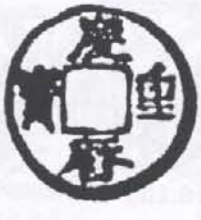
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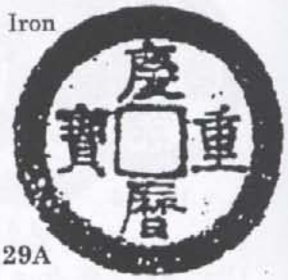


16.129A

Emperor Ren Zong (1022-63).

Obv: 皇宋通寶 *Huang Song tong bao*. All characters in regular script. (1039-*54*).

16.111	Distinct dot in *tong*.	FD905	15
16.112	Small size.		15
16.113	Small characters, broad rim.		15
16.114	Dot in *tong* not distinct.		15
16.115	Top of *Huang* round.		12
16.116	Small characters.		12
16.117	Iron coins. Small characters. Cast in Shaanxi and Shanxi.		13
16.118	Large characters. Associated with Sichuan.	S502	14
16.119	Inscription in 九叠 *Jiu Die* (Nine Times Folded) ornate script. *Very rare, probably an amulet.*		

The histories say that the Huang Song coin was cast in Baoyuan 2 – 1039. As it is rather common, and there are no bronze small cash from the next three periods, it appears to have been issued for longer than one year.

Obv: 康定元寶 *Kang Ding yuan bao* c/wise. *Li* script. (1040).

16.122, 3	Iron. Small size, medium size	FD911, 2	7

Obv: 慶曆(庆历)重寶 *Qing Li zhong bao*. Regular script. (1041-48).

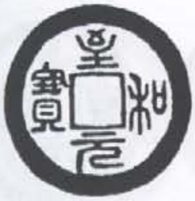
Inscription read clockwise.

16.124	Regular coin.	S505	14
16.125	Small unofficial version.		7
16.126	Iron coin, large size.	FD915	14

Inscription read top, bottom, right, left

16.127	Broad rims.		14
16.128	Narrow rims.	FD914, S504	14
16.129	Small unofficial version.	FD916, S506	10
16.129A	Iron coin, large size.		8

The Qing Li large bronze coins, intended to be worth 10 cash, were cast in Jiangnan to fund the war with the Western Xia. Iron coins were cast in Shanxi and other prefectures. The large coins caused prices to leap up and both public and private interests suffered. In 1048, the large iron coins were devalued to 3 iron cash.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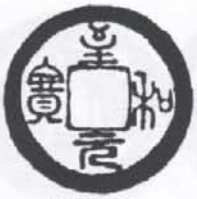
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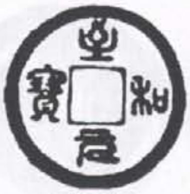
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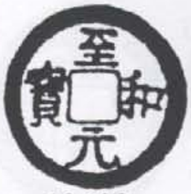
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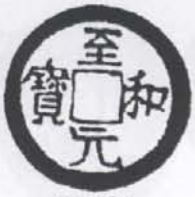
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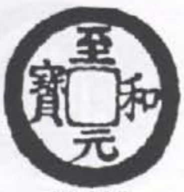
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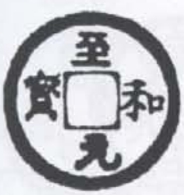
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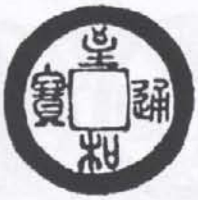
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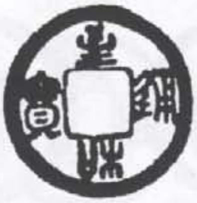
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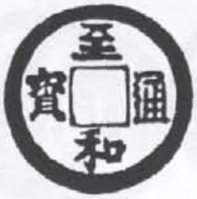
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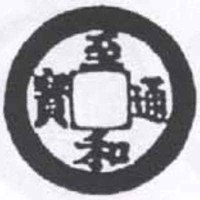
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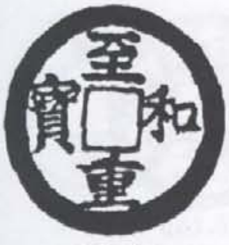
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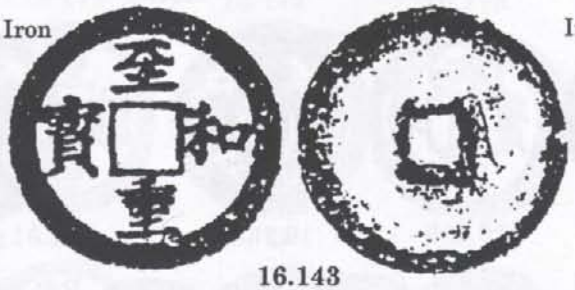

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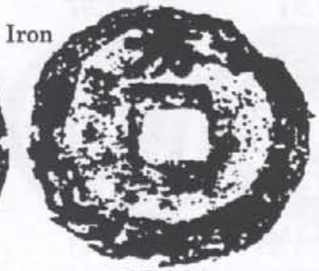

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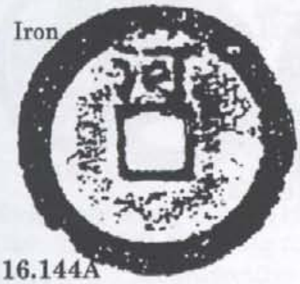
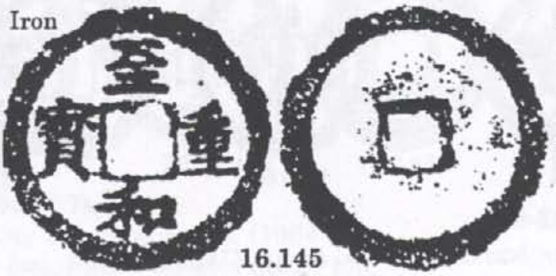


16.144A



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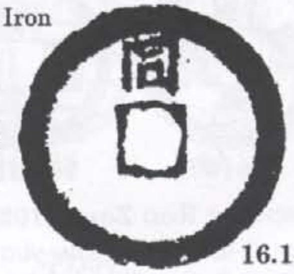


16.145A

Emperor Ren Zong (1022-63).
皇祐 Huang You Period (1049-53). *According to the Yongle (Ming Dynasty) Encyclopedia,* Huangyou yuanbao *coins were cast, but none have been found. Schjöth #507-8 are forgeries.*

Obv: 至和元寶 *Zhi He yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1054-55).

16.130	Medium characters. *Bao* square.	FD920, S509	15
16.131	*Bao* semi-circular.		15
16.132	Small characters.	FD921, S510	15

Obv: 至和元寶 *Zhi He yuan bao* c/wise. *Li* script. (1054-55).

16.133	Normal *yuan* (short top stroke).	FD918	7
16.134	Left shoulder *yuan*.		5

Obv: 至和元寶 *Zhi He yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1054-55).

16.135, 6	Medium characters, small characters.	FD919, S511	15

Obv: 至和通寶 *Zhi He tong bao*. Seal script. (1054-55).

16.138	Regular writing.	FD923, S512~	15
16.139	Strange writing, components of *He* reversed like 咊.		8

Obv: 至和通寶 *Zhi He tong bao*. *Li* script. (1054-55).

16.140	*Bao* in regular style.	S513	8

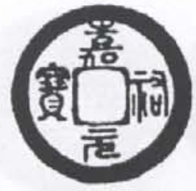
Obv: 至和通寶 *Zhi He tong bao*. Regular script. (1054-55).

16.141			15

Obv: 至和重寶 *Zhi He zhong bao*. Regular script. (1054-55).

16.142	Read clockwise. Bronze. ?Trial Value Two coin.	FD924	4
16.143	Iron. Rev: Plain.	FD932	11
16.144	Rev: 坊 *Fang* (Fangzhou mint, Shaanxi).		3
16.144A	Rev: 河 *He* (Hezhongfu mint, Shanxi).		3
16.145	Read top, bottom, right, left. Iron. Rev: Plain.		3
16.145A	Rev: 同 *Tong* (Tongzhou mint, Shaanxi).		3

Issued as 3 cash coins, devalued to 2 cash in 1059.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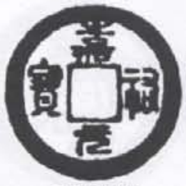
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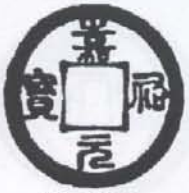
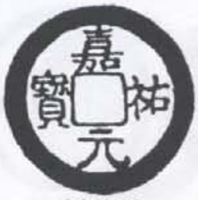

16.147A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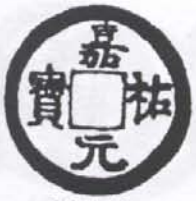
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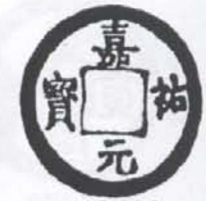
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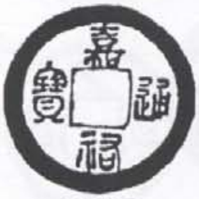
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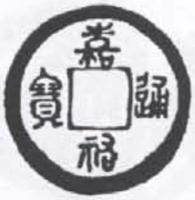
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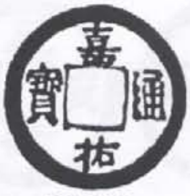
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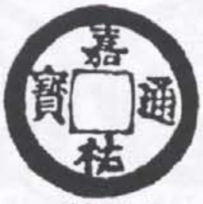
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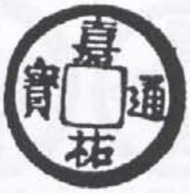
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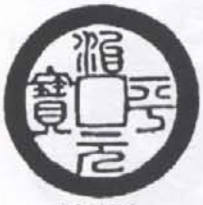
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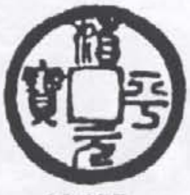
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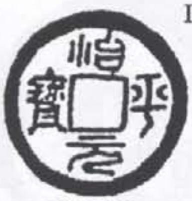
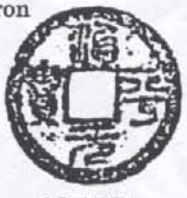
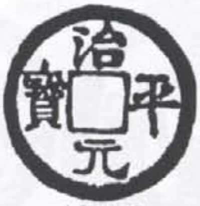

16.158

Iron


16.158A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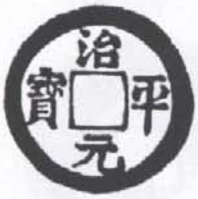
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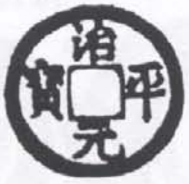
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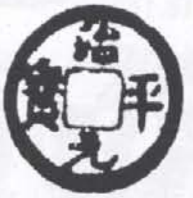
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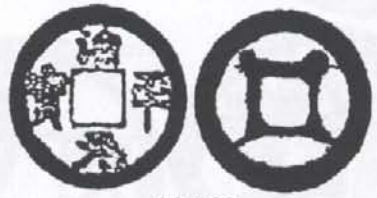

16.163

Emperor Ren Zong (1022-63).

Obv: 嘉祐元寶 *Jia You yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1056-63).

16.146, 7, 7A	*Bei* round, square, squat.	FD933, S514	15

Obv: 嘉祐元寶 *Jia You yuan bao* c/wise. *Li* script. (1056-63).

16.148	Large *yuan*.	FD934~	14
16.149	Left shoulder *yuan*.		14

Obv: 嘉祐元寶 *Jia You yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1056-63).

16.150		S515	14

Obv: 嘉祐通寶 *Jia You tong bao*. Seal script. (1056-63).

16.151	Top horizontal line of *Jia* straight.	FD935, S516	15
16.152	Top horizontal line of *Jia* curved.		15

Obv: 嘉祐通寶 *Jia You tong bao*. *Li* script. (1056-63).

16.153		FD936	14

Obv: 嘉祐通寶 *Jia You tong bao*. Regular script. (1056-63).

16.154,5	Small *Jia*, large *Jia*.	S517	15

Emperor Ying Zong (1064-67).

Obv: 治平元寶 *Zhi Ping yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1064-67).

16.156, 7	Large characters, small characters.	FD937, S519	15
16.158	Feet of *bao* spread, generally different calligraphy.	S520~	15
16.158A	Iron coin. Cast in Sichuan.		9

Obv: 治平元寶 *Zhi Ping yuan bao* c/wise. *Li* script. (1064-67).

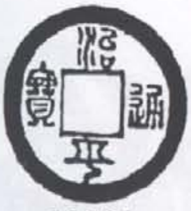
16.159	Left shoulder *yuan*.	S522	15

Obv: 治平元寶 *Zhi Ping yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1064-67).

16.160, 1	Large characters, small characters.	FD939, S523	15

Obv: 治平元寶 *Zhi Ping yuan bao* c/wise. Running script. (1064-67).

16.162	Plain reverse.		14
16.163	Radiating lines on reverse.		6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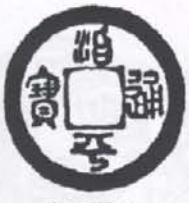
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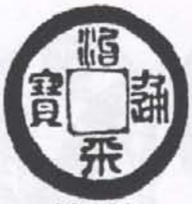
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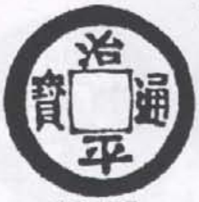
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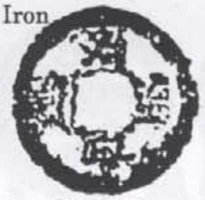
Iron

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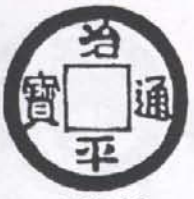
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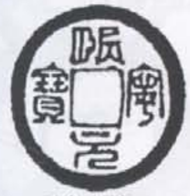
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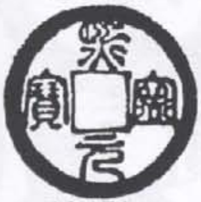
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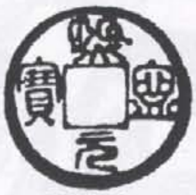
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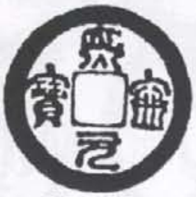
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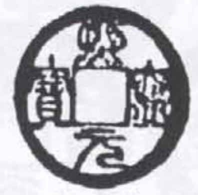
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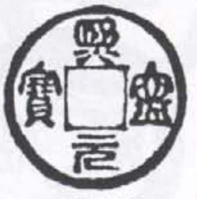
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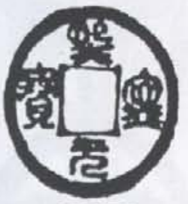
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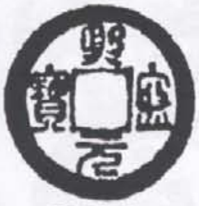
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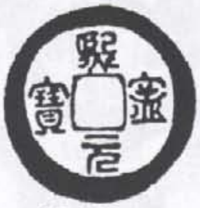
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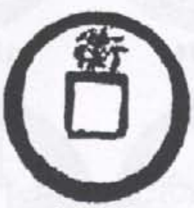
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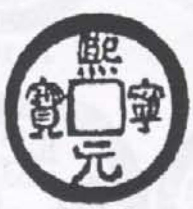
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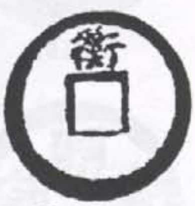
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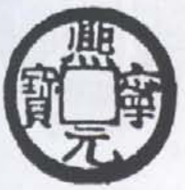
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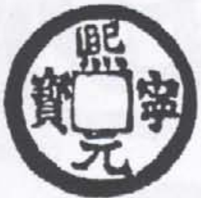
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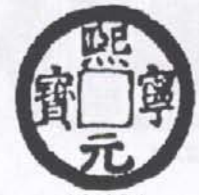
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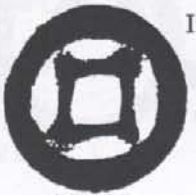
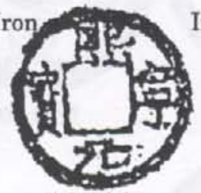

16.185

Iron

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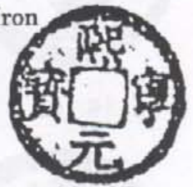

16.187

Emperor Ying Zong (1064-67).

Obv: 治平通寶 *Zhi Ping tong bao.* Seal script. (1064-67).

16.164	Semicircular *bao*. *Ping* 3 strokes at the top.	FD941	14
16.165	Round *bao*. *Ping* 2 strokes at the top.	S524	14
16.166	*Ping* with three strokes at the bottom.	FD940, S525	15

Obv: 治平通寶 *Zhi Ping tong bao. Li* script. (1064-67).

16.167	Bronze.	FD942, S526	15
16.168	Iron.	FD943	8

Obv: 治平通寶 *Zhi Ping tong bao.* Regular script. (1064-67).

16.169	Bronze.		14

Emperor Shen Zong (1068-85).

Obv: 熙寧(宁)元寶 *Xi Ning yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1068-77).

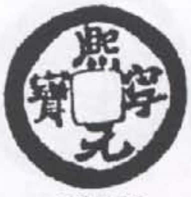
16.170	*Ning* written with a curved stroke at the bottom.	S527	15
16.171	*Ning* with a horizontal stroke at the bottom. *Bao* with long side strokes.	S529	15
16.172	Large writing of *Ning*.		15
16.173	Small *Ning*, 皿 at bottom.	FD945	14
16.174	Left stroke of *yuan* sloping.		13
16.175	Smaller size.		13
16.176	Semicircular *bao*.		15
16.177	Different writing.		15
16.178	*Ning* like 业 at the bottom. Rev: Plain.		15
16.179	Rev: 衡 *Heng*. Xi Ning mint, Hengzhou, Hunan.		8

Obv: 熙寧(宁)元寶 *Xi Ning yuan bao* c/wise. *Li* script. (1068-77).

16.180	Rev: Plain.	FD951, S532	15
16.181	Rev: 衡 *Heng*. Xi Ning mint, Hengzhou, Hunan.	FD954	8

Obv: 熙寧(宁)元寶 *Xi Ning yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1068-77).

16.182	Left hand stroke of *Xi* separate.	FD950, S534	15
16.183	Left hand stroke of *Xi* touching the 臣 at the bottom.		15
16.184	Left hand stroke of *Xi* incorporated with the 臣.	S531	15
16.185	Radiating lines on reverse.		8
16.186	Iron. Long thin *bao*.		11
16.187	Normal *bao*.	FD953	11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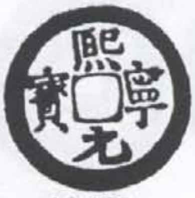
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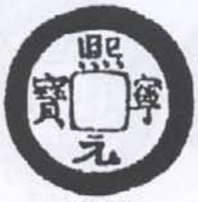
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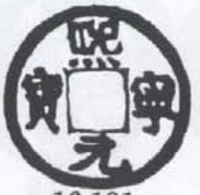
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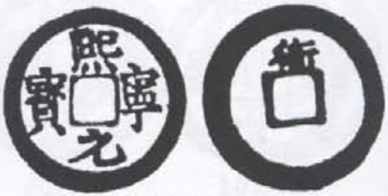
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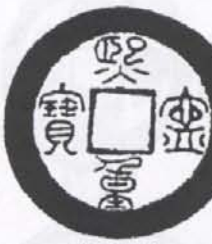
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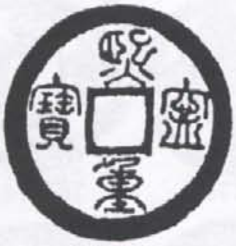
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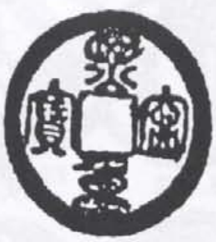
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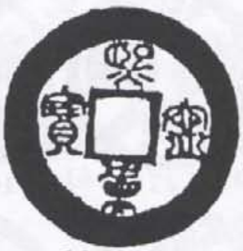
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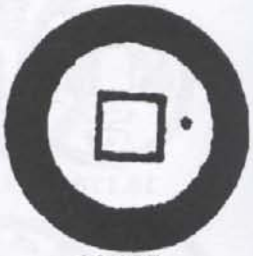
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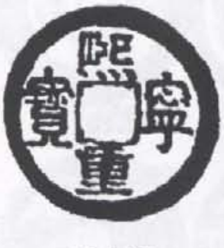
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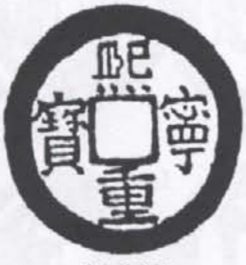
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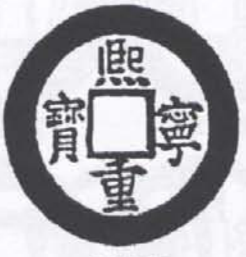
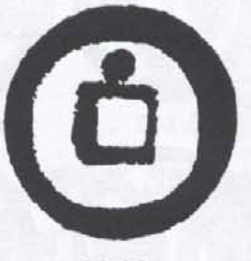

16.200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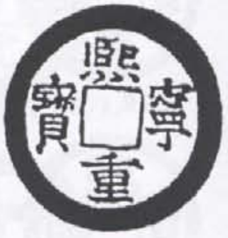
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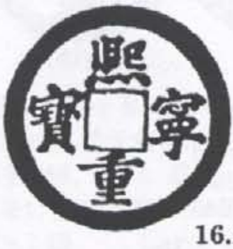

16.203

Emperor Shen Zong (1068-85).

Obv: 熙寧(宁)元寶 *Xi Ning yuan bao* c/wise. *Yuan* in running script. (1068-77).

16.188	Left hand stroke of *Xi* curved.		14
16.189	Left hand stroke of *Xi* touching the 臣 at the top.	FD952	13
16.190	Left hand stroke of *Xi* touching the 臣 at the bottom, small characters.		14
16.191	Left hand stroke of *Xi* incorporated with the 臣.	S533	15
16.192	Rev: 衡 *Heng*. Xi Ning mint, Hengzhou, Hunan.		8

Large coins.

熙寧(宁)重寶 *Xi Ning zhong bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1071-77).

16.193	Round *bao*.	FD955, S538	15
16.194	Squarish *bao*.		15
16.195	*Bao* with long side strokes.	FD957, S539	9
16.196	Broad rims. Rev: Plain.		15
16.197	Rev: Dot right.		10

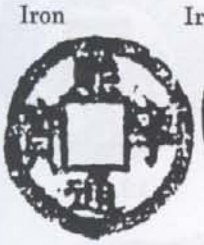
熙寧(宁)重寶 *Xi Ning zhong bao* c/wise. *Li* script. (1071-77).

16.198			14

熙寧(宁)重寶 *Xi Ning zhong bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1071-77).

16.199	No left hand stroke on *Xi*, large square characters.	FD956~, S542a	15
16.200	Left hand stroke on *Xi*. Normal characters. Rev: Plain.		15
16.201	Rev: Large dot above.		7
16.202	Hook-like dots on *Xi*.		15
16.203	"Joined Flying" dots on *Xi*. (Cf iron coin **16.205**.)		10

In 1071, the Xi Ning zhong bao *10 cash coin was issued to meet military expenses. Later, illicit minting forced it to be devalued to 3 cash, and then in 1073 to 2 cash. It is hard to distinguish between 10, 3 and 2 cash coins.*



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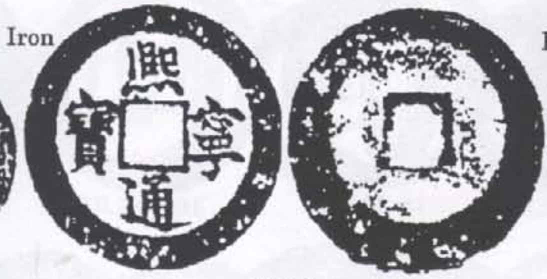

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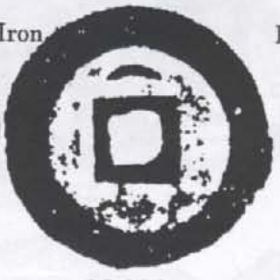

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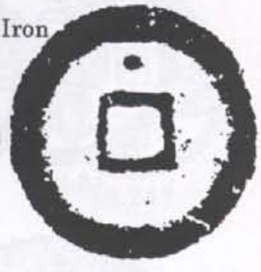

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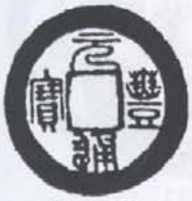
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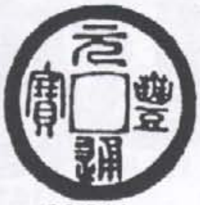
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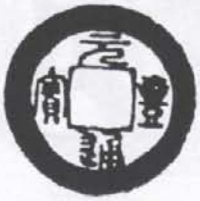
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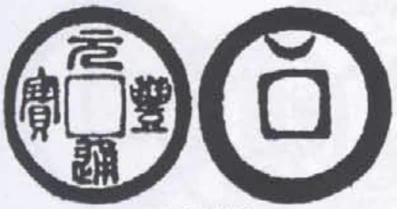
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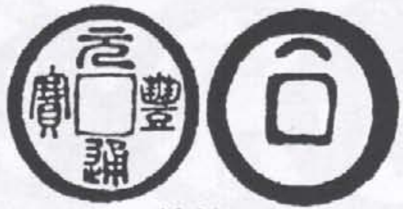
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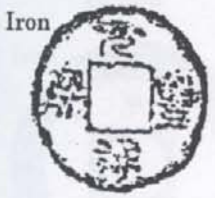

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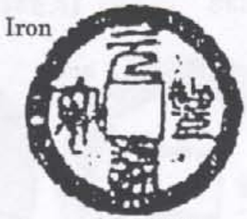


16.222A

Emperor Shen Zong (1068-85).

熙寧(宁)通寶 *Xi Ning tong bao* c/wise. Regular script. Iron coins. (1068-77).

16.204	Small coin.	FD961, S544	10
16.205	Large coin, "Joined Flying" dots on *Xi*. Rev: Plain.	S543~	11
16.206	Rev: Crescent above.		10
16.207	Rev: Dot above.		10

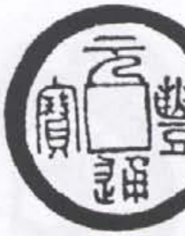
Obv: 元豐(丰)通寶 *Yuan Feng tong bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1078-85).

Small coins.

16.210	Regular characters.	FD964~, S545~	15
16.211	Large characters.		15
16.212	Small characers.		15

147 sets of Matched Coins have been recorded for the Yuan Feng *seal and running script coins, but the differences in the seal script are very small.*

16.220	Rev: Crescent above.		6
16.221	Rev: Inverted crescent above.		6
16.222	Iron. Small size. Sichuan area.	S563?	13
16.222A	Medium size.		12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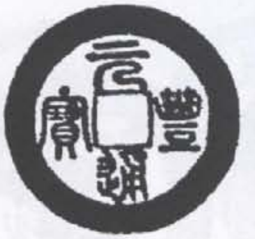
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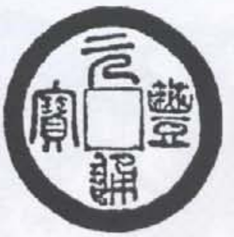
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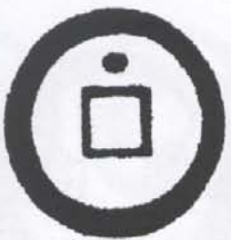
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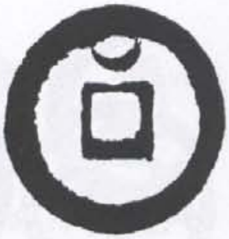
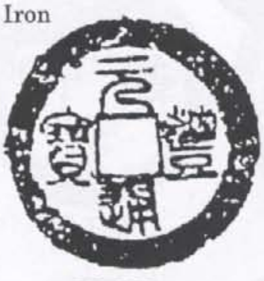

16.227

Iron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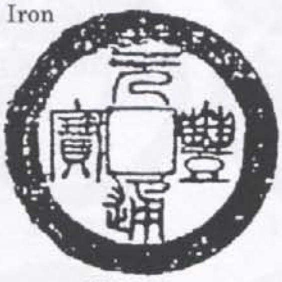
Iron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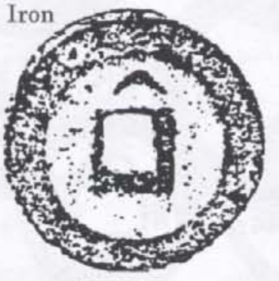
Iron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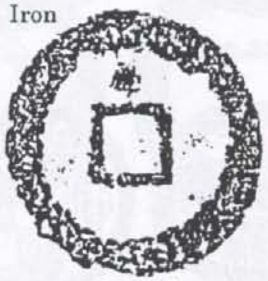
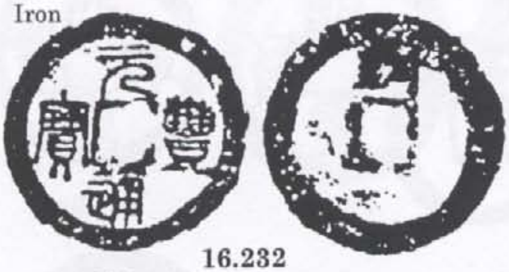
Iron


16.231

Iron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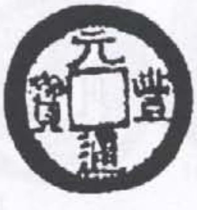
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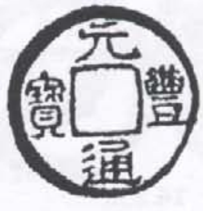
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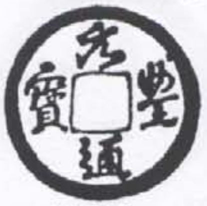
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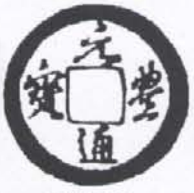
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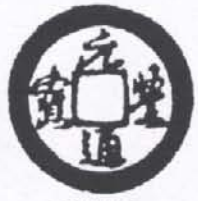

16.237

Emperor Shen Zong (1068-85).

Obv: 元豐(丰)通寶 *Yuan Feng tong bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1078-85).

Large coins.

16.223	Rev: Plain. Long *bao.*	S553	15
16.224	Round *bao.*		15
16.225	Squarish *bao.*		15
16.226	Rev: Large dot above.	FD972, S554	14
16.227	Rev: Crescent above.	S555~	14
16.228	Iron. Round *bao.*		8
16.229	Square *bao.* Rev: Plain.		13
16.230	Rev: Inverted crescent above.	S561	13
16.231	Rev: Dot above.		12
16.232	Rev: 銅(铜) *Tong* above. Unknown mint.		8

Large iron coins continued to be cast in the Shaanxi area.

Obv: 元豐(丰)通寶 *Yuan Feng tong bao* c/wise. *Li* script. (1078-85).

Small coins.

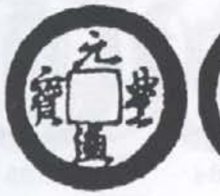
16.233	Small *tong.*		9
16.234	Large *tong.*	FD969	4

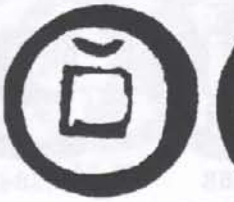
Japanese copies of this coin (which are common) have the top of Feng *written like* 曲, *not with three strokes. See* ***25.62.***

Obv: 元豐(丰)通寶 *Yuan Feng tong bao* c/wise. Running script. (1078-85).

16.235	Large characters.	FD963, S547	15
16.236	Small characters.		15
16.237	*Bao* with claw feet.		15

See comments on ***16.212.***

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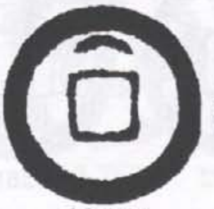
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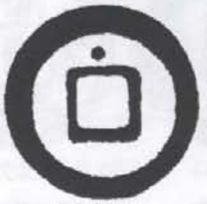
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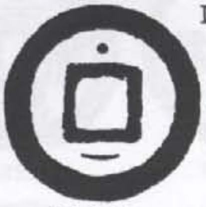
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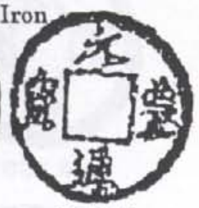

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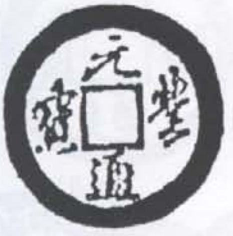
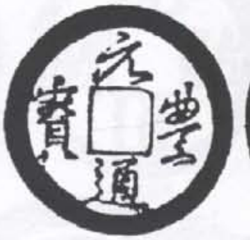

16.248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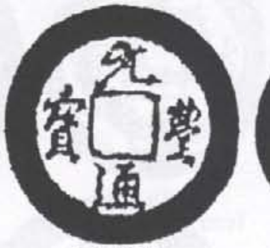
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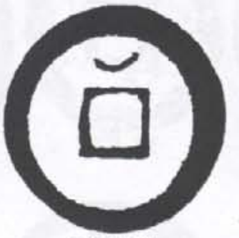
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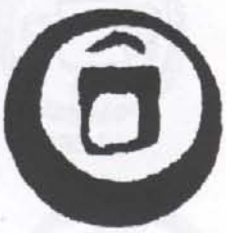
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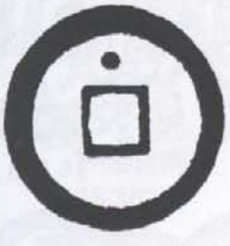
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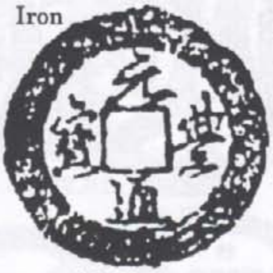

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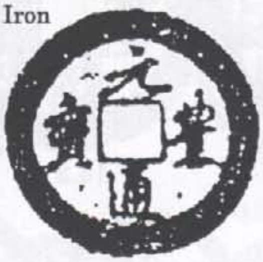

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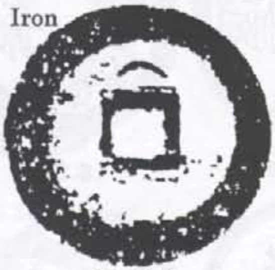

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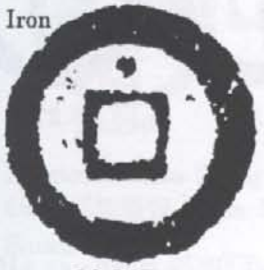

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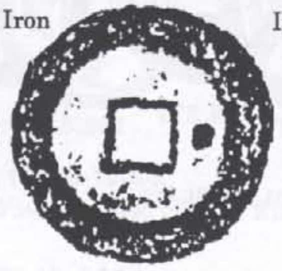

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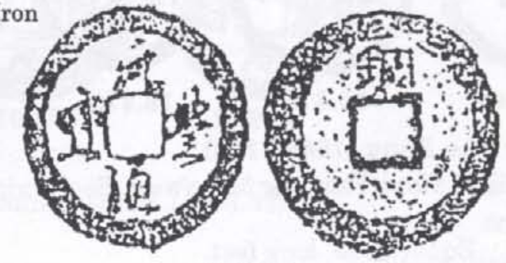
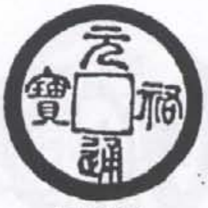


16.259

Emperor Shen Zong (1068-85).

Obv: 元豐(丰)通寶 *Yuan Feng tong bao* c/wise. Running script. (1078-85).

Small coins.			
16.243	Rev: Crescent above.	FD965-6	6
16.244	Rev: Inverted crescent above.	FD967	6
16.245	Rev: Dot above.		13
16.246	Rev: Dot above, crescent below.		6
16.247	Iron.	FD975, S564	13
Large coins.			
16.248-50	Variations in characters.	S556	15
16.251	Rev: Crescent above.		14
16.252	Rev: Inverted crescent above.	FD971, S559	14
16.253	Rev: Dot above.	S557	14
Large iron coins.			
16.254-5	Rev: Plain.	FD977, S562	14
16.256	Rev: Inverted crescent above.		13
16.257	Rev: Dot above.		13
16.258	Rev: Dot right.		8
16.259	Rev: 銅(铜) *Tong* above. Unknown mint.		4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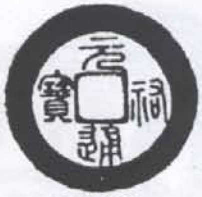
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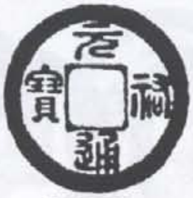
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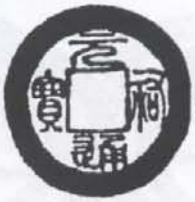
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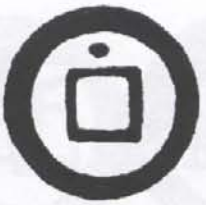
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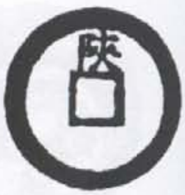
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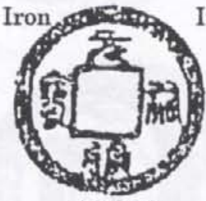
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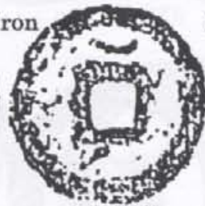
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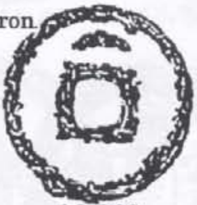
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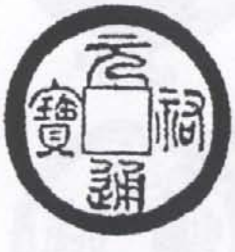
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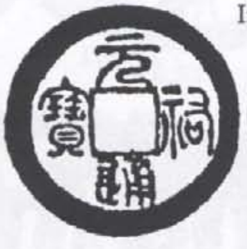
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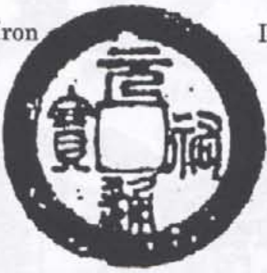
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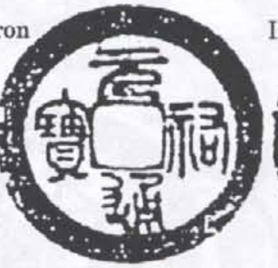
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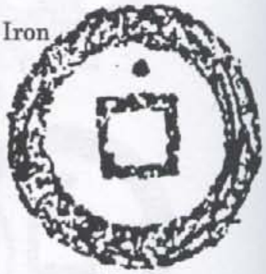
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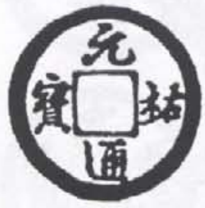
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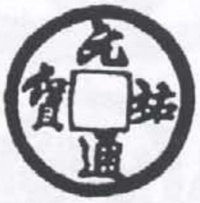
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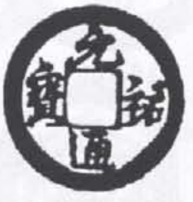
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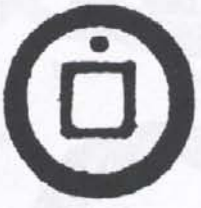
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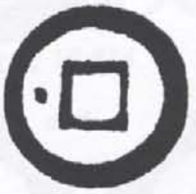
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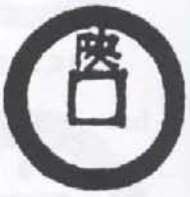

16.279

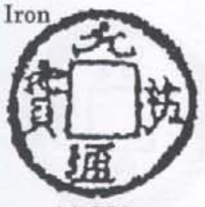
Emperor Zhe Zong (1086-1100).

Obv: 元祐通寶 *Yuan You tong bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1086-93).

Small coins.			
16.260	Square *bao,* long feet.	FD979, S566	15
16.261	short feet		15
16.262	small *bei.*		15
16.263	Oval *bao.*		15
16.264	Rev: Dot above.		13
16.265	Rev: 陝 *Shan.* Shanzhou inspectorate mint, Henan. From 1093.		4
16.266	Iron. Rev: Plain.	S577	13
16.267	Rev: Crescent above.		11
16.268	Rev: Inverted crescent above.		11
Large coins.			
16.269	Semicircular *bao.*	FD983, S575	15
16.270	Round *bao.*		15
16.271	Iron. Small *bao.*	FD988, S580	14
16.272	Large *bao.*		14
16.273	Rev: Dot above.		11

Obv: 元祐通寶 *Yuan You tong bao* c/wise. Running script. (1086-93).

Small coins.			
16.274	Spread feet *bao.*	S567	15
16.275	Small *bei.*		15
16.276	Claw feet *bao.*		15
16.277	Rev: Dot above.	FD980	13
16.278	Rev: Dot left.		11
16.279	Rev: 陝 *Shan.* Shanzhou inspectorate mint, Henan. From 1093.		4



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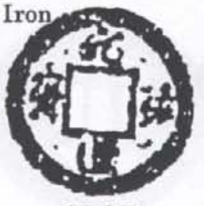

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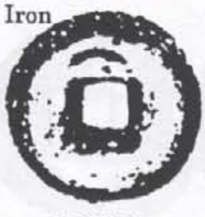

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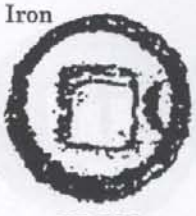

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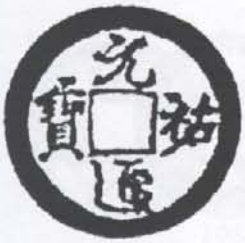
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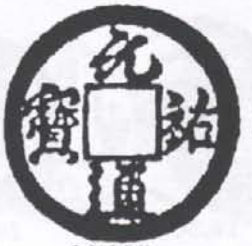
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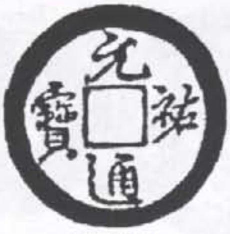
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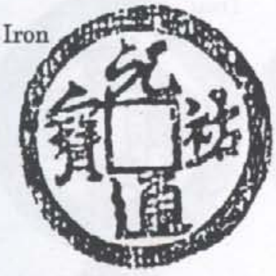

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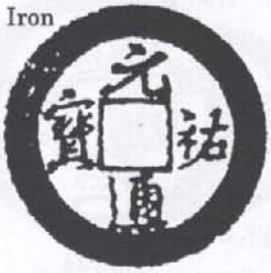

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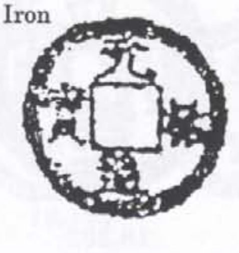

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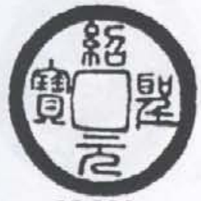
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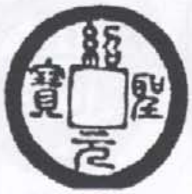
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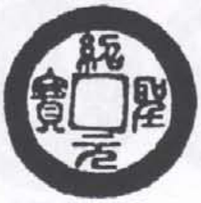
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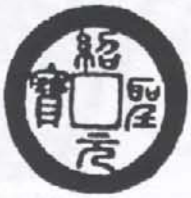

16.293

Emperor Zhe Zong (1086-1100).

Obv: 元祐通寶 *Yuan You tong bao* c/wise. Running script. (1086-93).

Small coins.

16.280	Iron. Long, thin *bao*.	FD987, S579	13
16.281	Small characters. Rev: Plain.		12
16.282	Rev: Inverted crescent above.		11
16.283	Rev: Crescent right.		11

Large coins.

16.284	Larger size.	FD984, S576	15
16.285	Claw feet *bao*.		15
16.286	Smaller size.		15
16.287	Iron. Large characters.	FD989, S581	13
16.288	Small characters.		13

Obv: 元祐通寶 *Yuan You tong bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1086-93).

16.289	Small iron coin.	S578	10

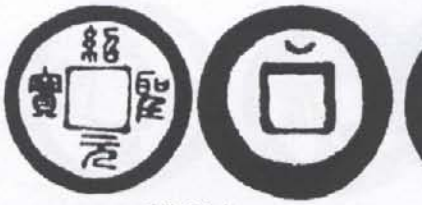
In 1085, fourteen of the old mints were closed. During the eight years that followed, Shanxi had orders to re-issue its small currency. In 1093, Value Two coins were cast and circulated in Shanxi and as far east as Qingxi. This lasted for two years, but finding on investigation that these coins gave no satisfaction, the old smaller coinage was reverted to.

The inscriptions are said to have been written by the renowned historian Sima Guang and the poet Su Shi.

Obv: 紹聖(圣)元寶 *Shao Sheng yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1094-97).

Small coins.

16.290	Large *bao*.	FD990, S585	15
16.291	Small *bao*.		15
16.292	Round *bao*.		15
16.293	Feet of *bao* deficient.		15



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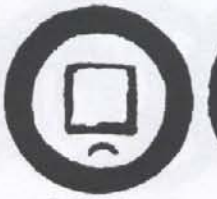

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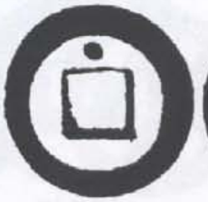

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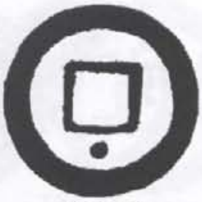
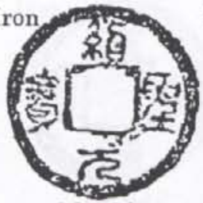


16.297

Iron



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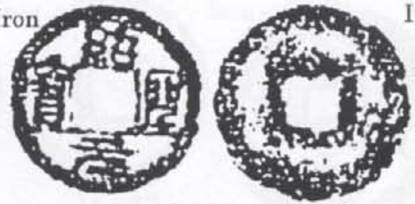

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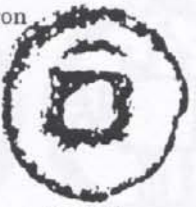

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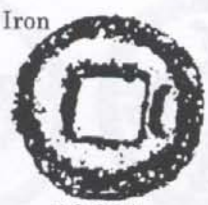
Iron



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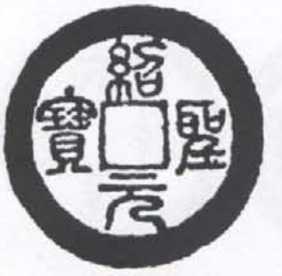

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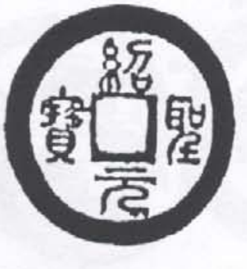

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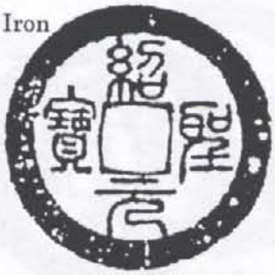

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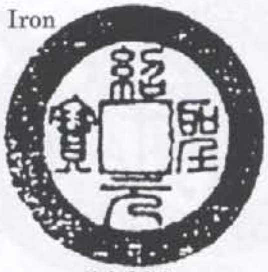
Iron



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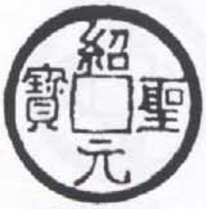

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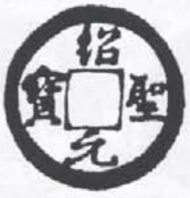

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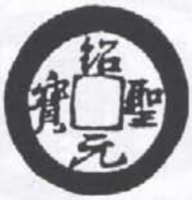

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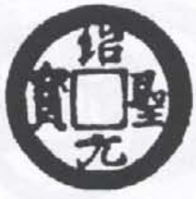

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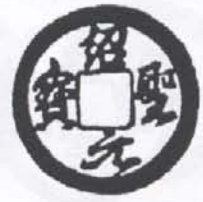


16.310

Emperor Zhe Zong (1086-1100).

Obv: 紹聖(圣)元寶 *Shao Sheng yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1094-97).

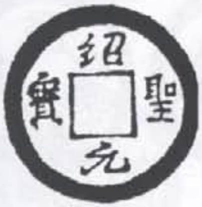
Small coins.			
16.294	Small characters. Rev: Crescent above.		14
16.295	Rev: Inverted crescent below.		14
16.296	Rev: Dot above.	FD992	14
16.297	Rev: Dot below.		14
16.298	Iron. Small characters.	FD998	13
16.299	Large characters.		13
16.300	Rev: Inverted crescent above.		11
16.301	Rev: Crescent right.		11
Large coins.			
16.302	Large size.		14
16.303	Small size.	FD995, S593	14
16.304	Iron. Broad *bao*.	FD999, S597	13
16.305	Narrow *bao*.		13

Obv: 紹聖(圣)元寶 *Shao Sheng yuan bao* c/wise. *Li* script. (1094-97).

16.306	Trial only. A unique larger specimen is known.	FD994	

Obv: 紹聖(圣)元寶 *Shao Sheng yuan bao* c/wise. Running script. (1094-97).

Small coins.			
16.307	Spread feet *bao*.	FD991, S586	15
16.308	Claw feet *bao*.		15
16.309	Long *bao*.		15
16.310	Large characters, 刀 of 紹 *shao* distinct.		14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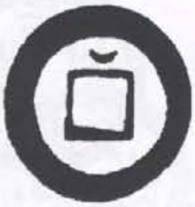
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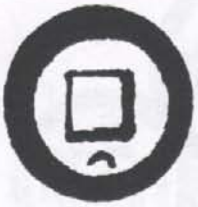
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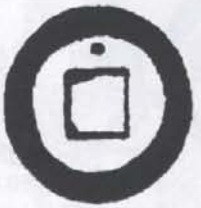
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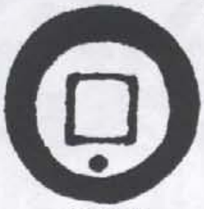
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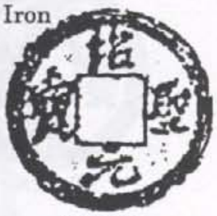

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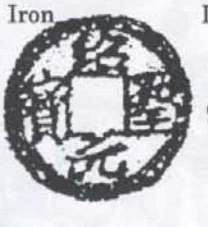

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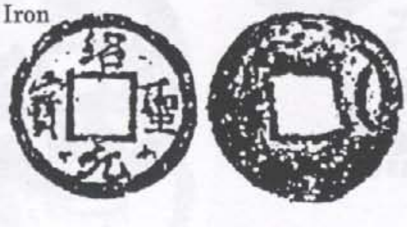

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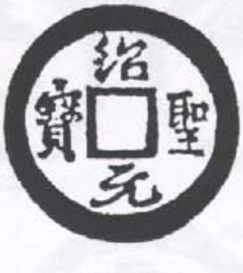
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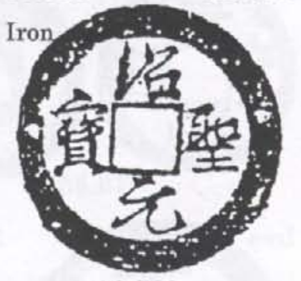
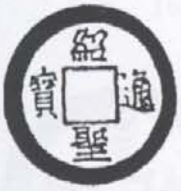


16.320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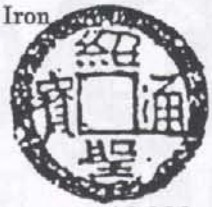

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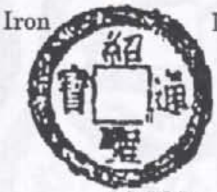

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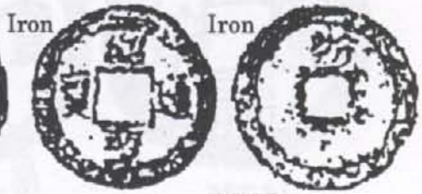

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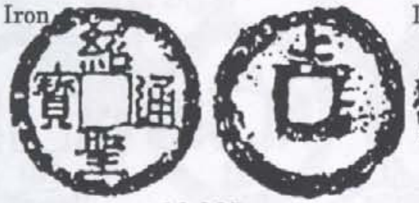

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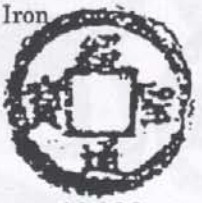

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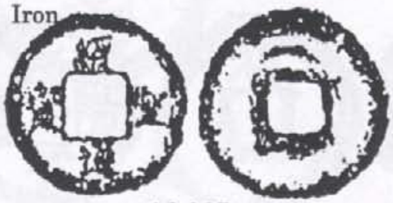


16.327

Emperor Zhe Zong (1086-1100).

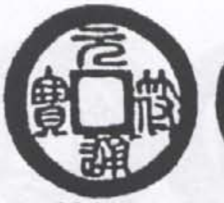
Obv: 紹聖(圣)元寶 *Shao Sheng yuan bao* c/wise. Running script. (1094-97).

Small coins.			
16.311	Small characters.		15
16.312	Rev: Crescent above.	FD993, S588	14
16.313	Rev: Inverted crescent below.	S587	14
16.314	Rev: Dot above.	FD992	14
16.315	Rev: Dot below.	S589	14
16.316	Iron. Large characters.	FD997, S596	13
16.317	Small characters.		13
16.318	Rev: Crescent right.		11
Large coins.			
16.319	Bronze.	FD996, S595	15
16.320	Iron.	FD1000, S598	12

Obv: 紹聖(圣)通寶 *Shao Sheng tong bao*. Regular script. (1094-97).

Small coins.			
16.321	Bronze	FD1002, S592	11
16.322	Iron. Large characters.		13
16.323	Small characters.		13
16.324	Rev: 汾 *Fen*. Fenzhou mint, Shanxi.		6
16.325	*Li* script. Rev: 上 *Shang*. ?Long De prefecture mint, Shanxi.		7
16.326	Read clockwise. Rev: Plain.		11
16.327	Rev: Inverted crescent above.		10

A somewhat alchemical process for obtaining copper was described at this time: An ingot of pig iron is forged into plates and then immersed in a trough of gall water. It is left there to soak for several days. The iron plate is made thin by the gall water. Red coal is then applied and the combination is placed in a furnace and smelted three times to produce copper. On the average 3 jin 4 liang *of iron are required to make* 1 jin *of copper. A certain amount is produced annually from the lead mines of Raozhu &c. This is what is called gall copper.*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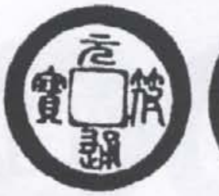
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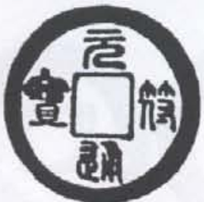
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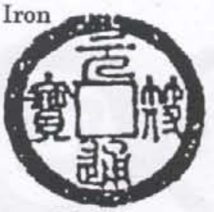

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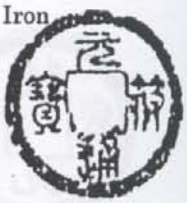

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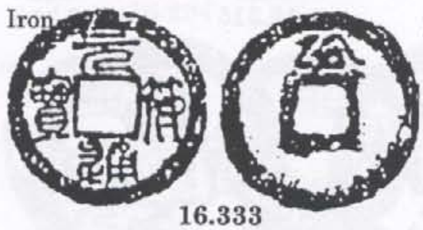

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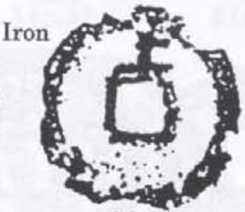

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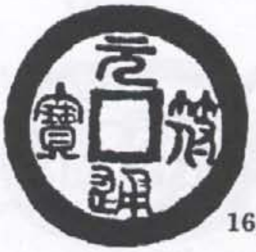
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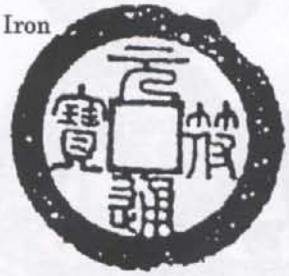

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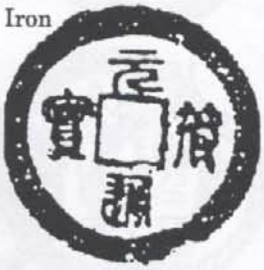

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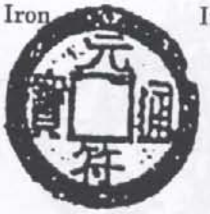

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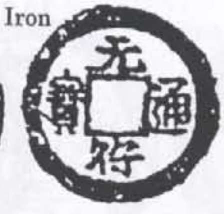

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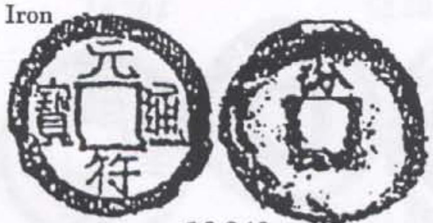

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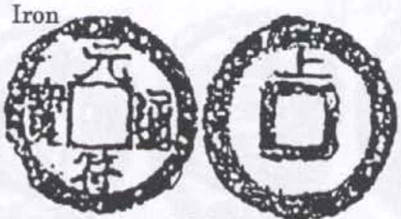

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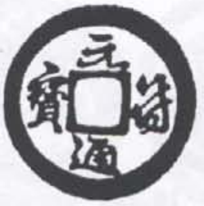
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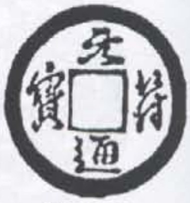

16.343

Emperor Zhe Zong (1086-1100).

Obv: 元符通寶 *Yuan Fu tong bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1098-1100).

Small coins.

16.328	Large *bao*.	FD1005, S599	15
16.329	Small *bao*.		15
16.330	Long feet *bao*.		15
16.331	Iron. Large characters.	S606	13
16.332	Small characters.		13
16.333	Rev: 汾 *Fen*. Fenzhou mint, Shanxi.		7
16.334	Rev: 上 *Shang*. ?Long De prefecture mint, Shanxi.		6

Large coins.

16.335	Bronze.	FD1010, S604	15
16.336	Iron. Large characters.	FD1015	13
16.337	Small characters		13

Obv: 元符通寶 *Yuan Fu tong bao. Li* script. (1098-1100).

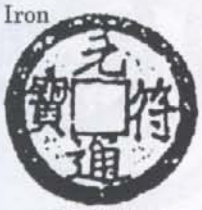
Small iron coins.

16.338	Rev: Plain.		10
16.339	*Tong* in regular style.		10
16.340	Rev: 汾 *Fen*. Fenzhou mint, Shanxi.		7
16.341	Rev: 上 *Shang*. ?Long De prefecture mint, Shanxi.		7

Obv: 元符通寶 *Yuan Fu tong bao* c/wise. Running script. (1098-1100).

Small coins.

16.342	Spread feet *bao*.	FD1004, S602	15
16.343	Claw feet *bao*.		15



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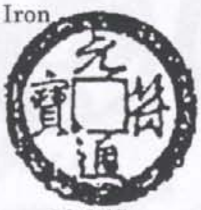

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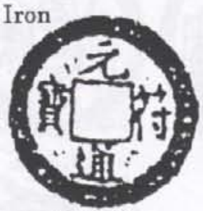

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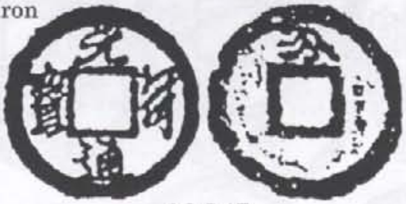

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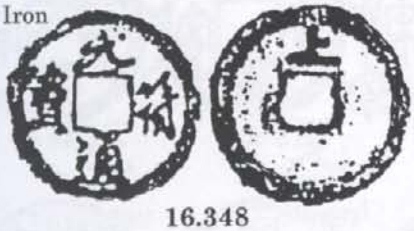

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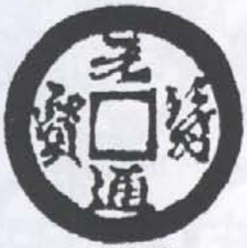

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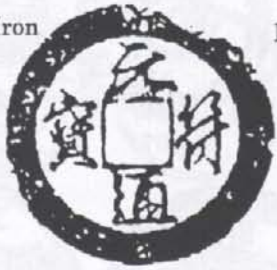

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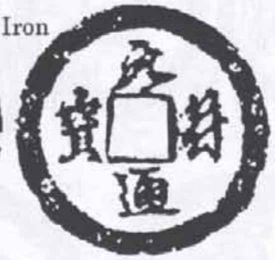

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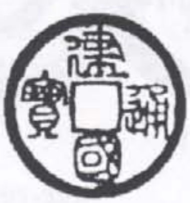

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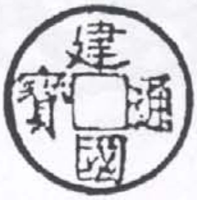


16.353

Emperor Zhe Zong (1086-1100).

Obv: 元符通寶 *Yuan Fu tong bao* c/wise. Running script. (1098-1100).

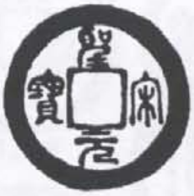
Small iron coins.			
16.344	Large characters.	FD1012	11
16.345	Medium characters.		11
16.346	Small characters.		11
16.347	Rev: 汾 *Fen*. Fenzhou mint, Shanxi.		7
16.348	Rev: 上 *Shang*. ?Long De prefecture mint, Shanxi.		7
Large coins.			
16.349	Bronze.	FD1009, S605	15
16.350	Iron. Large size.	FD1014	13
16.351	Small size and characters.		13

Emperor Hui Zong (1101-25).

Obv: 建國(国)通寶 *Jian Guo tong bao* (1101).

16.352	Seal script.	0
16.353	Regular script.	0

Made of white copper, so these may have been cast just to commemorate the period title (the full period title was Jian Zhong Jing Guo, too long to use in coin inscriptions), not for general circulation.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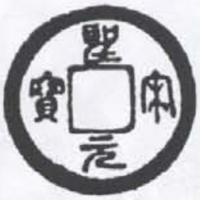
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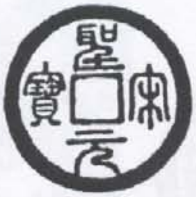
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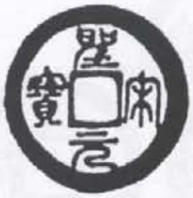
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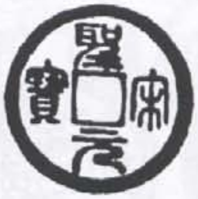
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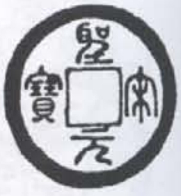
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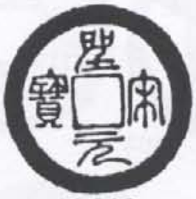
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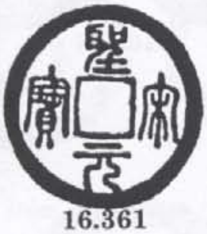
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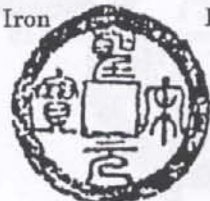

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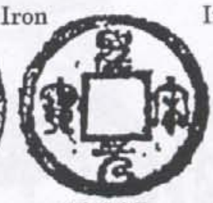

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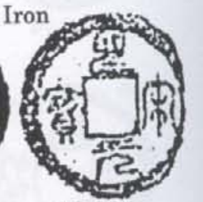

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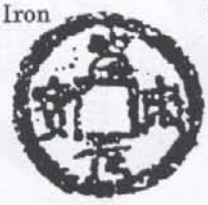

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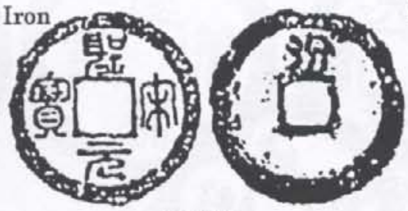

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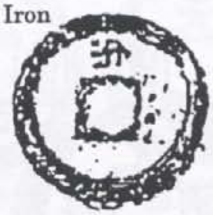

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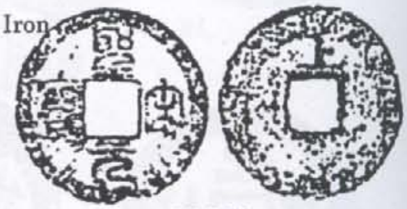

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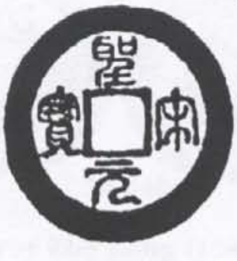
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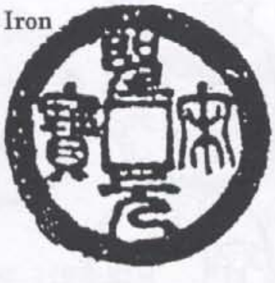

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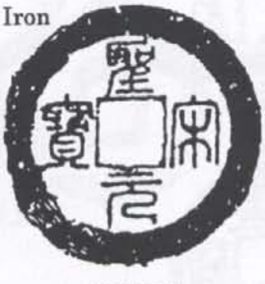

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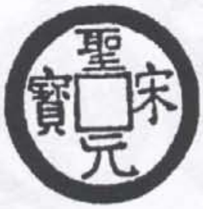
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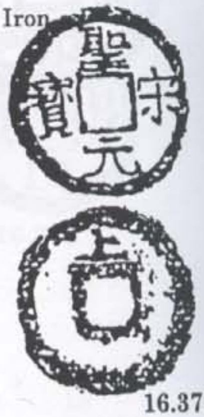


16.373

Emperor Hui Zong (1101-25).

Obv: 聖(圣)宋元寳 *Sheng Song yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1101-*06*). Dynastic title. (Sacred Song).

Small coins.

16.354-60	Selected varieties arranged by shape of the *yuan*.	FD1017, S607	15
16.361	Distinctive and rare variety.	FD1023~	6
16.362-5	Iron. Differences in writing of *bao* etc.	FD1028, S615	13
16.366	Rev: 汾 *Fen*. Fenzhou mint, Shanxi. Large *fen*.		7
16.367	Small *fen*.		7
16.368	Rev: 上 *Shang*. ?Long De prefecture mint, Shanxi.		7

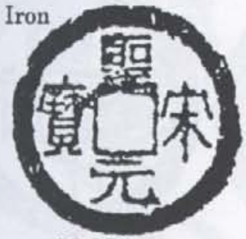
Large coins.

16.369	Bronze.	FD1025, S612	15
16.370	Iron. Large characters.	FD1032	13
16.371	Small characters.		13

Obv: 聖(圣)宋元寳 *Sheng Song yuan bao* c/wise. *Li* script. (1101-*06*).

Small coins.

16.372	Bronze.	FD1021	1
16.373	Iron. Rev: 上 *Shang*. ?Long De prefecture mint, Shanxi.		7



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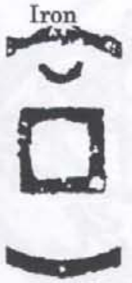

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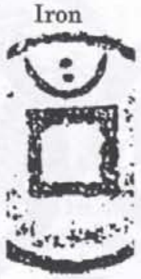

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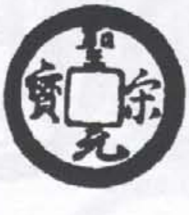

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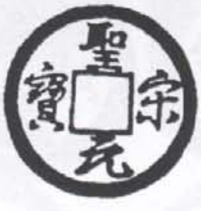

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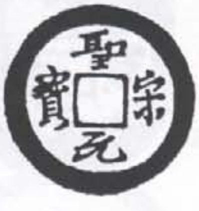

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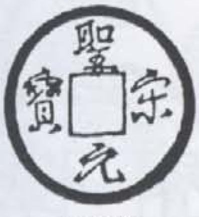

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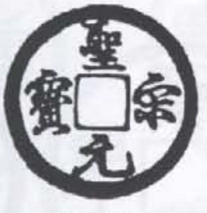

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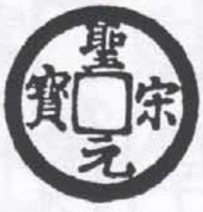

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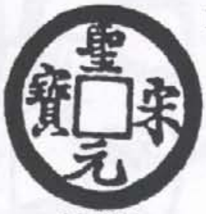

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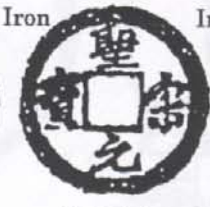

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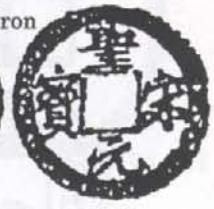

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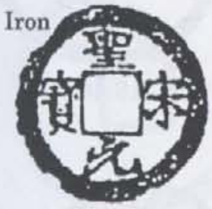

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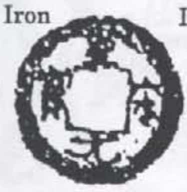

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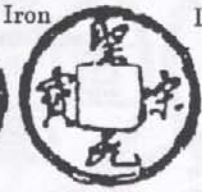

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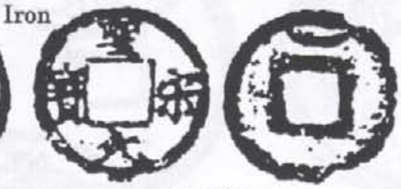

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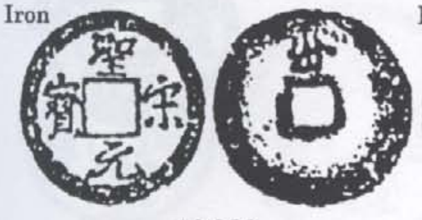

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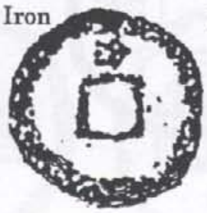

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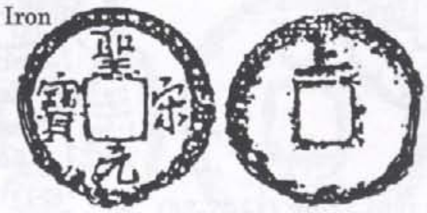


16.392

Emperor Hui Zong (1101-25).

Obv: 聖(圣)宋元寶 *Sheng Song yuan bao* c/wise. *Li* script. (1101-*06*).

Large iron coins.

16.374	Rev: Plain.	FD1030, S618	11
16.375	Rev: Crescent above.	FD1031	10
16.376	Rev: Crescent and two dots above.		9

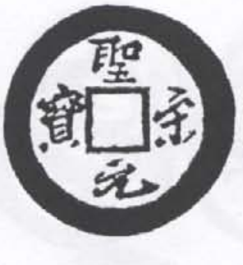
Obv: 聖(圣)宋元寶 *Sheng Song yuan bao* c/wise. Running script. (1101-*06*).

Small coins.

16.377	Spread feet *bao*.	FD1018, S609	15
16.378	Jaunty style.		15
16.379	Claw feet *bao*.		15
16.380	"Knotted" style *Sheng*.		12
16.381	"Knotted" style *Song*.		12
16.382	Regular script, spread feet *bao*.		15
16.383	Long oblique strokes in *Song*.	FD1024	6

Small iron coins.

16.384-6	Various styles.	FD1029, S617	12
16.387-8	Smaller size.		12
16.389	Rev: Crescent above.		11
16.390	Rev: 汾 *Fen*. Fenzhou mint, Shanxi. Large character.		7
16.391	Small character.		7
16.392	Rev: 上 *Shang*. ?Long De prefecture mint, Shanxi.		7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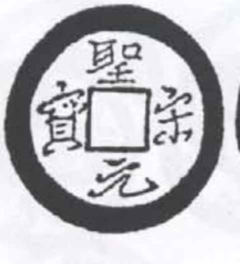
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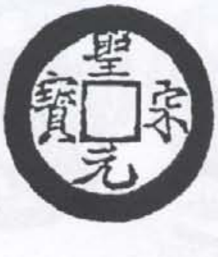
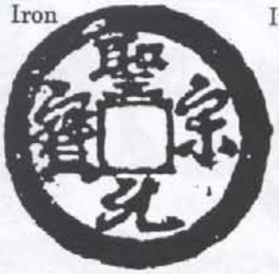

16.395

Iron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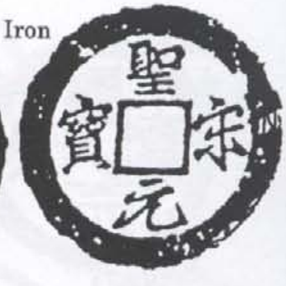
Iron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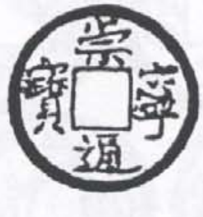
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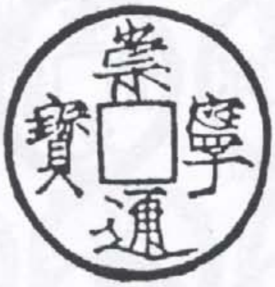
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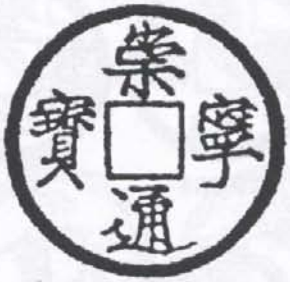
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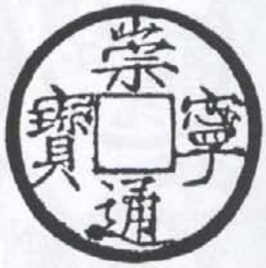
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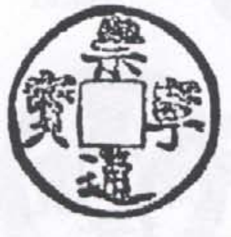
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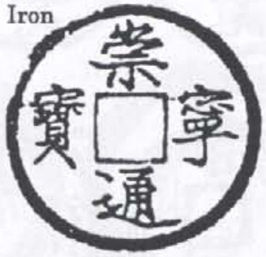
Iron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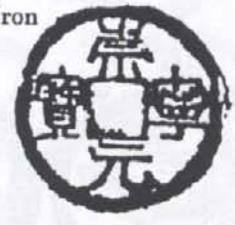
Iron


16.404

Emperor Hui Zong (1101-25).

Obv: 聖(圣)宋元寶 *Sheng Song yuan bao* c/wise. Running script. (1101-*06*).

Large coins.

16.393	Feet of *bao* dots.	FD1026, S614	14
16.394	Claw feet *bao*.		14
16.395	Long oblique strokes in *Song*. Cf **16.383**.		6
16.396	Iron. Large characters.		11
16.397	Regular size characters.		12

In 1101, 2 million strings of iron coins were cast in Shaanxi.

Chong Ning small coins being scarce, one can assume that casting of coins with the dynastic title Sheng Song continued beyond 1102.

Obv: 崇寧(宁)通寶 *Chong Ning tong bao* c/wise. Slender Gold script. (1102-06).

16.398	Small coins (1 cash).	FD1037, S619	9

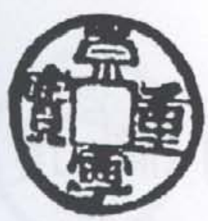
Large coins (10 cash).

16.399	Bottom of *Chong* like 示 (*shi*).	FD1040, S621	13
16.400	Bottom of *Chong* like 禾 (*he*).		10
16.401	Large characters.		3
16.402	Privately made.	FD1041	14
16.403	Iron.	FD1047, S627	12

The 瘦金 shou jin *(Slender Gold) script was the personal calligraphic style of the Emperor Hui Zong. What have been called its iron strokes and silver hooks are very greatly admired.*

Obv: 崇寧(宁)元寶 *Chong Ning yuan bao* c/wise. *Li* script. (1102-06).

16.404	Small size iron coin.	FD1054, S626	6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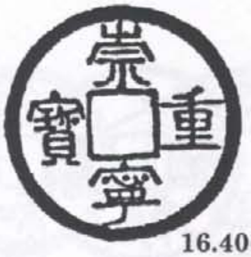
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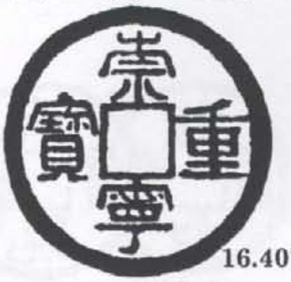
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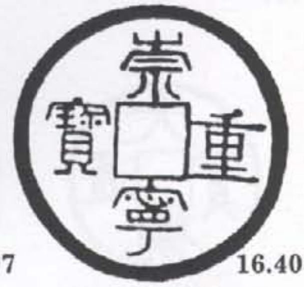
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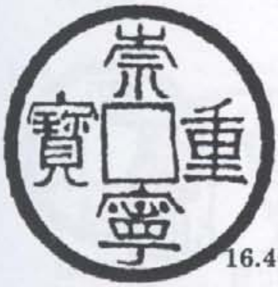
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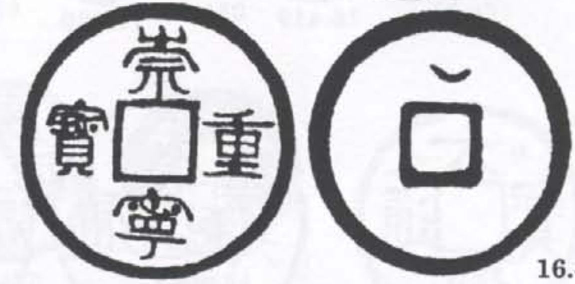
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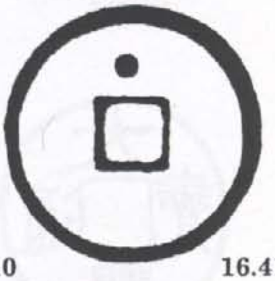
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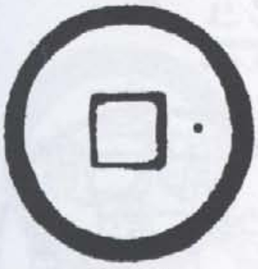
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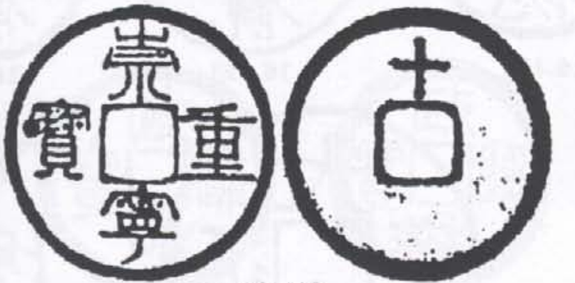
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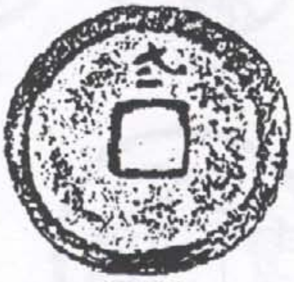
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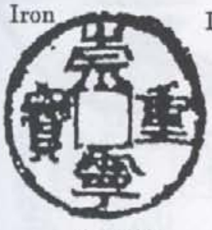
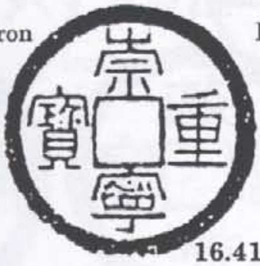
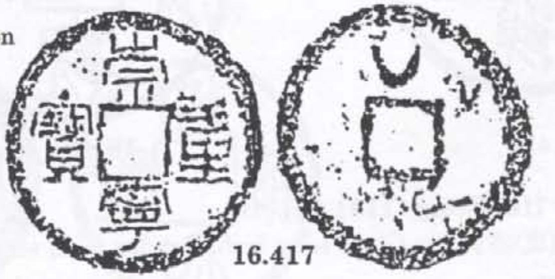

Iron
16.415


Iron
16.416


Iron
16.417

Emperor Hui Zong (1101-25).

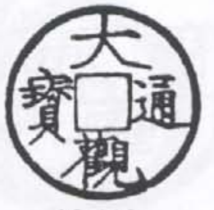
Obv: 崇寧(宁)重寶 *Chong Ning zhong bao*. *Li* script. (1102-06).

16.405	Small coin, probably unofficial.	FD1048, S620	14
Large coins (10 cash).			
16.406	Smaller size ? 5 Cash.		14
16.407	Large characters.	FD1050, S622	14
16.408	Thin characters.		14
16.409	Long-feet on *bao*.		9
16.410	Rev: Crescent above.		9
16.411	Rev: Dot above.		7
16.412	Rev: Small dot right.		10
16.413	Rev: 十 *shi* (ten) above.		6
16.414	Rev: Abbreviated form of 貳 *er* (two).		4
16.415	Iron. Small unofficial specimen.		11
16.416	Regular size.	FD1052	13
16.417	Rev: Crescent above.		10

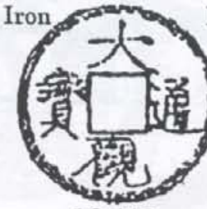
In 1102, 5 cash coins were issued. The next year the Chong Ning zhongbao *10 cash were cast and ordered to be circulated everywhere except for the iron coin areas of Shaanxi, Shanxi and Sichuan. Each of these weighed* 3 qian *and contained 60% copper, 30% lead, and 10% tin. In 1104, the 1 and 5 cash coins were abolished and sole reliance placed on 10 cash coins; even 2 cash coins which had been kept in reserve were reminted into 10 cash coins. The records state that the production of the Chong Ning 10 cash coin was halted in Chong Ning 4, 1105. The following anecdote demonstrates the difficulties associated with such a large denomination:*

A certain good fellow was holding a feast, and gave a large coin for a glass of wine. When he asked for his change, the seller had no coins with which to give it, and said he would have to take his change in drink instead. After drinking five or six glasses, he belched and said "What if it had been a 100 cash coin?"

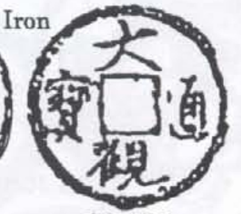
This story impressed the Emperor, and because of it the regulations were changed.



16.418



16.419



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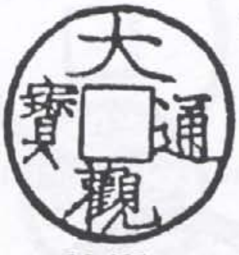

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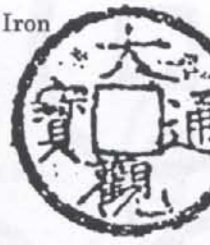

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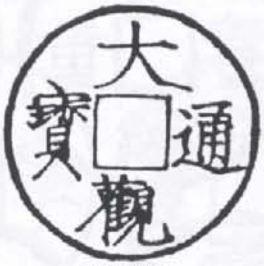

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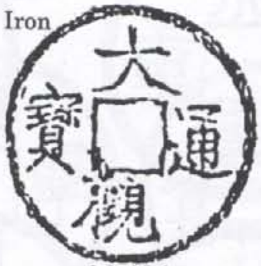

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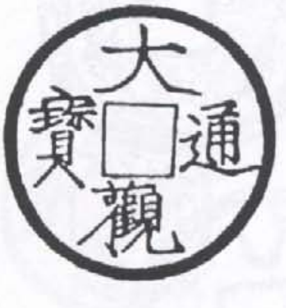

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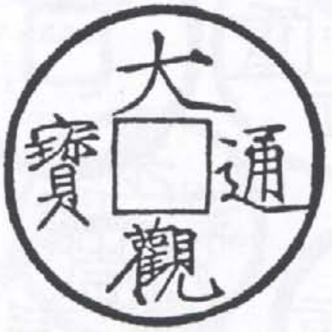

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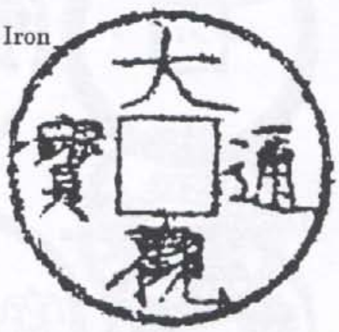


16.427

Emperor Hui Zong (1101-25).

Obv: 大觀(观)通寶 *Da Guan tong bao*. Slender Gold script. (1107-10).

Small coins.

16.418	Common variety.	FD1055, S629	15

Some coins with small differences in this superb calligraphy are greatly admired.

16.419	Iron. Slender gold script.	FD1068, S631	13
16.420	Running script.	FD1056	10

Large Coins.

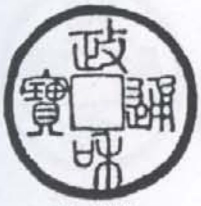
*Distinguish from the Mongol copies **19.1-4**.*

16.421	2 cash (diam. around 30mm).	FD1059	8
16.422	Iron.	FD1069	13
16.423	3 cash (diam. around 33mm).		8
16.424	Iron.	FD1061, S632	13
16.425	5 cash (diam. around 35mm).		7
16.426	10 cash (diam. 42mm).	FD1062, S630	12
16.427	Iron.		10

In 1107, the Chief Minister Cai Jing again proposed the issuing of 10 cash coins. The coin weight was 5 qian. *Other size coins were also issued. Instead of turning out profitably, this led to illicit coining, and the large coinage was later withdrawn. The large flan of these coins allows the Slender Gold calligraphy to be displayed to great advantage.*

At the same time, Cai Jing had a 5 cash tin and iron alloy cash minted. It is said that the enemy was turning the Chinese iron coins into weapons. The addition of tin produced a soft alloy that was useless for making arms. They are referred to as 来锡铁 Lai xi tie (*iron with tin*) *coins. Such coins were cast in the southeast as well as the northwest region. When they were withdrawn from the southeast, they were transported to Shaanxi where their reduced value caused great hardship.*

The records speak of high tin content copper coins, but this is now generally reckoned to be an error, and that only iron/tin coins were made. However, it has not yet been possible to identify which iron coins contain tin.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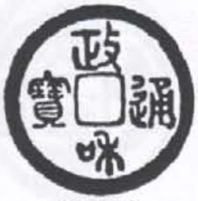
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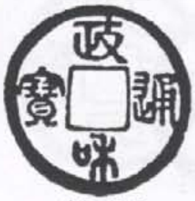
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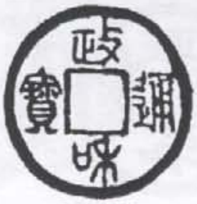
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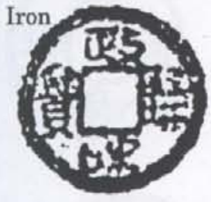

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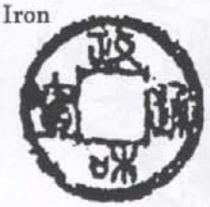

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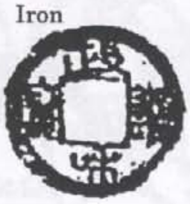

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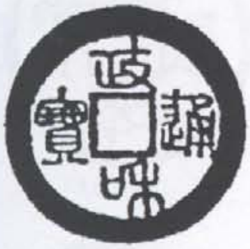
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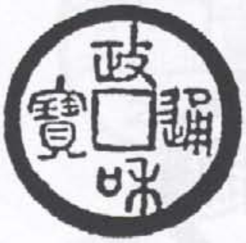
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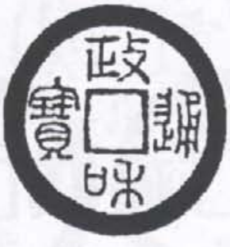
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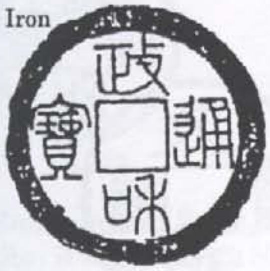

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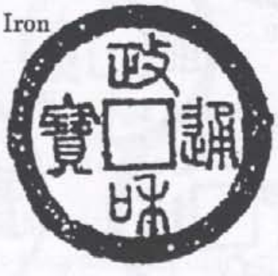

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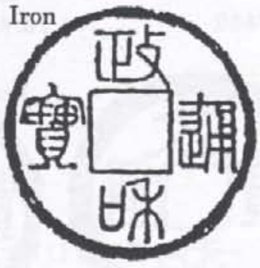
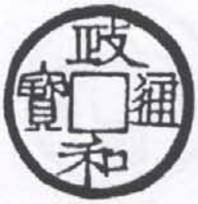


16.440

Emperor Hui Zong (1101-25).

Obv: 政和通寶 *Zheng He tong bao*. Seal script. (1111-17).

Small coins.			
16.428	Large characters.	FD1070, S633	15
16.429	Small characters, square *bao*.		15
16.430	round *bao*.		15
Many other scarcer varieties are recognised.			
16.431	尔 *er bao*.		9
16.432-4	Iron coins.	FD1085, S641	11
Large coins.			
16.435	Square *bao*, wide rims.	FD1077, S638	15
16.436	Narrow rims.		15
16.437	Round *bao*.		15
Large iron coins.			
16.438	Wide rims, large characters.	FD1089, S643	11
16.439	small characters.		11
16.440	Narrow rims.	FD1087	12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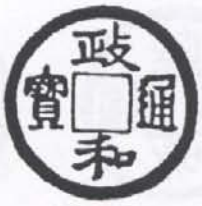
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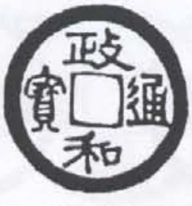
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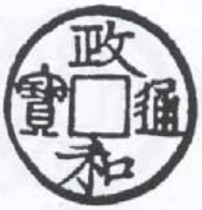
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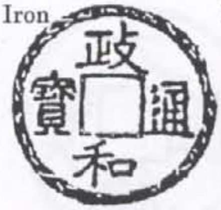

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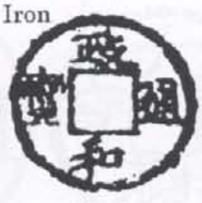

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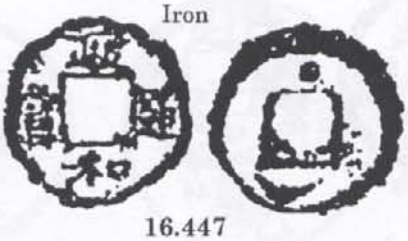

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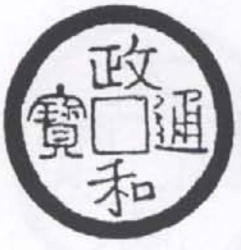
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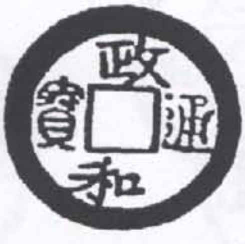
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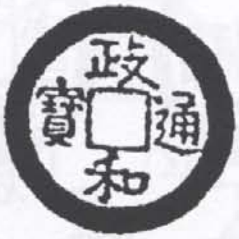
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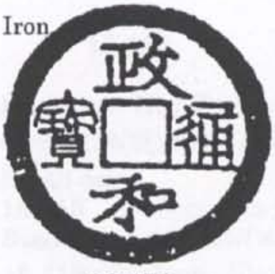

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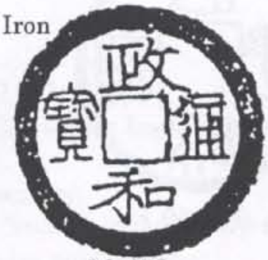

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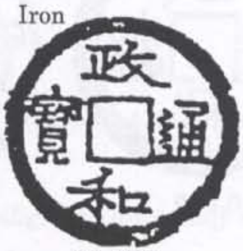

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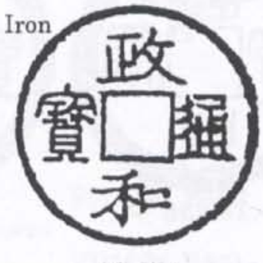


16.454

Emperor Hui Zong (1101-25).

Obv: 政和通寶 *Zheng He tong bao. Li* script. (1111-17).

Small coins.

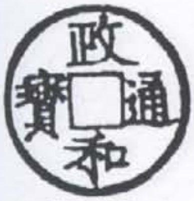
16.441	Head of *tong* merged with the body, large characters.	FD1071, S635	15
16.442	Head of *tong* separate from body.		15
16.443	Long *bao,* smaller characters.		15

Many other scarcer varieties are recognised.

16.444	政 *Zheng* written with 攵, not 支.		10
16.445-6	Iron coins.		12
16.447	Rev: Dot above, crescent below.	FD1086	6

Large coins. 政 *Zheng* written with 攵.

16.448	Square *bao.*	FD1079, S640	15
16.449	Round *bao.*		15
16.450	Regular script *tong.*		13
16.451-3	Iron coins.	S646	13
16.454	Narrow rim.	FD1088, S644	11



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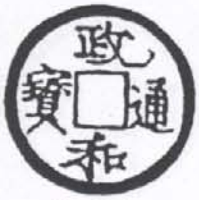

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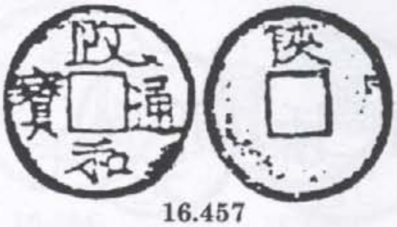

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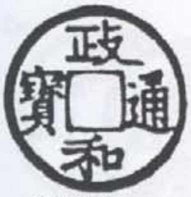

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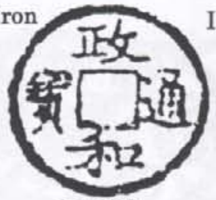

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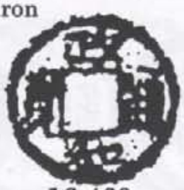
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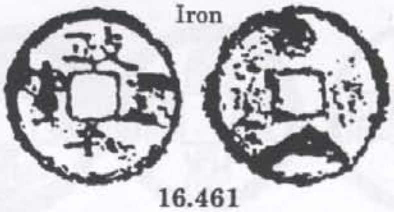
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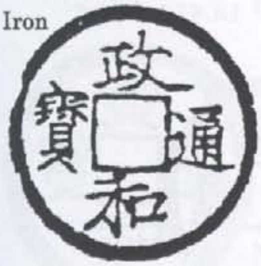

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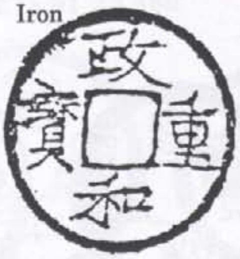

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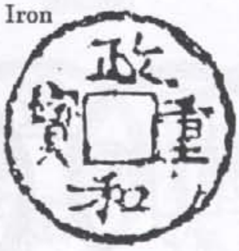

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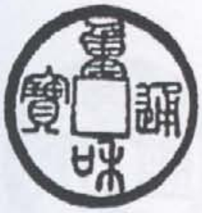
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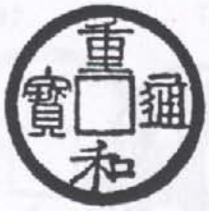


16.466

Emperor Hui Zong (1101-25).

Obv: 政和通寶 *Zheng He tong bao*. Regular script. (1111-17).

Small coins.

16.455	政 *Zheng* written with 攵.		5
16.456	Long right hand stroke.		5
16.457	Rev: 陝 *Shaan*. Shaanxi Region.		3
16.458	政 *Zheng* written with 攴.	FD1074, S636	11
16.459	Iron coin.	S642	13
16.460	Small size.		13
16.461	Rev: Dot above, crescent below.		6
16.462	Large iron coin.	FD1088	8

Obv: 政和重寶 *Zheng He zhong bao*. Regular script. (1111-17).

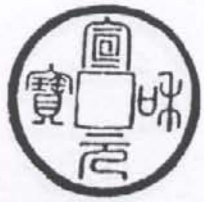
16.463	Large iron coin. Large characters.	S642	10
16.464	Small characters.		7

In the 1st year of the Zhenghe period, 1111, orders were issued that the 10 cash coins, which greedy officials had issued some years before to the harm of the government and the people, should be reduced to 3 cash. The Minister Zhang Shangying obtained leave to demonetize all the spurious 10 cash coins and cast them into lightweight ordinary cash. However, Cai Jing returned to power in 1112, and again ordered tin alloy coins to be issued by the copper coin mints. The people were wary of them, and after several years, even the Emperor admitted that the suffering caused by the tin alloy coins was even greater than that caused by the 10 cash coins.

Obv: 重和通寶 *Chong He tong bao* (1118).

16.465	Seal script.	FD1095	5
16.466	*Li* script.	FD1096, S647	6

The Chong He period only lasted three months, so these coins are very scarce.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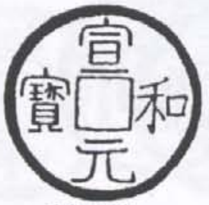
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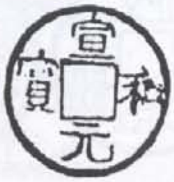
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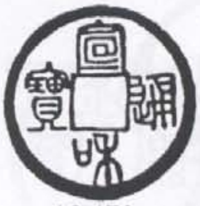
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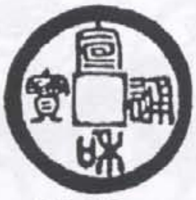
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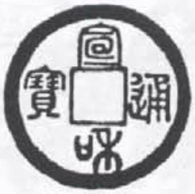
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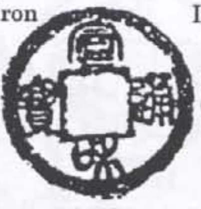
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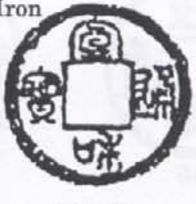
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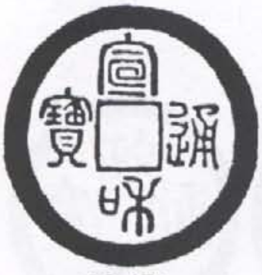
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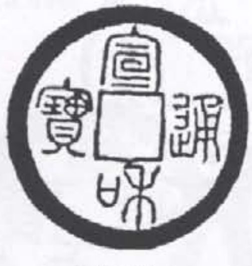
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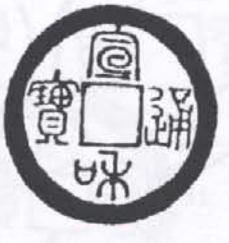
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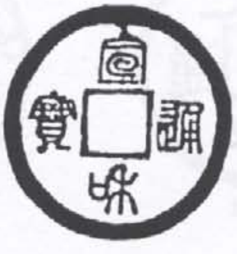
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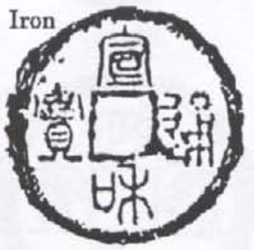
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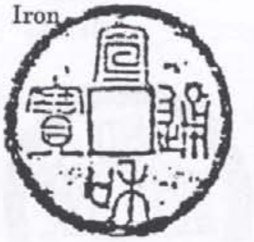
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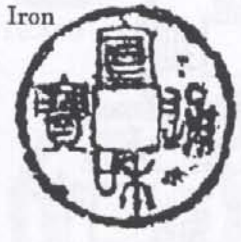

16.481

Emperor Hui Zong (1101-25).

Obv: 宣和元寶 *Xuan He yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1119-25).

16.467	Large characters.	FD1097	5

Obv: 宣和元寶 *Xuan He yuan bao* c/wise. *Li* script. (1119-25).

16.468	Regular size.	FD1100-1, S652	5
16.469	Small size.		6

Calligraphy attributed to the Emperor.

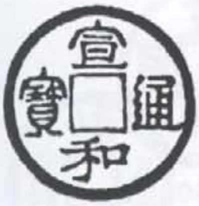
Obv: 宣和通寶 *Xuan He tong bao*. Seal script. (1119-25).

Small coins.

16.470	Large characters.	FD1103, S648-50	15
16.471	Round *bao*.		15
16.472	Square *bao*.		15
16.473-4	Iron coins.	FD1117, S663	12

Large coins.

16.475	Large size.		14
16.576	Normal size.	FD1111, S659	15
16.477	Small size, square *bao*.		15
16.478	Narrow rim, small characters.	FD1112, S656	15
16.479-81	Iron coins.		11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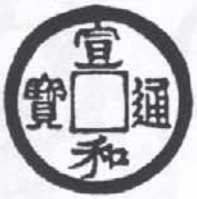
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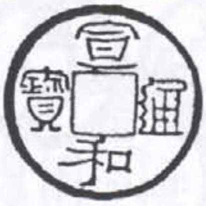
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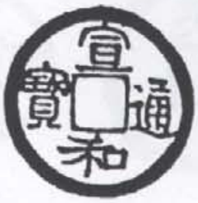
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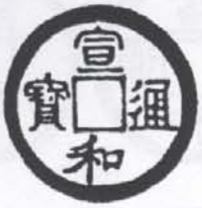
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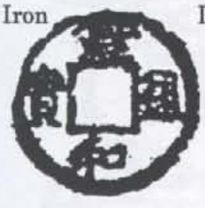
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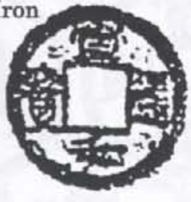
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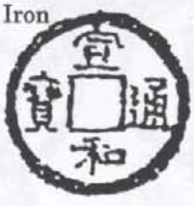
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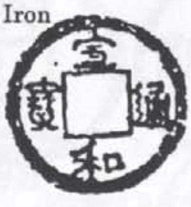
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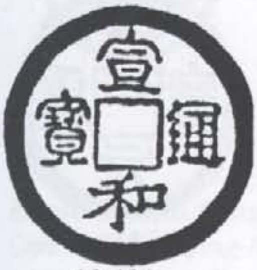
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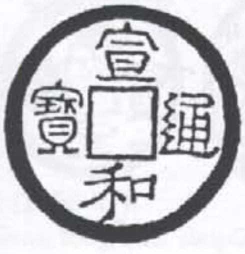
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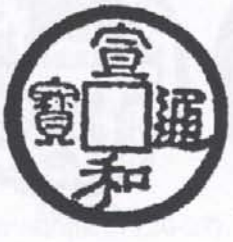
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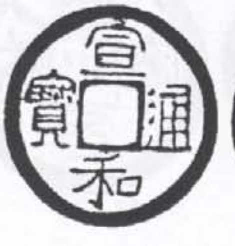
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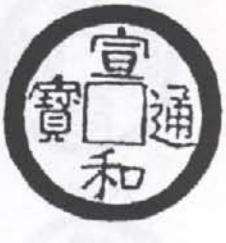
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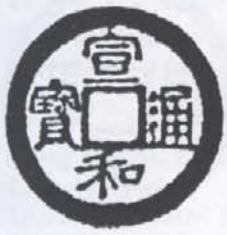
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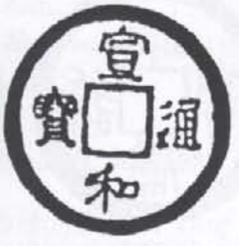
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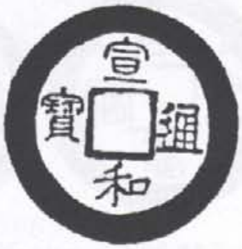
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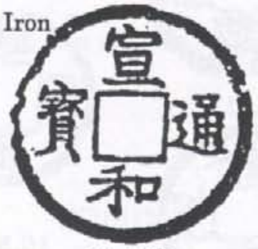
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Emperor Hui Zong (1101-25).

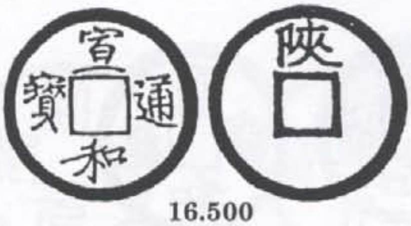
Obv: 宣和通寶 *Xuan He tong bao. Li* script. (1119-25).

Small coins.

16.482	Semicircular *bao*.	FD1102, S653	14
16.483	Square *bao*.		11
16.484	Very large *bao*.	FD1104	5
16.485	*Tong* in regular script with 辶.		6
16.486	*Bao* in regular script (spread feet).	S655	13
16.487-90	Iron coins.	FD1118, S665	11

Large coins.

16.491	*Li* script *bao*.	Large size.	FD1116, S661	14
16.492		Regular size.	FD1113, S661~	15
16.493		Small size.	S660	15
16.494		Long feet *bao*.		14
16.495		*Tong* in regular script with 辶.	FD1115, S657	15
16.496	Regular script *bao*.	Large characters.	FD1114	15
16.497		Small characters, narrow rim.	S658	15
16.498		Small characters, broad rim.		15
16.499	Iron coin. Regular script.			10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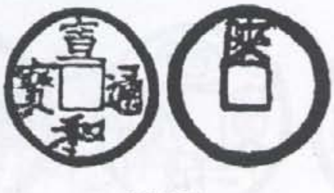
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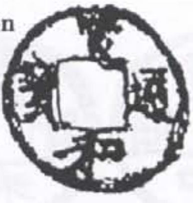
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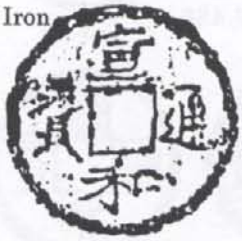
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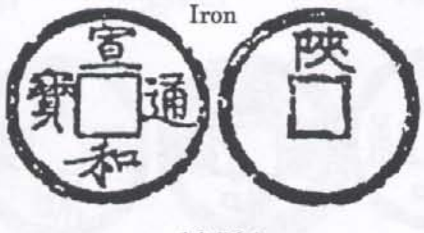
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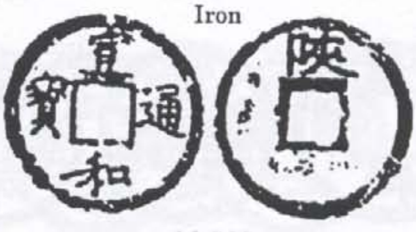
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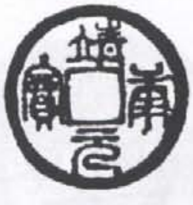
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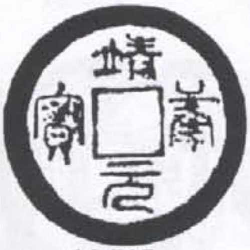
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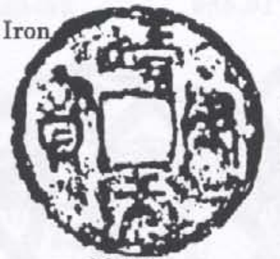
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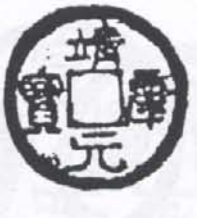
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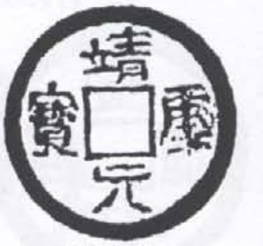
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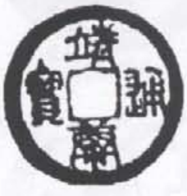
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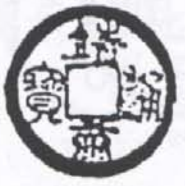
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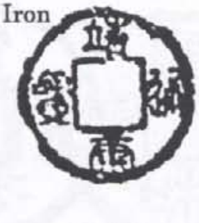
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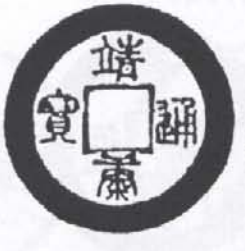
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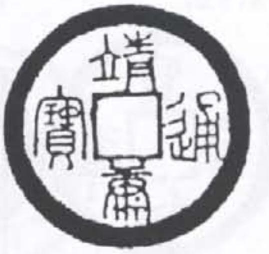
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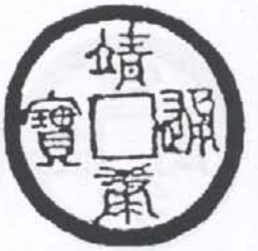
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Emperor Hui Zong (1101-25).

Obv: 宣和通寶 *Xuan He tong bao*. Slender Gold script. (1119-25).

16.500	Bronze. Rev: 陝 *Shan*. Shaanxi Region.	FD1109, S662	7
16.501	Small size.		6
16.502	Iron. Rev: Plain.		9
16.503	Large size.		10
16.504-5	Rev: 陝 *Shan*. Shaanxi Region.	FD1119, S666	11

Emperor Qin Zong (1126-27).

Obv: 靖康元寶 *Jing Kang yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1126-27).

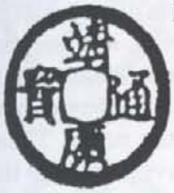
16.506	Small coin.	FD1120	1
16.507	Large coin.	FD1125	6
16.508	Large iron coin.		4

Obv: 靖康元寶 *Jing Kang yuan bao* c/wise. *Li* script. (1126-27).

16.509	Small coin.	FD1121	0
16.510	Large coin.	FD1126	6

Obv: 靖康通寶 *Jing Kang tong bao*. Seal script. (1126-27).

16.511-2	Small coins. Bronze.		1
16.513	Iron.	S669	6
16.514	2 cash size.	S667	0
16.515-6	3 cash size.	S668	3



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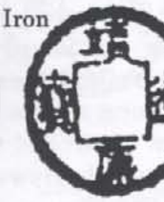

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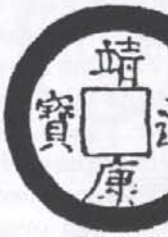

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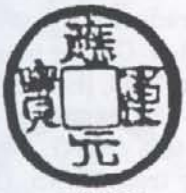

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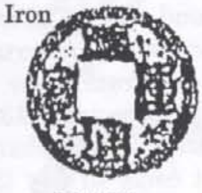

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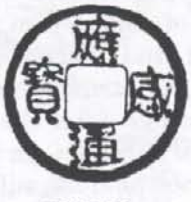

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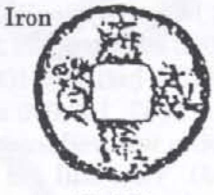


16.523

Emperor Qin Zong (1126-27).

Obv: 靖康通寶 *Jing Kang tong bao.* Regular script. (1126-27).

16.517	Small coin.	FD1129, S670	1
16.518	Small iron coin, *Li* script.		6
16.519	Large coin.		3

There are other Jing Kang varieties, but in the words of Peng, these are as scarce as a phoenix's feathers or a unicorn's horn.

Song Rebel. Li Shun (fl. 993-995).

Li script c/wise.

16.520	Obv: 應運(应运)元寶 *Ying Yun yuan bao.*		FD1612	0
16.521	Obv: 應運(应运)通寶 *Ying Yun tong bao.*	Iron.		5
16.522	Obv: 應(应)感通寶 *Ying Gan tong bao.*		FD3099	0
16.523		Iron.		5

In 993, Li Shun, together with Wang Xiangbo, rebelled against the Song regime. In 994, he proclaimed himself king of Da Shu at Chengdu in Sichuan, and took the period titles Ying Yun and later Ying Gan. He was killed in 995.

17. 南宋 The Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279)

The military weakness of the Northern Song eventually took its toll. In 1127, the Song court fled from the Jin to the south and re-established itself at Hangzhou (then known as Lin An). The dynasty now only controlled the area to the south of a line drawn through Shanghai, and became known as the Southern Song. Emperors Hui Zong and Qing Zong remained in exile in the north. Hui Zong´s ninth son escaped and became Emperor. The Southern Song adopted a policy of passive defence rather than active resistance to the Jin regime who now controlled the north. There was a temporary return to peace, and culturally they continued to flourish. However, in 1219 the Mongols began to assault the Song. By 1250, they had overrun Sichuan, and they captured Hangzhou in 1276. Some Song ministers continued to resist in Fujian and Guangdong, but by 1279 Mongol dominance was complete, and the Yuan dynasty began.

The newly established Southern Song government was anxious to restore the casting of coins as soon as possible, but because supplies of copper, iron, lead and tin had been reduced, it was only possible to cast 100,000 strings in 1131, and minting was frequently interrupted. Copper utensils were confiscated in 1136, but only 400,000 strings could be cast from these. In 1143, just 100,000 strings were made; in 1157, 150,000 strings. After the Shaoxing period (1131-62), the official copper content of the coins was reduced to only 54% (in practice no more than 40% copper, 5% tin, and the balance lead). This still did not produce sufficient coins to pay the troops with. Complaints of shortages of coin proliferated, and paper money was extensively used by the dynasty, which caused price inflation and consequent hardship.

The Northern Song coin pattern was maintained up to 1179 with matching coins in various scripts. From 1180 onwards, a number representing the year of minting was added to the reverse of the coins as a control on the quality. The various calligraphic styles were replaced by large, square, pleasing characters in what came to be known as the Song style.

The minting of iron coins continued. In addition to the existing mints in Sichuan, new iron coin mints were opened in the central area bordering with Jin territory. Mint regulations were given:

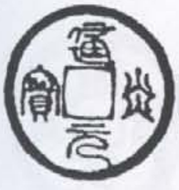
> **The Qichun Iron Coin Inspectorate.**
>
> **For a cost of 4 cash they can mint 10 cash. When iron and coal are more expensive, 6 cash can make 10. This includes the wages of the labourers. There are three stages to the work: First make a sand mould; second press the coins into it, finally, polish them. In one inspectorate 300 labourers per day can mint 10,000 strings in 10 days. In a year, work is carried on for 9 months, and this can yield 270,000 strings.**

Actual production levels have been calculated for two of the mints, and show a gradual decline in casting:

Annual casting '000 strings.

Year	Tongan	Qichun
1170	200	100
1178	300	150
1181	250	150
1182	150	150
1185	200	200
1191	100	100
1207	100	100

The export of copper coins to other countries remained a problem. The biggest outflow of cash was, however, to the Jin in the north, whose own casting of coins was low. Contemporary documents bewail the cost to a merchant of crossing to the north to trade, and the fact that no northern merchants came south to reverse the flow.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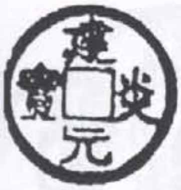
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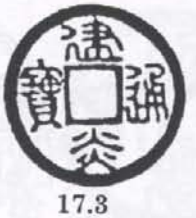
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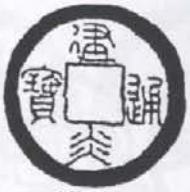
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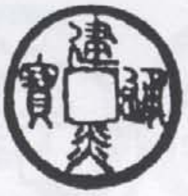
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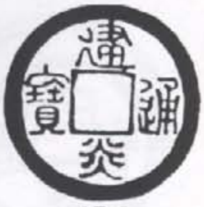
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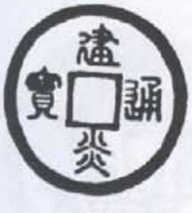
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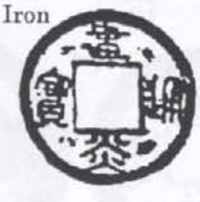

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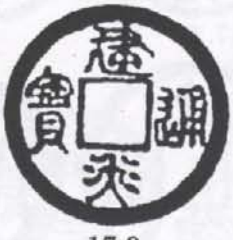
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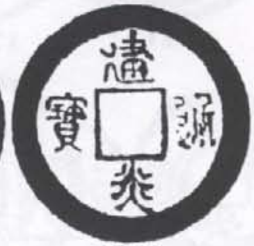
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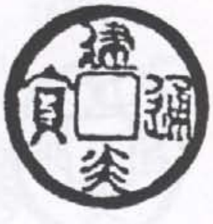
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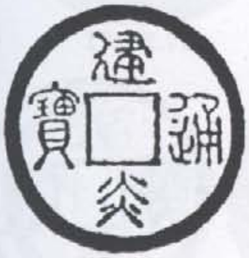
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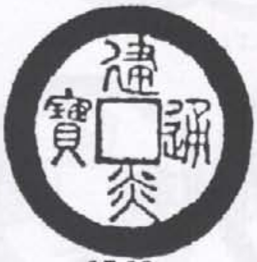
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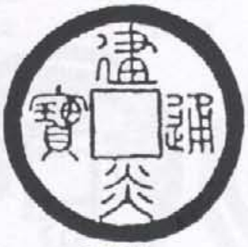
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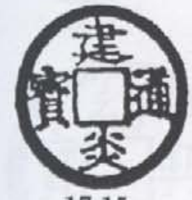
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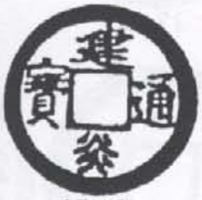
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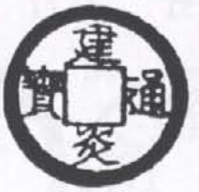
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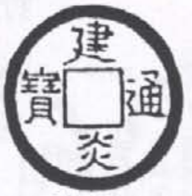
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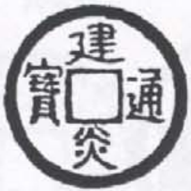

17.19

Emperor Gao Zong (1127-62).

Obv: 建炎元寶 *Jian Yan yuan bao* c/wise. (*1127*).

17.1	Small coins. Seal script.	FD1155	3
17.2	*Li* script.	FD1156	3

It is thought that these coins are trials, perhaps for iron coins, that were never put into production as the tong bao *inscription was adopted instead of* yuan bao *after a few months.*

Obv: 建炎通寶 *Jian Yan tong bao*. Seal script. (1127-30).

Small coins.

17.3	Large characters.	FD1141	10
17.4	Fine characters, broad rim.		8
17.5	Long characters.		8
17.6	Curved strokes in *yan*.		7
17.7	Small characters.		6
17.8	Iron.	S677	9

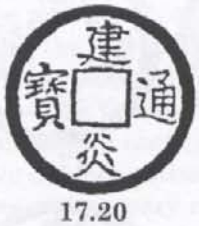
In mid 1128, the Qiong and Li prefecture mints stopped the casting of iron coins. In Qiong prefecture, it cost 210,000 strings of cash to cast 100,000 strings.

Large coins.

17.9	2 cash.	Large characters.	FD1147, S674	14
17.10		Small characters.	FD1149, S675	14
17.11		Abbreviated *bao*. ?Not official.	FD1144, S673	13
17.12	3 cash.	Narrow rim.	FD1153	14
17.13		Wide rim.		10
17.14		Broad *bao*.		13

Obv: 建炎通寶 *Jian Yan tong bao*. Regular script. (1127-30).

17.15	Ordinary small coin.	FD1140, S671	11
17.16-19	Scarcer varieties.		7-9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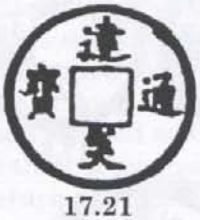
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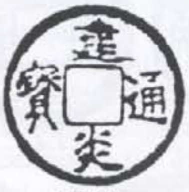
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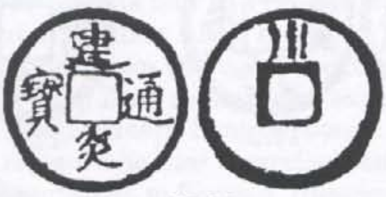
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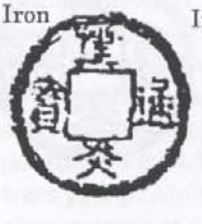
Iron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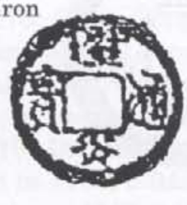
Iron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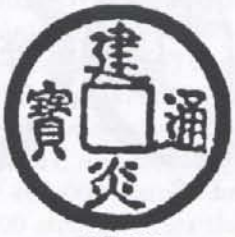
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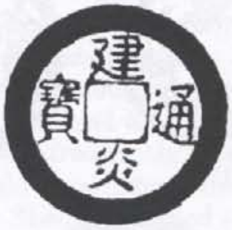
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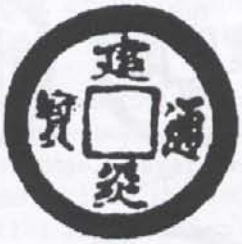
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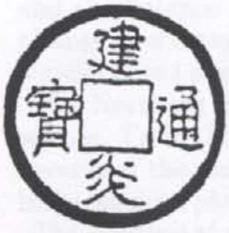
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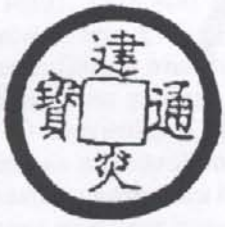
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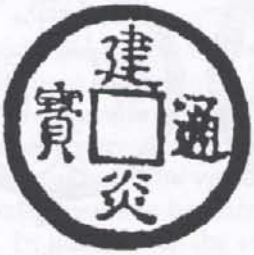
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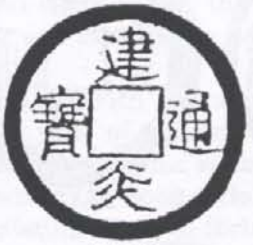
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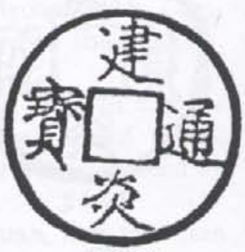
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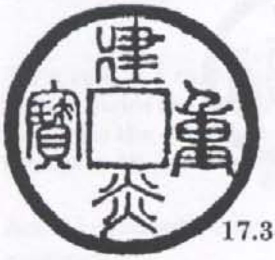

17.34

Emperor Gao Zong (1127-62).

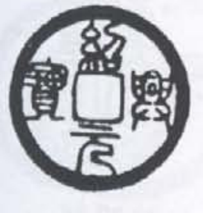
Obv: 建炎通寶 *Jian Yan tong bao.* Regular script. (1127-30).

Small coins.			
17.20	尔 *er bao*, larger size.		6
17.21	*Jian* written with a dot on the left.	FD1142	5
17.22	Elegant characters. Rev: Plain.		9
17.23	Rev: 川 *chuan.* For Chengdu, Sichuan.	FD1143, S672	5
17.24	Iron. *Li script.*		9
17.25	Regular script.		9
Large coins.			
17.26	2 cash. Long characters.	FD1148, S676	14
17.27	Slanting *tong.*		14
17.28	Broad rim, small characters.		14
17.29	Square *bao.*		14
17.30	*Jian* written with a dot on the left.	FD1151	5
17.31	3 cash. Long *bao.*	FD1154	14
17.32	Square *bao.*		13
17.33	*Jian* written with a dot on the left.		3

Obv: 建炎重寶 *Jian Yan zhong bao.* Seal script. (1127-30).

17.34	3 cash size.	FD1157	5

It is recorded that in the 9th month of the first year of his reign, Gao Zong started the casting of 3 cash coins. The smaller coins (diameter under 30mm) are generally taken as 2 cash coins.



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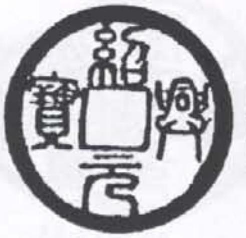

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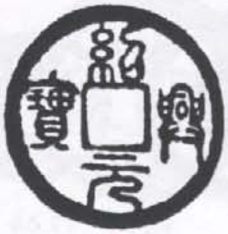

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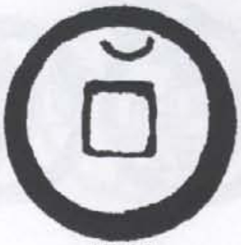

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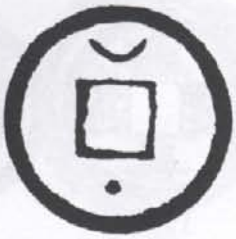

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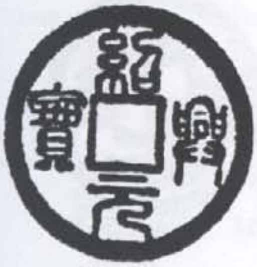

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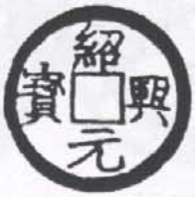

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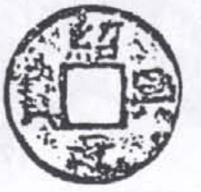
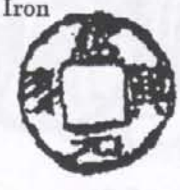


17.43

Iron



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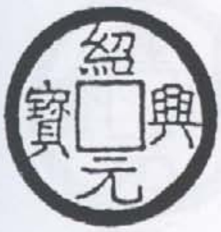

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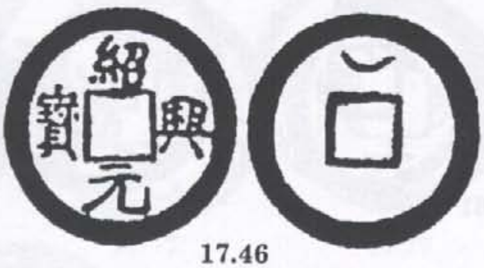

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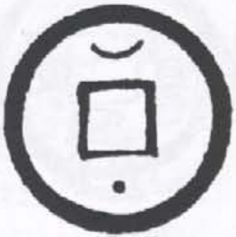

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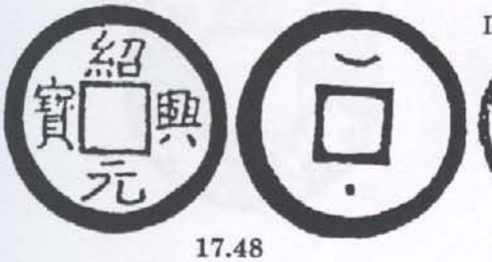

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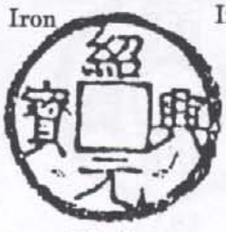
Iron



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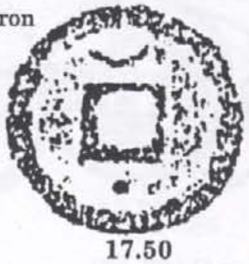
Iron



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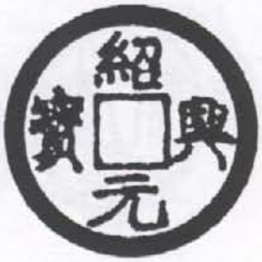


17.51

Emperor Gao Zong (1127-62).

Obv: 紹興(绍兴)元寶 *Shao Xing yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1131-62).

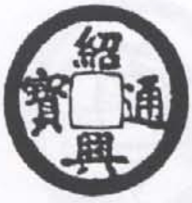
17.35	Small coin.		FD1158	5
Large coins.				
17.36-7	2 cash.	-Rev: Plain.	FD1160, S681	14
17.38		Rev: Crescent above.	S683	14
17.39		Rev: Crescent above, dot below.	S684	15
17.41	3 cash.		FD1162	12

Obv: 紹興(绍兴)元寶 *Shao Xing yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1131-62).

Small coins.				
17.42	Officially made.		FD1159, S679	5
17.43	Unofficially made.			15
17.44	Iron.			10
Large coins.				
17.45	2 cash.	Rev: Plain.	FD1161, S685	14
17.46		Rev: Crescent above.	S686	13
17.47		Rev: Crescent above, dot below.	S688	15
17.48		开档元 *Kai dang yuan* (Open crutch *yuan*). Rev: as above.		14
17.49	Iron.	Rev: Plain.		8
17.50		Rev: Crescent above, dot below.		8

These iron coins are found in the Jiangsu area.

17.51	3 cash.		FD1163	13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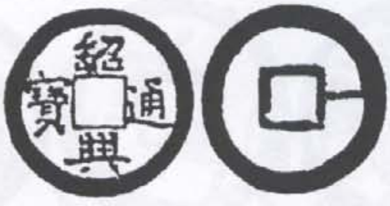
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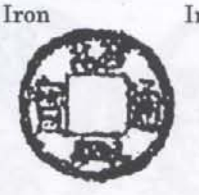

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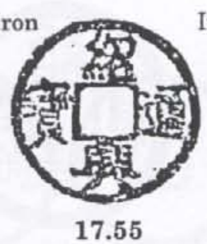

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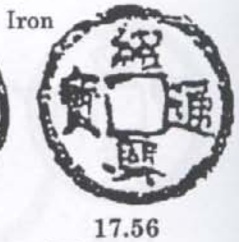

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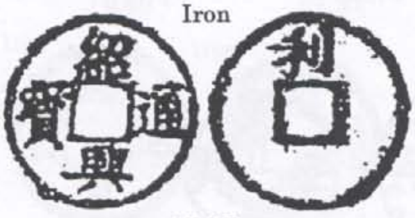

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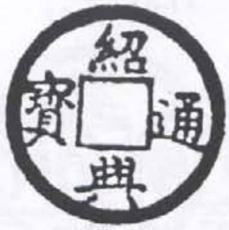
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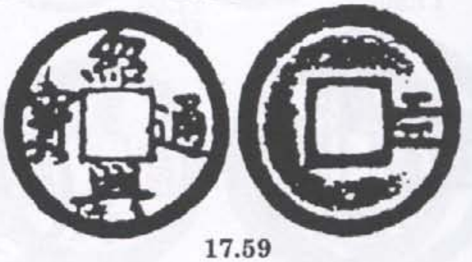
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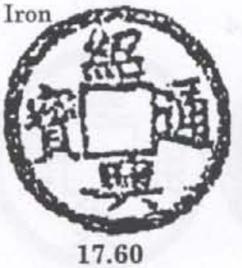

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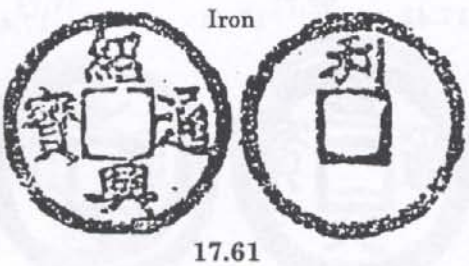

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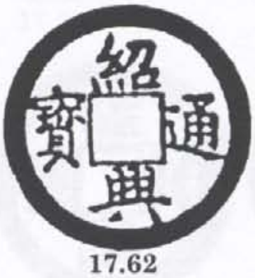
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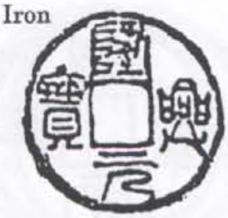

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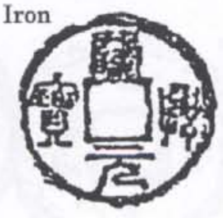


17.64

Emperor Gao Zong (1127-62).

Obv: 紹興(绍兴)通寳 *Shao Xing tong bao*. Regular script. (1131-62).

Small coins.

17.52	Rev: Plain.	FD1164	6
17.53	Rev: 一 *yi* (one) right.		2
17.54	Small, unofficial iron coin.		11
17.55	Iron. Large characters.	S696	11
17.56	Small characters.	S694	11
17.57	Rev: 利 *Li* above. Li prefecture mint in Sichuan.	FD1171, S695	11

The Shao Xing mint in Li prefecture was opened in 1145, with an annual casting quota of 100,000 strings, which was reduced to 60,000 in 1161. 2 cash coins were added to the casting in 1153, and 3 cash coins were added later.

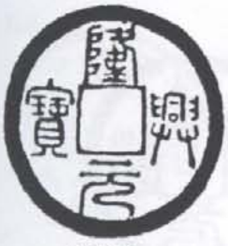
Large coins.

17.58	2 cash. Rev: Plain.	FD1166, S690	14
17.59	Rev: Symbol for 4.	FD1167	3
17.60	Iron coins. Rev: Plain.	S692	11
17.61	Rev: 利 *Li*. (See **17.57**.)	S693	11
17.62	3 cash.	FD1168, S691	13

Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

Obv: 隆興(兴)元寳 *Long Xing yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1163-64).

17.63	Small iron coins. Large characters.	7
17.64	Small characters.	7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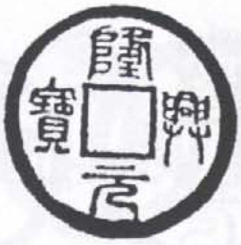
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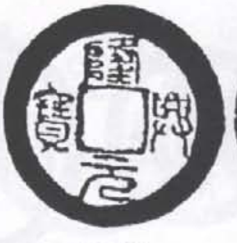
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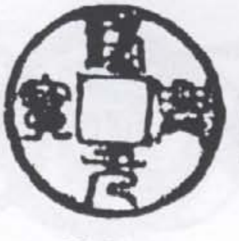
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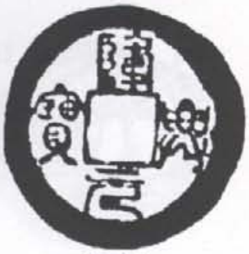
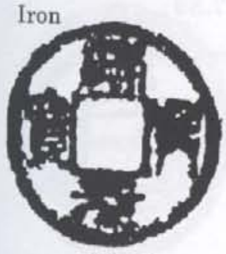

17.69

Iron

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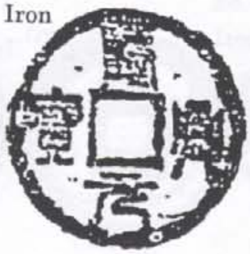
Iron

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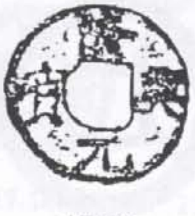
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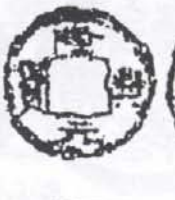
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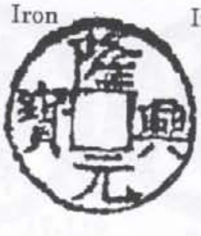
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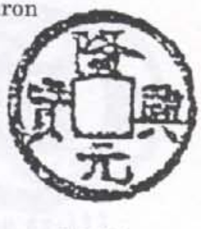
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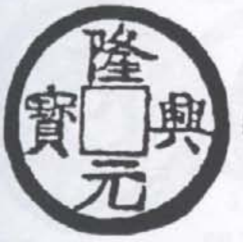
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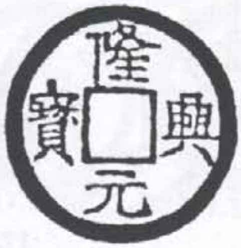
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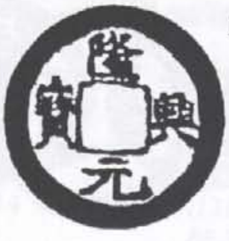
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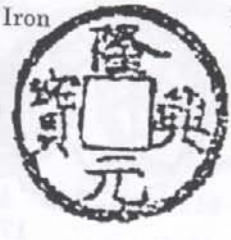
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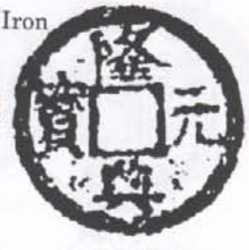
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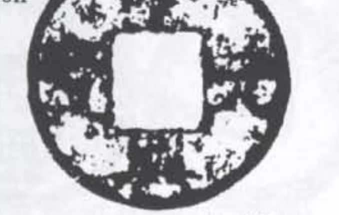
Iron

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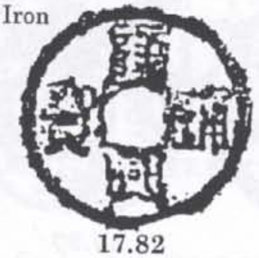
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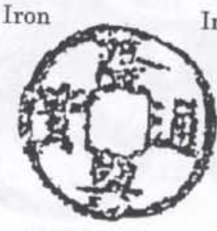
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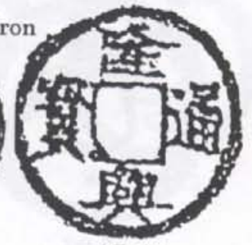

17.84

Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

Obv: 隆興(兴)元寶 *Long Xing yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1163-64).

Large coins.

17.65	Normal bronze coin.	FD1172, S698	11
17.66	Wide 隆 *long,* other characters smaller.		7
17.67	Squat *bao.*		8
17.68	Flat, oval *bao.*		7
17.69	Round *bao.*		2
17.70, 1	Iron. Regular characters, long characters.		10

Obv: 隆興(兴)元寶 *Long Xing yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1163-64).

Small coins.

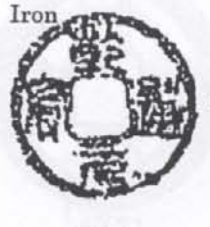
17.72	Private casting.	S697~	14
17.73	Iron. Very small size.	S701~	11
17.74, 5	Large, Small characters.	FD1176	8

Large coins.

17.76, 7	Ordinary characters, long characters.	FD1174, S699	11
17.78	Broad rim.		10
17.79	Iron. Inscription clockwise.	FD1178, S700	11
17.80	Inscription top, bottom, right, left.	FD1179	8
17.81	3 cash size.		6

Obv: 隆興(兴)通寶 *Long Xing tong bao* (1163-64).

17.82	Iron. Seal script, 2 cash.		8
17.83	Regular script. Small size.		8
17.84	2 cash.		8



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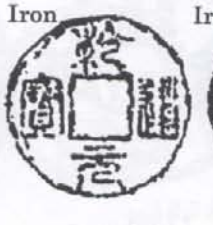

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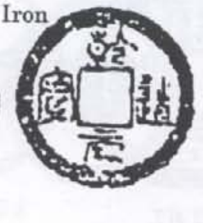

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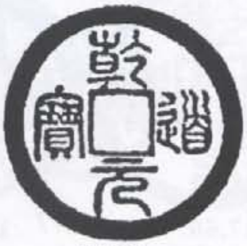

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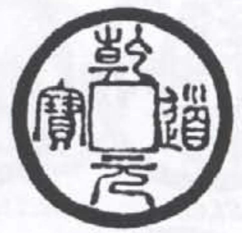

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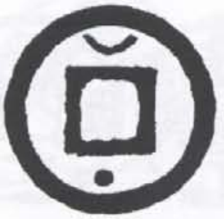

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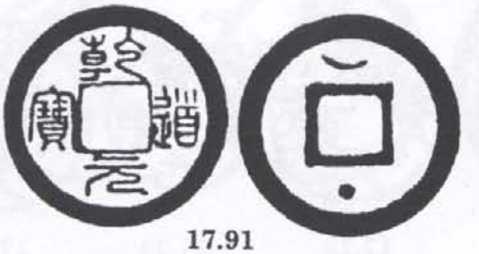

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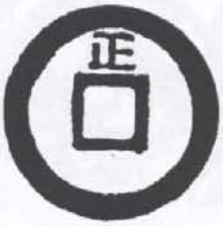

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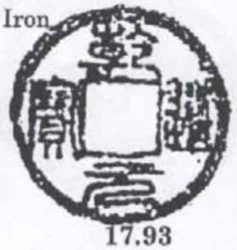

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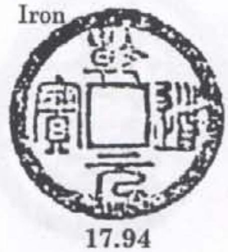
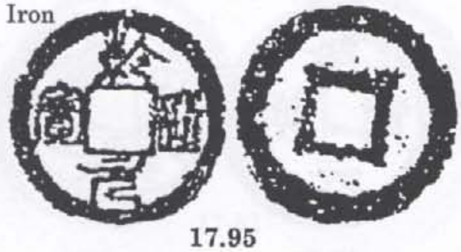


17.94



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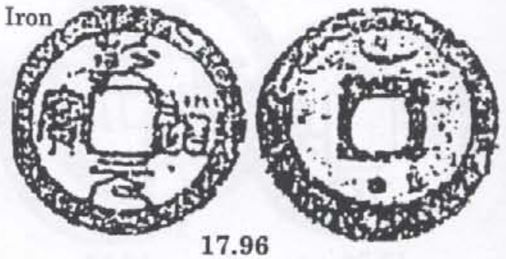

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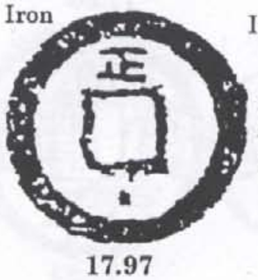

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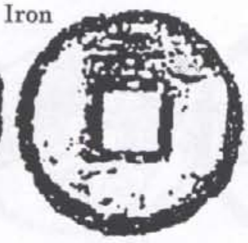

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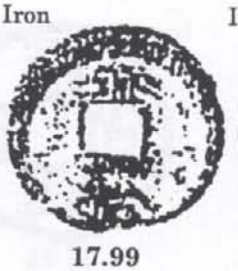

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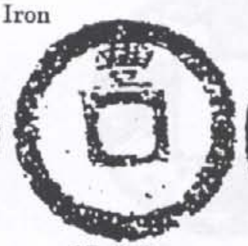

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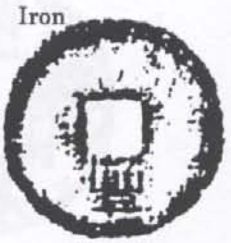


17.101

Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

Obv: 乾道元寳 *Qian Dao yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1165-73).

Small coins.

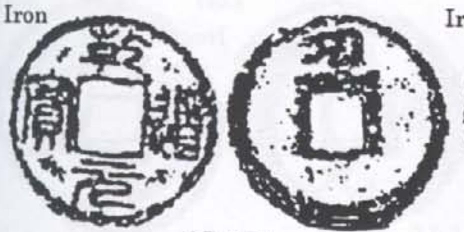
17.85	Iron. Regular characters.	S708	7
17.86	Long characters.		7
17.87	Small characters.		7

Large coins.

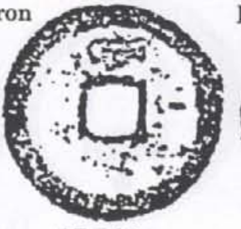
17.88	Large characters.	FD1186, S703	13
17.89	Small characters.	S702	13
17.90	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.	FD1183, S704	14
17.91	Smaller characters.		14
17.92	Rev: 正 *Zheng*. Unknown mint.	FD1185, S705	3

Large iron coins.

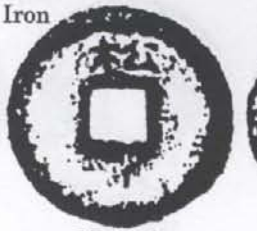
17.93	Large characters.		10
17.94	Small characters.		10
17.95	Rev: Protrusions at corners of hole. Cf **17.333**.		10
17.96	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.		7
17.97	Rev: 正 *Zheng* above, dot below. Unknown mint.		6
17.98	Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei.		8
17.99	拾 *shi* (ten) below? – period did not last ten years.		3
17.100	Rev: 豐(丰) *Feng* above. Fengyu mint, Jiangxi.		8
17.101	Rev: 豐(丰) *Feng* below.		6



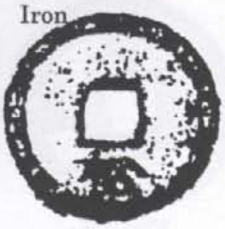
17.102



17.103



17.104



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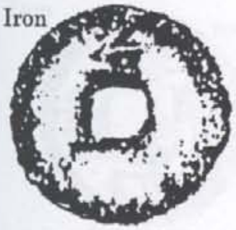

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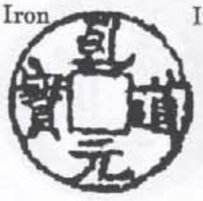

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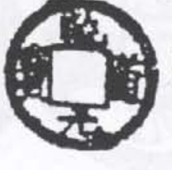

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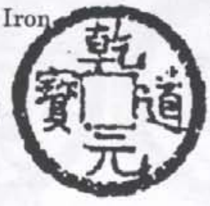

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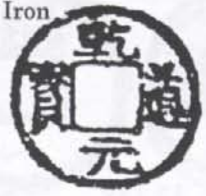

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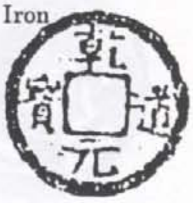

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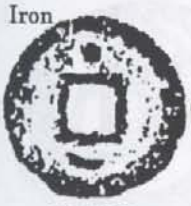

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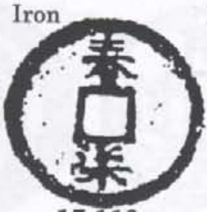

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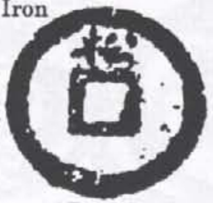
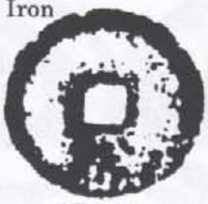
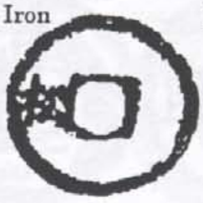


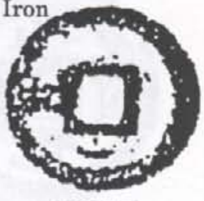
17.114



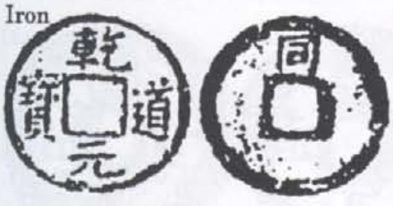
17.115



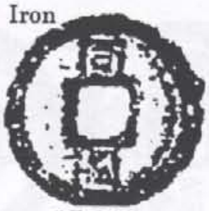
17.116



17.117



17.118



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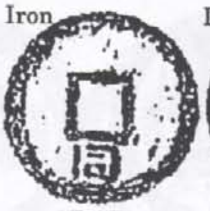
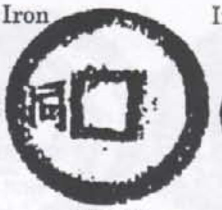
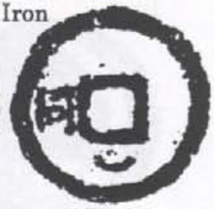


17.120



17.121



17.122

Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

Obv: 乾道元寶 *Qian Dao yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1165-73).

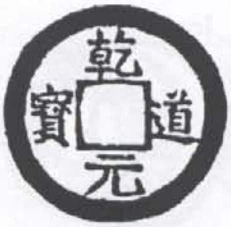
Large iron coins.

17.102	Rev: 邛 *Qiong* above. Huimin mint, Qiong prefecture, Sichuan.	8
17.103	Rev: 泉 *Quan* above. Baoquan mint, Hubei.	4
17.104	Rev: 松 *Song* above. Shusong mint, Anhui.	8
17.105	Rev: 松 *Song* below.	8
17.106	Rev: 冶 *Ye* above. Daye mint, Hubei.	6

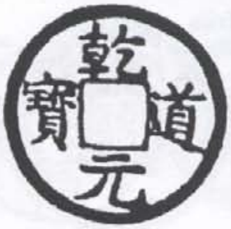
Obv: 乾道元寶 *Qian Dao yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1165-73).

Small iron coins.

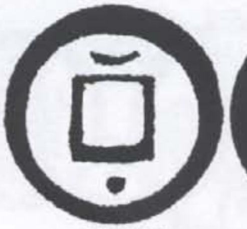
17.107	Fish hook *Qian* 軋.		4
17.108	Regular *Qian* 乾. Very small size.	S711	14
17.109	Regular size.	S710	13
17.110	Coarse characters.		12
17.111	Small characters.		13
17.112	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.		8
17.113	Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei.		6
17.114	Rev: 松 *Song* above. Shusong mint, Anhui.		10
17.115	Rev: 松 *Song* below.		6
17.116	Rev: 松 *Song* left.		10
17.117	Crescent below.		10
17.118	Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui.		11
17.119	?捌 *ba* (eight) below.		0
17.120	Rev: 同 *Tong* below.		10
17.121	Rev: 同 *Tong* left.		9
17.122	Crescent below.		9



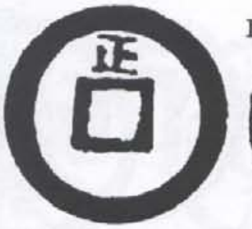
17.123



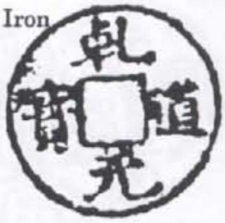
17.124



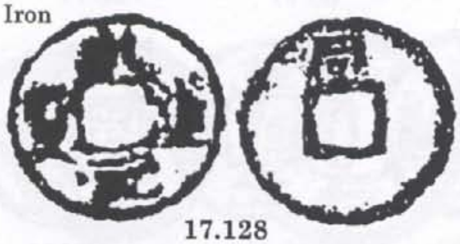
17.125



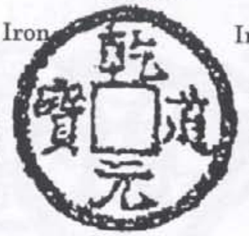
17.126



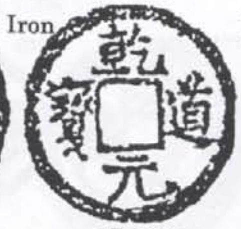
17.127



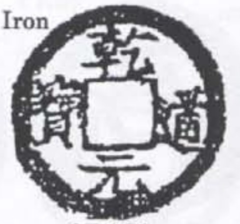
17.128



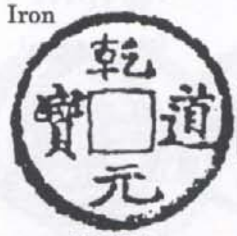
17.129



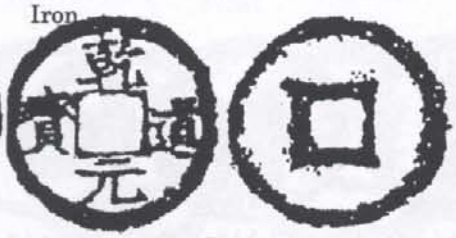
17.130



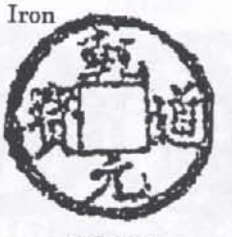
17.131



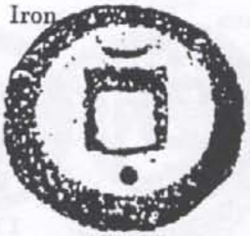
17.132



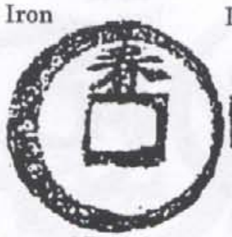
17.133



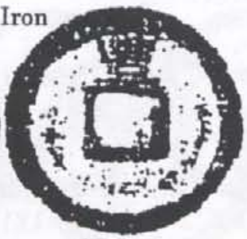
17.134



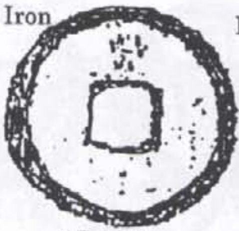
17.135



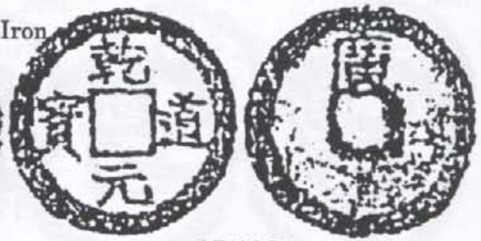
17.136



17.137



17.138

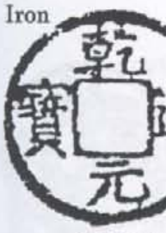


17.139

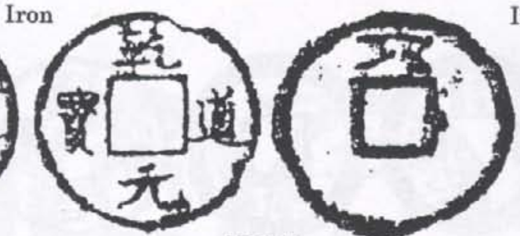
Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

Obv: 乾道元寶 *Qian Dao yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1165-73).

Large coins.			
17.123	Small characters.		14
17.124	Large characters.	S706	12
17.125	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.	FD1182, S707	14
17.126	Rev: 正 *Zheng* above. Unknown mint.	FD1185	4
Large iron coins.			
17.127	Fish hook *Qian* 乹.		4
17.128	Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui.		3
17.129	Regular *Qian* 乾. Regular characters.		10
17.130	Long characters.		10
17.131	Broad *yuan*.		10
17.132	Small characters.		10
17.133	Rev: Protrusions at corners of hole. Cf **17.95**.		10
17.134	*Yuan* in grass script.		10
17.135	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.		7
17.136	Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei.		11
17.137	Rev: 豐(丰) *Feng* above. Large *feng*. Fengyu mint, Jiangxi.		4
17.138	Rev: 豐(丰) *Feng* above. Small *feng*.		4
17.139	Rev: 廣(广) *Guang* above. Guangning mint, Jiangxi.		5



17.140



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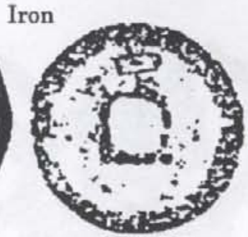
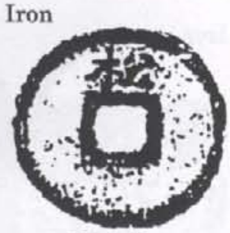
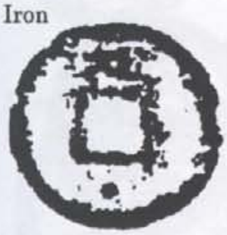


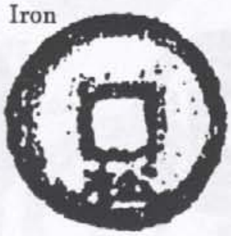
17.142



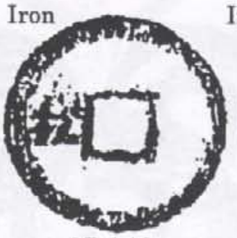
17.143



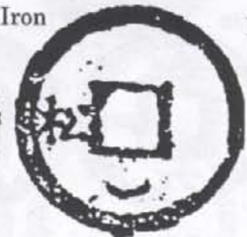
17.144



17.145



17.146



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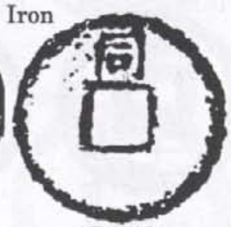

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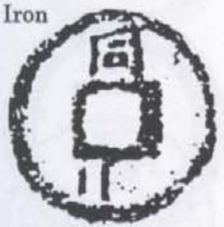

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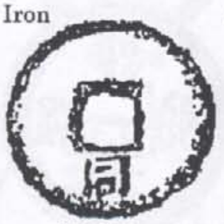

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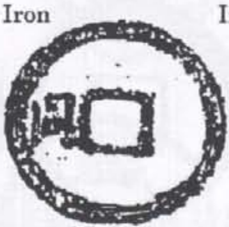

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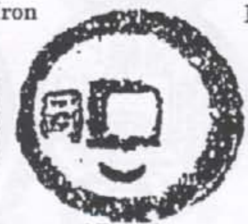

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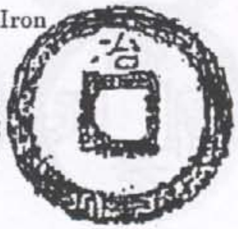

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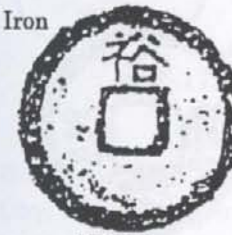

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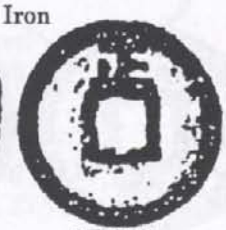

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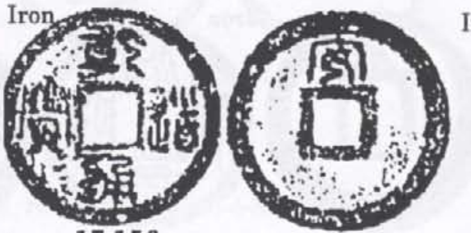

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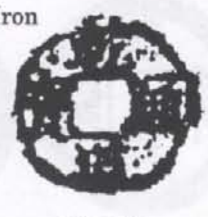


17.157

Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

Obv: 乾道元寶 *Qian Dao yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1165-73).

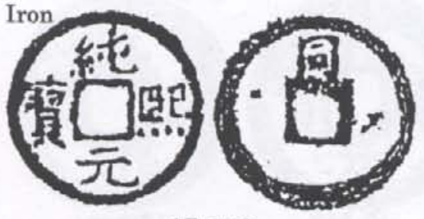
Large iron coins.

17.140	Rev: 邛 *Qiong* above. Huimin mint, Qiong prefecture, Sichuan. FD1194, S713	9
17.141	Small characters.	9
17.142	Rev: 泉 *Quan* above. Baoquan mint, Hubei.	4
17.143	Rev: 松 *Song* above. Susong mint, Anhui.	11
17.144	Rev: 松 *Song* above. Dot below.	8
17.145	Rev: 松 *Song* below.	8
17.146	Rev: 松 *Song* left.	8
17.147	Rev: 松 *Song* left. Crescent below.	7
17.148	Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui.	10
17.149	Two vertical lines below.	9
17.150	Rev: 同 *Tong* below.	8
17.151	Rev: 同 *Tong* left.	8
17.152	Crescent below.	7
17.153	Rev: 冶 *Ye* above. Daye mint, Hubei.	6
17.154	Rev: 裕 *Yu* above. Yuguo mint, Jiangxi.	6
17.155	Rev: 正 *Zheng* above. Unknown mint.	7

Obv: 乾道通寶 *Qian Dao tong bao* (1165-73).

17.156	Large iron coin. Seal script. Rev: 安 *An*. Qi'an mint, Hubei.	4
17.157	Small iron coin. Regular script.	4

In 1166, to the west of the great river in Hunan and Hubei, a general deterioration of the coinage took place. The coins were recast into a spurious product consisting of a mixture of metal with sand and earth called sha wei *(sand and spit). Proclamations were made strictly prohibiting their circulation.*
The mints in Anhui, Hubei, and Jiangxi were reopened in 1170.



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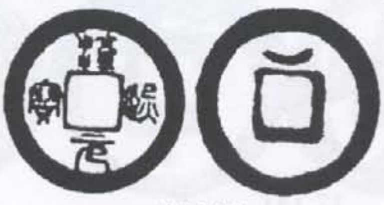

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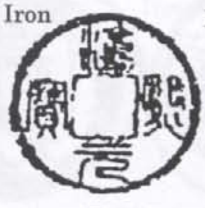

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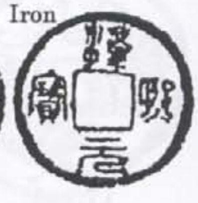

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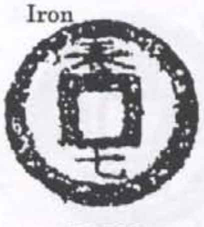

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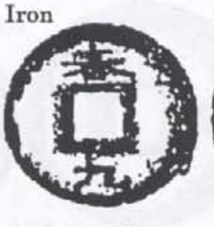

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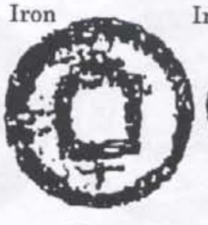

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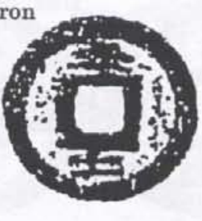

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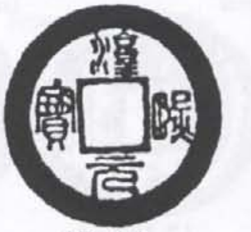

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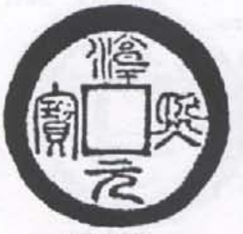

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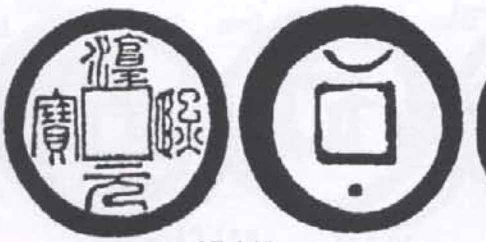

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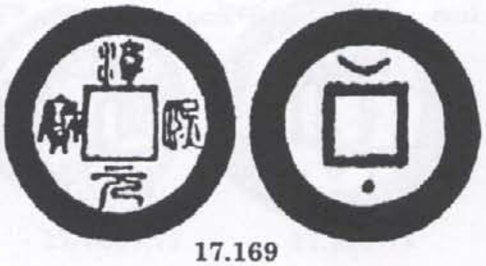

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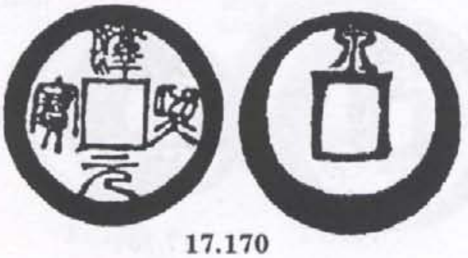

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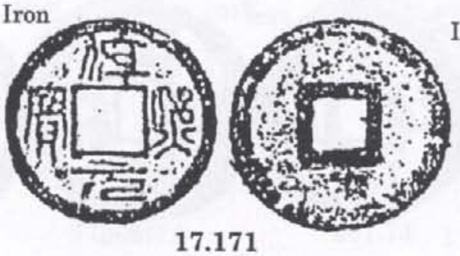

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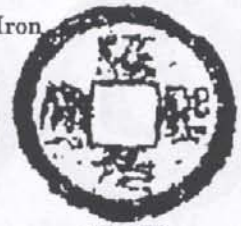


17.172

Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

Obv: 純(纯)熙元寳 *Chun Xi yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1173).

17.158	Small iron coin. Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui.	FD1196	3

The Chun *character in the period title was changed from* 純 *to* 淳 *after only six days.*

Obv: 淳熙元寳 *Chun Xi yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1174-89).

Small coins.

17.159	Rev: Crescent above.	FD1197	5
17.160	Iron. Large characters.		7
17.161	Small characters.		7

Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Below: Numbers for the year of casting.

17.162 七 *qi* (7 – 1180). 6 **17.163** 九 *jiu* (9 – 1182). 6
17.164 十 *shi* (10 – 1183). 6 **17.165** 十一 *shi yi* (11 – 1184). 6

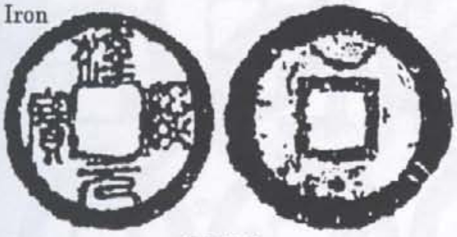
In 1180, instructions were given to add a number to the reverse to indicate the year of the period title in which the coin was cast. This is said to have reduced the amount of illegal casting. Presumably coins without such a number were cast before then.

Large coins.

17.166	Normal characters.		11
17.167	Broad characters. Cf **17.170**.		9
17.168	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.		13
17.169	Small characters.	S727	9
17.170	Rev: 泉 (seal script) *Quan* above. Baoquan mint, Hubei.	S729	5

Large iron coins.

17.171	Long *bao*.	S747	8
17.172	Small characters.		8



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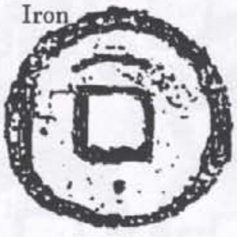

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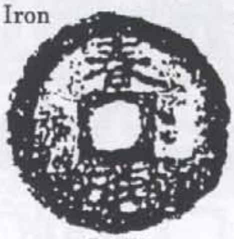

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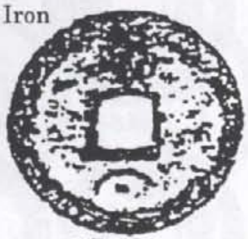

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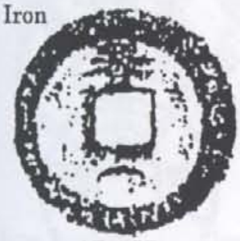

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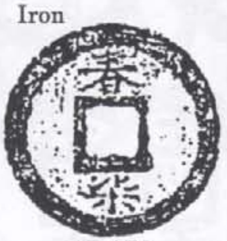

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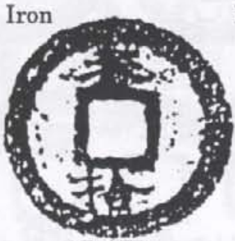

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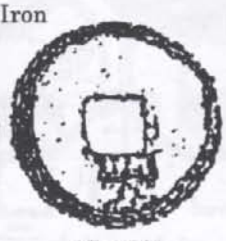

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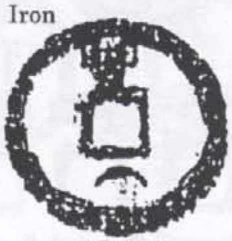

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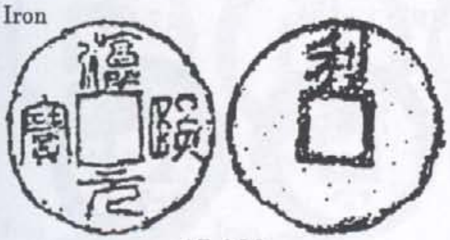

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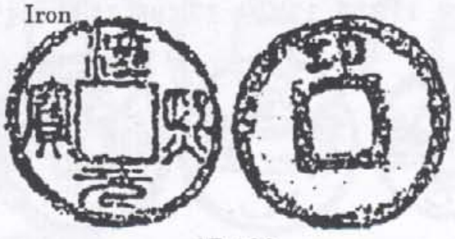


17.183

Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

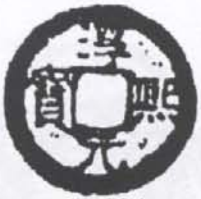
Obv: 淳熙元寶 *Chun Xi yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1174-89).

Large iron coins.

17.173	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.		8
17.174	Rev: Inverted crescent above, dot below.		8
17.175	Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei.		7
17.176	Crescent and dot below.		8
17.177	Crescent below.		8
17.178	柒 *qi* (7 – 1180) below.		11
17.179	拾 *shi* (10 – 1183) below.		11
17.180	Rev: 豐(丰) *Feng* below. Fengyu mint, Jiangxi.		7
17.181	Rev: 豐(丰) *Feng* above. Inverted crescent below.		7
17.182	Rev: 利 *Li* above. Li prefecture mint, Sichuan.	S744	7

In 1188, the annual casting quota of this mint was 345,000 strings.

17.183	Rev: 邛 *Qiong* above. Humin mint, Qiong prefecture, Sichuan.	S748	8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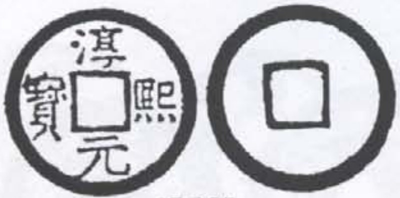
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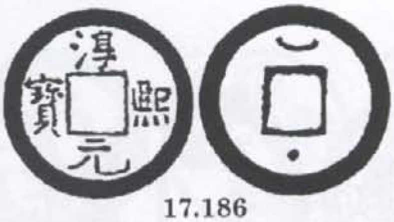
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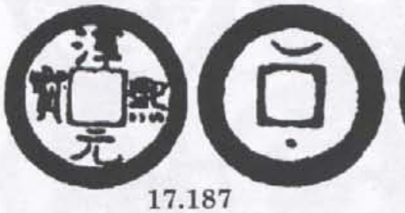
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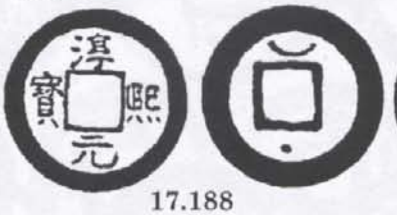
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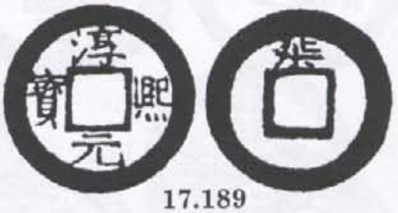
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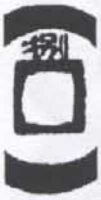
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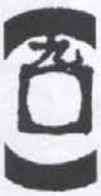
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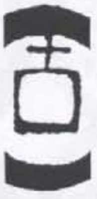
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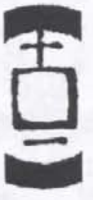
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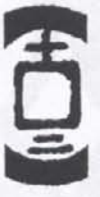
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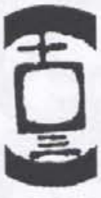
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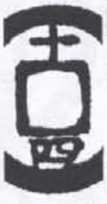
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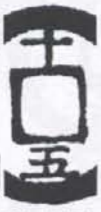
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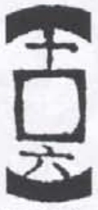
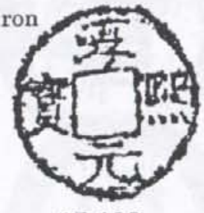

17.198

Iron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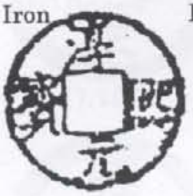
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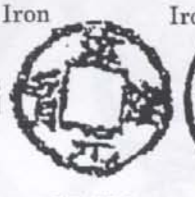
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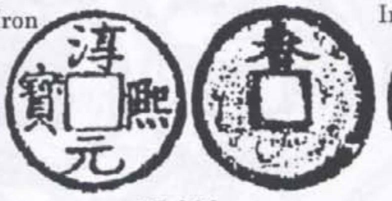
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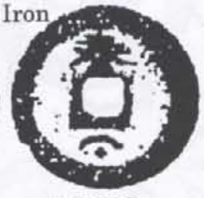
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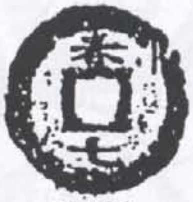
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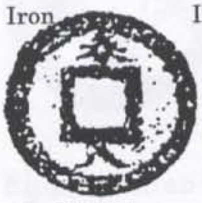
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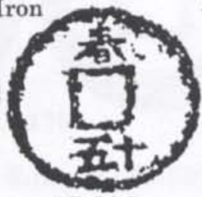
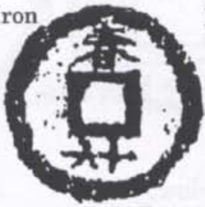
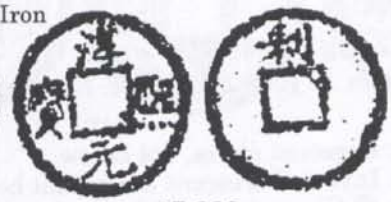

17.206

Iron


17.207

Iron


17.208

Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

Obv: 淳熙元寶 *Chun Xi yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1174-89).

Small coins.

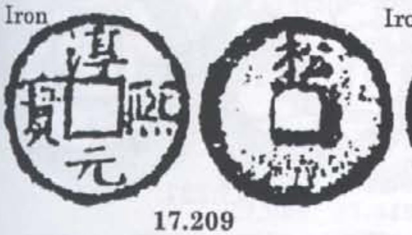
17.184	*Li* script.		1
17.185	Rev: Plain.	S714	14
17.186	Rev: Crescent above, dot below. 6 stroke *bao*.	FD1198, S725	14
17.187	7 stroke *bao*.		11
17.188	Small characters.		11

Obv: Like **17.186** or **17.187**. Rev: Numbers for the year of casting, above. See note on **17.165**.

17.189	柒 *qi*	(7 – 1180). FD1199,	S715	14	**17.190**	捌 *ba*	(8 – 1181).	S716	14
17.191	九 *jiu*	(9 – 1182).	S717	14	**17.192**	十 *shi*	(10 – 1183).	S718	14
17.193	十一 *shi yi*	(11 – 1184).	S719	14	**17.194**	十二 *shi er*	(12 – 1185).	S720	14
17.195	十三 *shi san*	(13 – 1186).	S721	14	**17.196**	十四 *shi si*	(14 – 1187).	S722	14
17.197	十五 *shi wu*	(15 – 1188).	S723	14	**17.198**	十六 *shi liu*	(16 – 1189).	S724	13

Small iron coins.

17.199, 200	Large characters, Small characters..	7
17.201	Small size.	7
17.202	Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei.	8
17.203	Dot and inverted crescent below.	6
17.204	七 *qi* (7 – 1180) below.	8
17.205	八 *ba* (8 – 1181) below.	6
17.206, 7	十五 *shi wu* (15 – 1188) below, 十六 *shi liu* (16 – 1189) below.	8
17.208	Rev: 利 *Li* above. Li prefecture mint, Sichuan.	8



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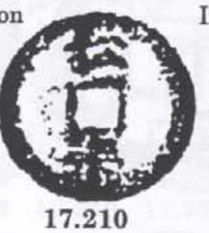

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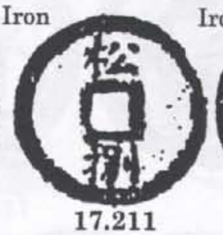

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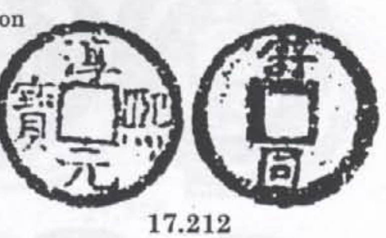

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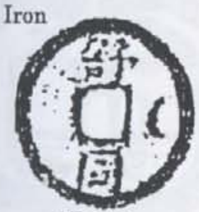

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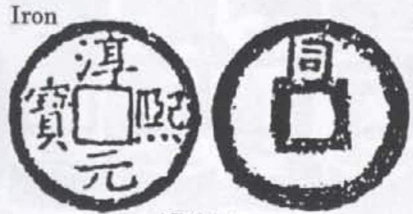

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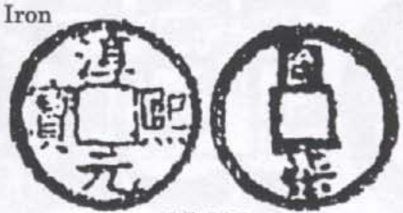

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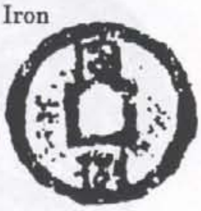

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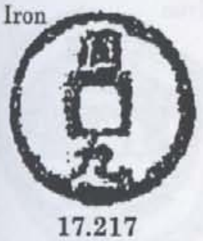

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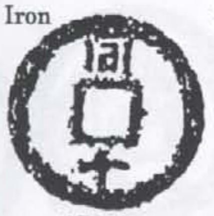

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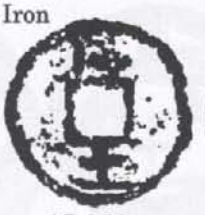

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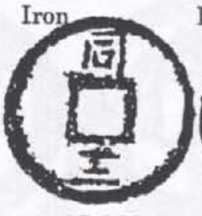

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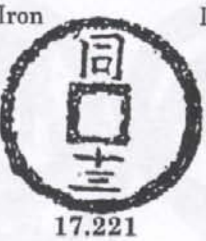

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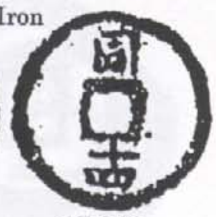

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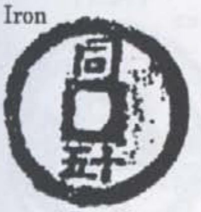
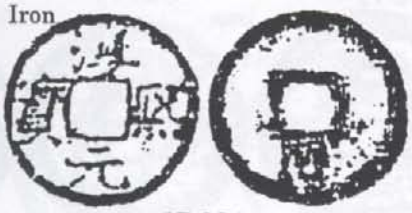


17.223



17.224

Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

Obv: 淳熙元寶 *Chun Xi yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1174-89).

Small iron coins.

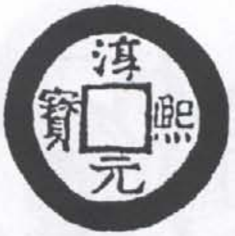
17.209	Rev: 松 *Song* above. Susong mint, Anhui.		7
17.210	柒 *qi* (7 – 1180) below.		7
17.211	捌 *ba* (8 – 1181) below.		7
17.212	Rev: 舒同 *Shu Tong* above and below. Shu prefecture, Tongan mint, Anhui.		6
17.213	Crescent right.		6
17.214	Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui.	S726	8

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting below.

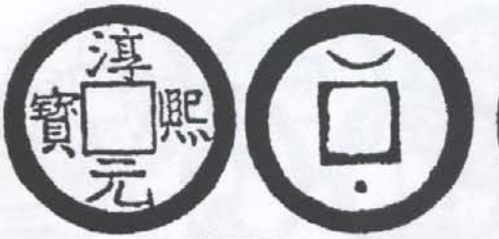
17.215 柒 *qi*	(7 – 1180).	9	**17.216** 捌 *ba*	(8 – 1181).	9
17.217 九 *jiu*	(9 – 1182).	9	**17.218** 十 *shi*	(10 – 1183).	9
17.219 十一 *shi yi*	(11 – 1184).	9	**17.220** 十二 *shi er*	(12 – 1185).	9
17.221 十三 *shi san*	(13 – 1186).	9	**17.222** 十四 *shi si*	(14 – 1187).	9
17.223 十五 *shi wu*	(15 – 1188).	9			

17.224 Rev: 同 *Tong* below. Tongan mint, Anhui. 8

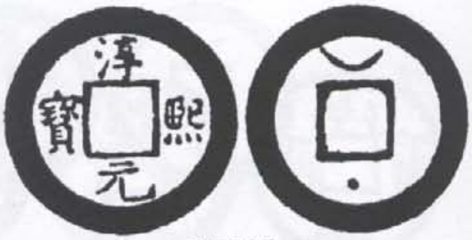
The Qichun and the Anhui mints were closed between 1174 and 1178.



17.225



17.226



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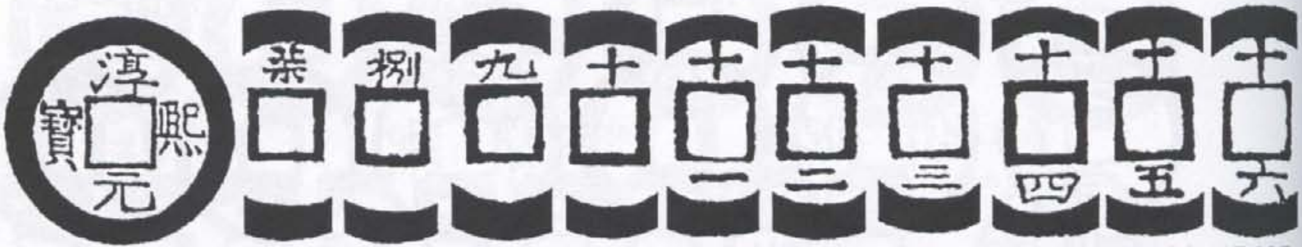
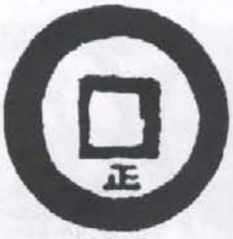
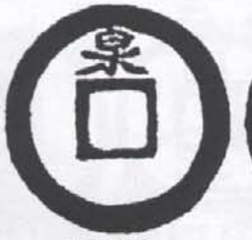


17.228 17.229 17.230 17.231 17.232 17.233 17.234 17.235 17.236 17.237



17.238



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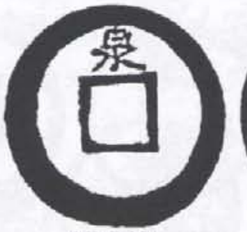
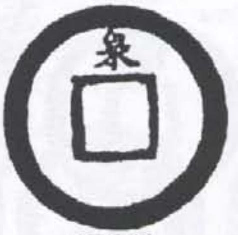
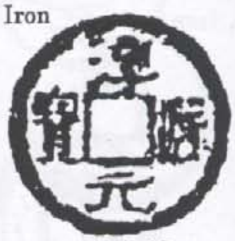


17.240



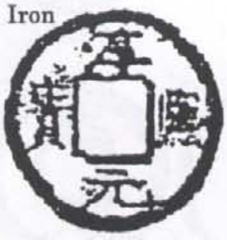
17.241

Iron



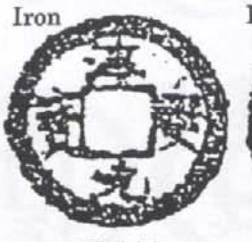
17.242

Iron



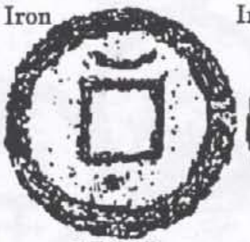
17.243

Iron



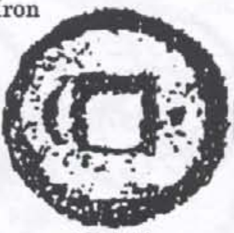
17.244

Iron



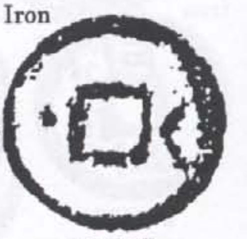
17.245

Iron



17.246

Iron



17.247

Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

Obv: 淳熙元寶 *Chun Xi yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1174-89).

Large coins.

17.225	Rev: Plain.	S730	14
17.226	Rev: Crescent above, dot below. Large characters.	FD1201, S741	14
17.227	Small characters.		14

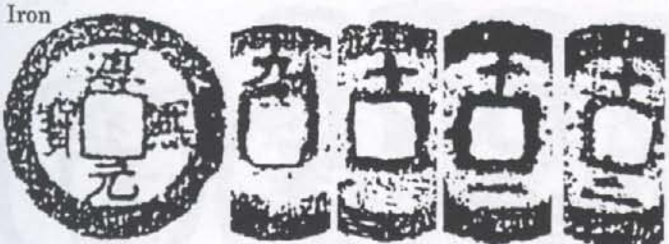
Rev: Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.228	柒 *qi*	(7 – 1180).	S731	14	**17.229**	捌 *ba*	(8 – 1181).	S732	14
17.230	九 *jiu*	(9 – 1182).	S733	14	**17.231**	十 *shi*	(10 – 1183).	S734	14
17.232	十一 *shi yi*	(11 – 1184).	S735	14	**17.233**	十二 *shi er*	(12 – 1185).	S736	14
17.234	十三 *shi san*	(13 – 1186).	S737	14	**17.235**	十四 *shi si*	(14 – 1187).	S738	14
17.236	十五 *shi wu*	(15 – 1188).	S739	14	**17.237**	十六 *shi liu*	(16 – 1189).	S740	13

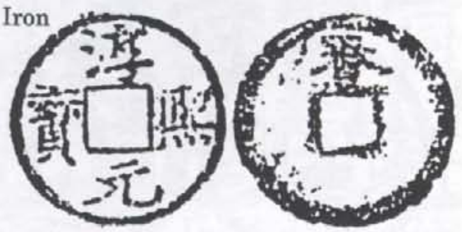
17.238	Rev: 正 *Zheng* below. Unknown mint.	FD1206	5
17.239	Rev: 泉 *Quan* above. Large characters. Baoquan mint, Hubei.	FD1208, S742	10
17.240	Medium characters.	FD1209	10
17.241	Small characters.	FD1207	10

Large iron coins.

17.242	Large characters.	S743	11
17.243	Small characters.		10
17.244	*Yuan* in grass script.		10
17.245	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.		10
17.246	Rev: Dot right, crescent left.		8
17.247	Rev: Dot left, crescent right.		8



17.248 17.249 17.250 17.251



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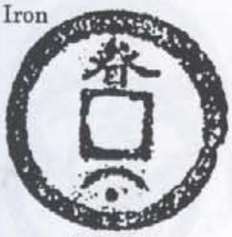
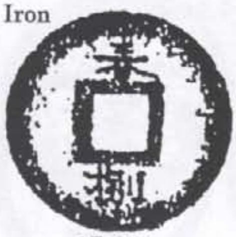
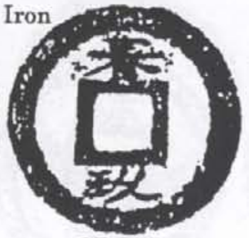


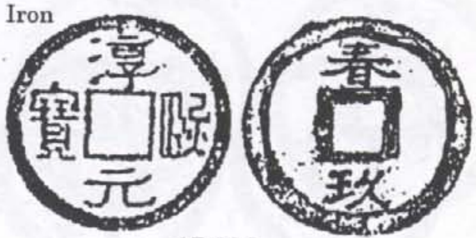
17.253



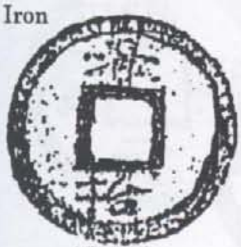
17.254



17.255



17.256



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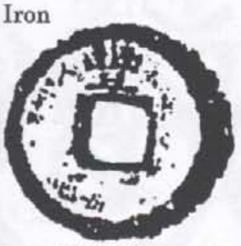

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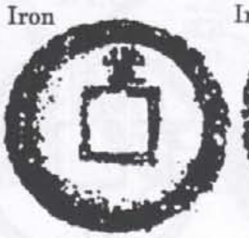

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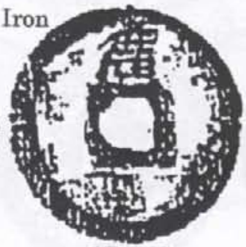
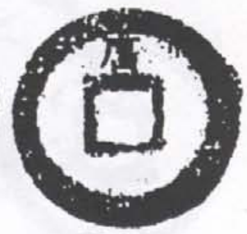
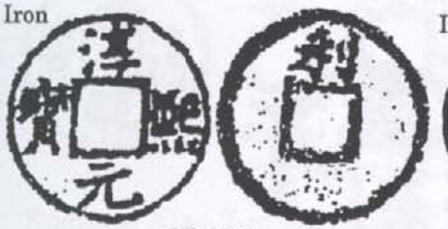


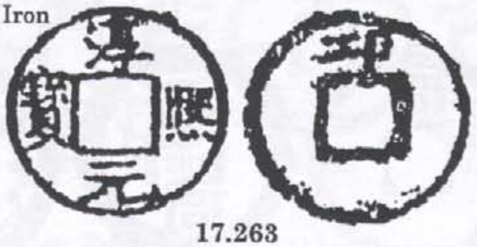
17.260



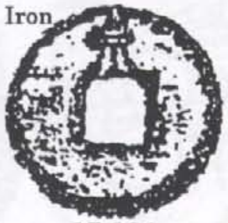
17.261



17.262



17.263



17.264

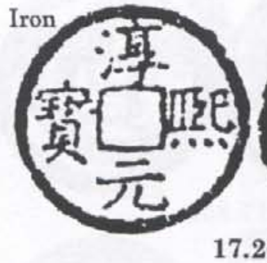
Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

Obv: 淳熙元寶 *Chun Xi yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1174-89).

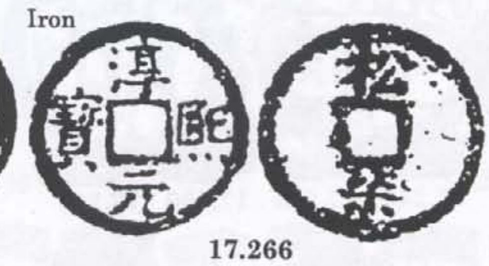
Large iron coins.

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above/below.

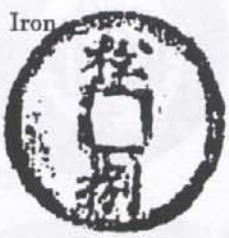
17.248	九 *jiu* (9 – 1182).		8
17.249	十 *shi* (10 – 1183).		8
17.250	十一 *shi yi* (11 – 1184).		8
17.251	十二 *shi er* (12 – 1185).		8
17.252	Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei.		11
17.253	Inverted crescent and dot below.		12
17.254	捌 *ba* (8 – 1181) below.		11
17.255	玖 *jiu* (9 – 1182) below.		11
17.256	*Li* script.	S746	11
17.257	拾 *shi* (10 – 1183) below.		12
17.258	Rev: 豐(丰) *Feng* below. Large characters. Fengyu mint, Jiangxi.		7
17.259	Small characters.		7
17.260	Rev: 廣(广) *Guang* above. Large characters. Guangning mint, Jiangxi.		7
17.261	Small characters.		7
17.262	Rev: 利 *Li*. Li prefecture mint, Sichuan.		9
17.263	Rev: 邛 *Qiong* above. Qiong prefecture mint, Sichuan.	FD1215	9
17.264	Rev: 泉 *Quan* above. Baoquan mint, Hubei.		5



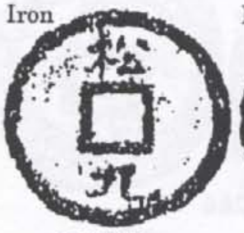
17.265



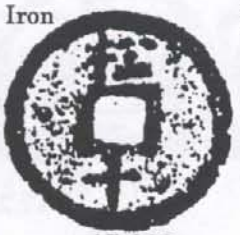
17.266



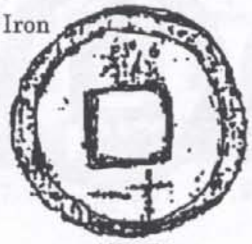
17.267



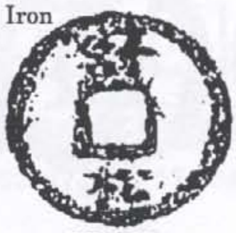
17.268



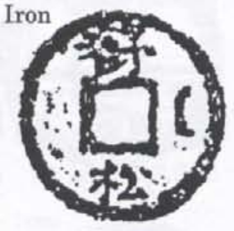
17.269



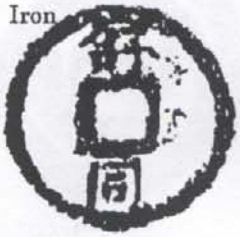
17.270



17.271



17.272



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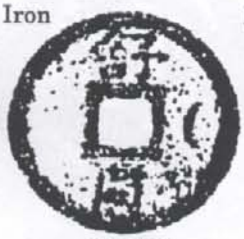

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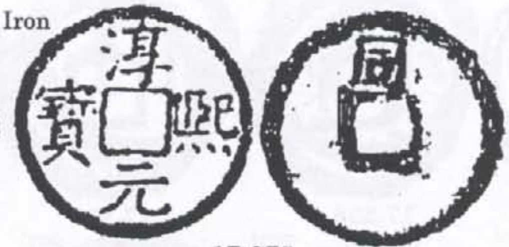

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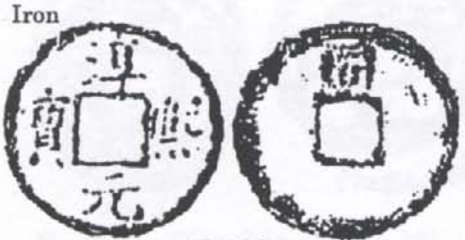

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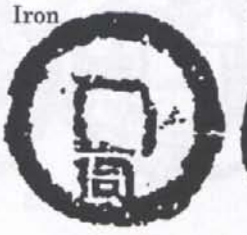

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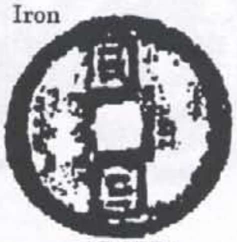


17.277A

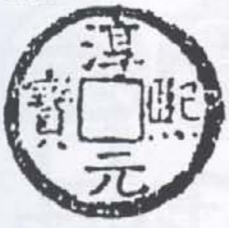
Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

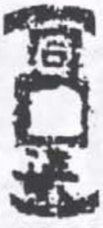
Obv: 淳熙元寶 *Chun Xi yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1174-89).

Large iron coins.

17.265	Rev: 松 *Song* above. Susong mint, Anhui.		8
	Rev: Numbers for year of casting below.		
17.266	柒 *qi* (7 – 1180).		11
17.267	捌 *ba* (8 – 1181).	FD1216	11
17.268	九 *jiu* (9 – 1182).		11
17.269	十 *shi* (10 – 1183).		10
17.270	十一 *shi yi* (11 – 1184).		5
17.271	Rev: 舒松 *Shu Song* above and below. Shu prefecture, Susong mint, Anhui.		10
17.272	Crescent right.		6
17.273	Rev: 舒同 *Shu Tong* above and below. Shu prefecture, Tongan mint, Anhui.		10
17.274	Crescent right.		7
17.275	Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Large characters. Tongan mint, Anhui.		11
17.276	Small characters.		11
17.277	同 *Tong* below.		6
17.277A	同 *Tong* above and below.		0

Iron





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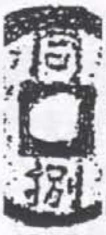

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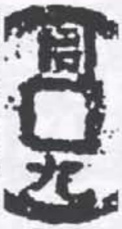

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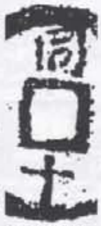

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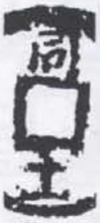

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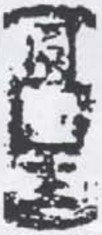

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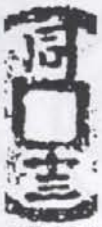

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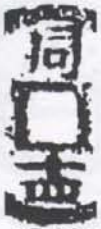

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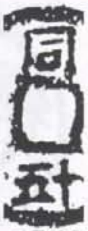

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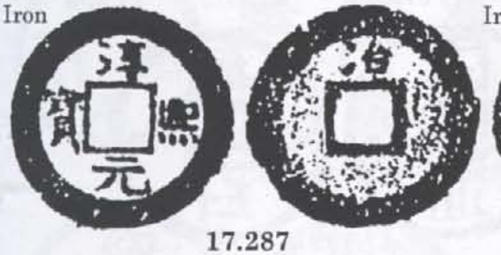

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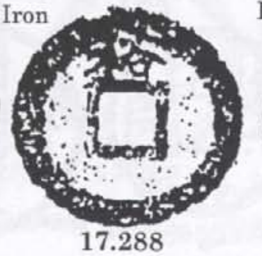

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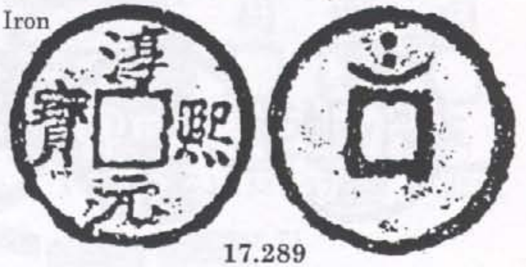

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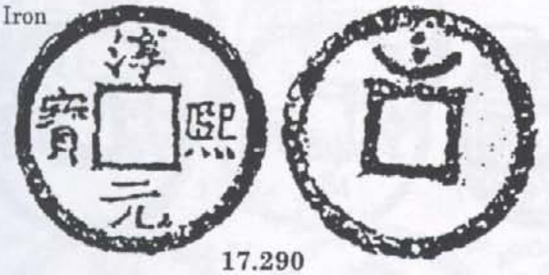

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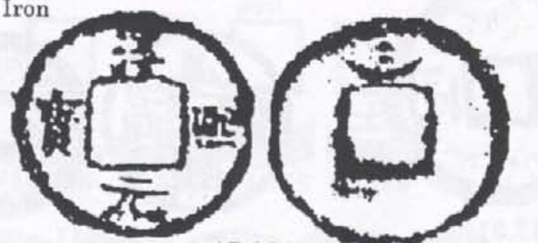

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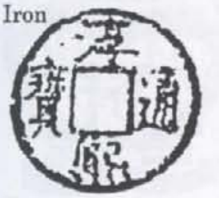

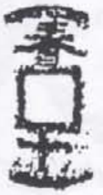

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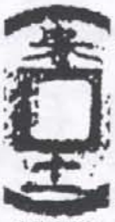

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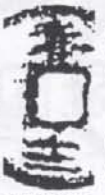

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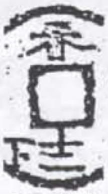

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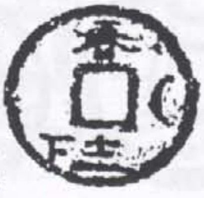

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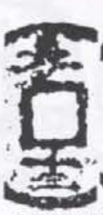

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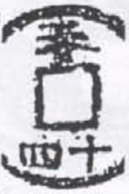

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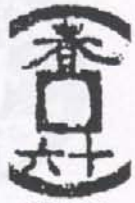


17.299

Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

Obv: 淳熙元寶 *Chun Xi yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1174-89).

Large iron coins.

Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui. Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.278 柒 *qi* (7 – 1180). 13
17.279 捌 *ba* (8 – 1181). 13
17.280 九 *jiu* (9 – 1182). 13
17.281 十 *shi* (10 – 1183). 13
17.282 十一 *shi yi* (11 – 1184). 13
17.283 十二 *shi er* (12 – 1185). 13
17.284 十三 *shi san* (13 – 1186). 13
17.285 十四 *shi si* (14 – 1187). 13
17.286 十五 *shi wu* (15 – 1188). 13
17.287 Rev: 冶 *Ye* above. Daye mint, Hubei. 8
17.288 Rev: 裕 *Yu* above. Yuguo mint, Jiangxi. 8

Large iron coins (3 cash). Rev: Two dots and crescent above.

17.289 Large characters. FD1218, S756 12
17.290 Medium characters. 12
17.291 Small characters. 12

These 3 cash coins were cast in Sichuan between 1179 and 1189.

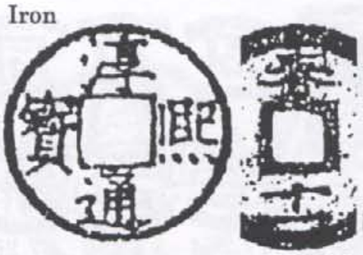
Obv: 淳熙通寶 *Chun Xi tong bao*. Regular script. (1174-89).

Small iron coins.

Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.292 十 *shi* (10 – 1183). 10
17.293 十一 *shi yi* (11 – 1184). S755? 13
17.294 十二 *shi er* (12 – 1185). 13
17.295 十二下 *shi er xia* (12 lower – 1185 second half?). 8
17.296 十二下 *shi er xia* (12 lower – 1185 second half?). Crescent right. 8
17.297 十三 *shi san* (13 – 1186). 8
17.298 十四 *shi si* (14 – 1187). 8
17.299 十五 *shi wu* (15 – 1188). 8

Iron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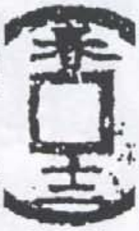
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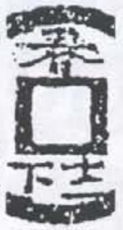
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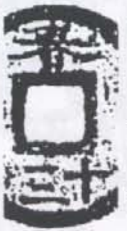
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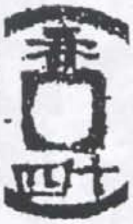
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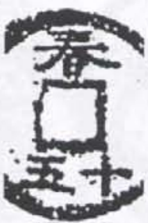
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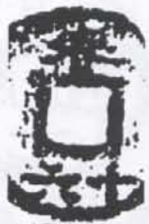
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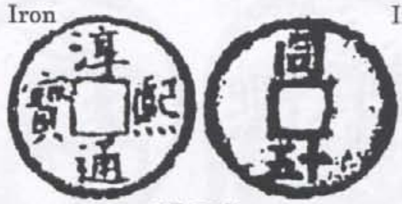
Iron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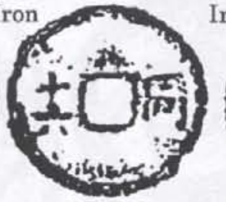
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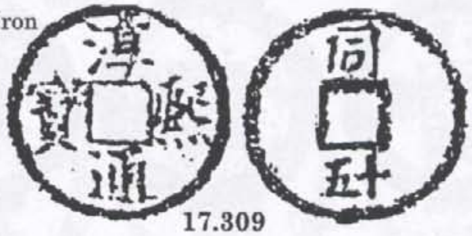
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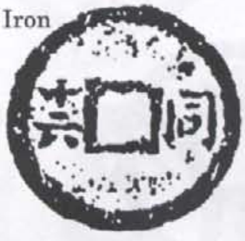
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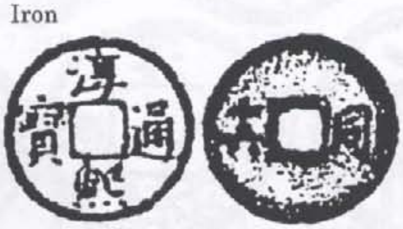
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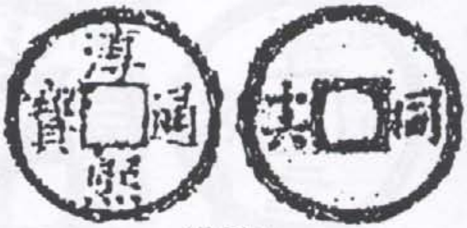
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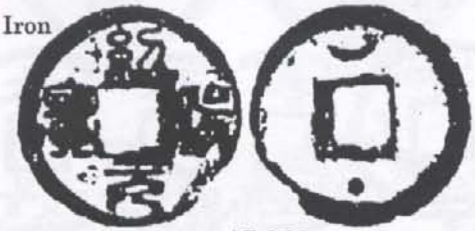
Iron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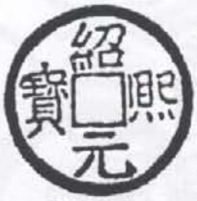
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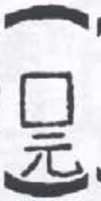
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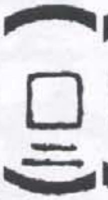
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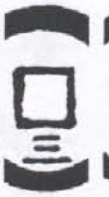
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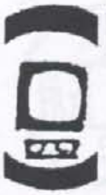
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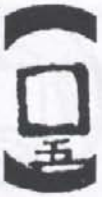

17.319

Emperor Xiao Zong (1163-90).

Obv: 淳熙通寶 *Chun Xi tong bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1174-89).

Large iron coins.

Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.300 十一 *shi yi* (11 – 1184). S755 13
17.301 十二 *shi er* (12 – 1185). 13
17.302 十二下 *shi er xia* (12 lower– 1185 second half?). 8
17.303 十三 *shi san* (13 – 1186). S750 13
17.304 十四 *shi si* (14 – 1187). S751 13
17.305 十五 *shi wu* (15 – 1188). S752 13
17.306 十六 *shi liu* (16 – 1189). S753 13

Rev: 同 *Tong*. Tongan mint, Anhui. Numbers for the year of casting.

17.307 Small coins. 十五 *shi wu* (15 – 1188) below. 7
17.308 十六 *shi liu* (16 – 1189) left. 7
17.309 Large coins. 十五 *shi wu* (15 – 1188) below. 12
17.310 十六 *shi liu* (16 – 1189) left. 13
17.311 Inscription top, bottom, right, left. Small coin. 十六 *shi liu* (16 – 1189) left. 7
17.312 Large coin. 十六 *shi liu* (16 – 1189) left. 14

Emperor Guang Zong (1190-94).

Obv: 紹(绍)熙元寶 *Shao Xi yuan bao* c/wise. Seal script. (1190-94).

17.313 Iron coin. Rev: Crescent above, dot below. FD1228 7

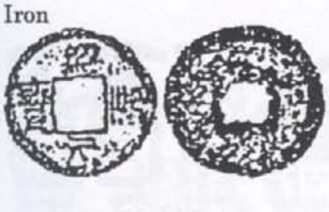
Obv: 紹(绍)熙元寶 *Shao Xi yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1190-94).

17.314 Small coins. Rev: Plain. 8

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.315 元 *yuan* (1st – 1190). FD1223, S758 14
17.316 二 *er* (2 – 1191). S759 14
17.317 三 *san* (3 – 1192). S761 14
17.318 四 *si* (4 – 1193). S762 14
17.319 五 *wu* (5 – 1194). FD1224, S763 14

Iron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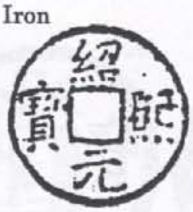

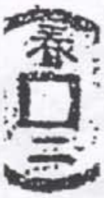
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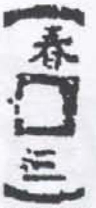
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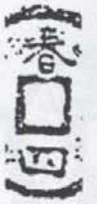
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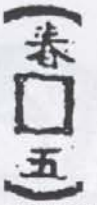
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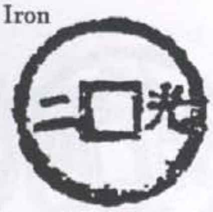
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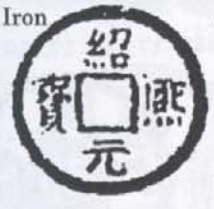

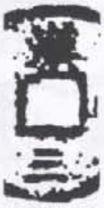
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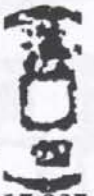
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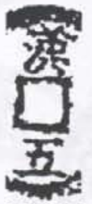
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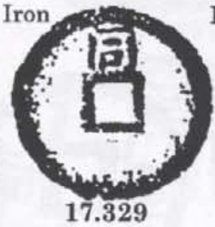
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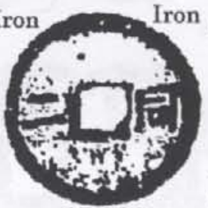
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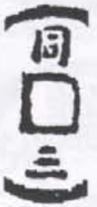
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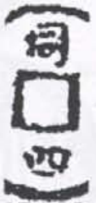
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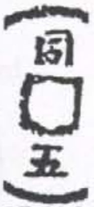
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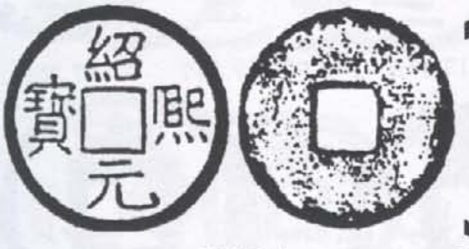
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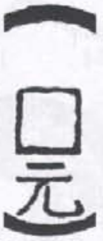
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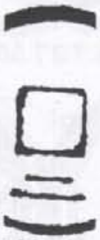
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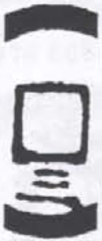
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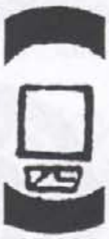
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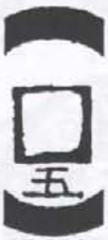
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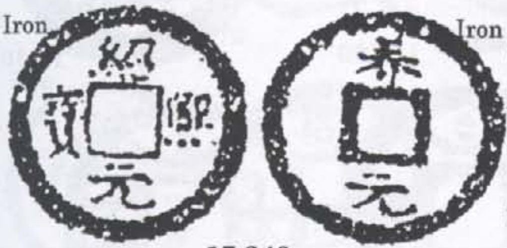
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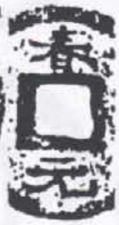
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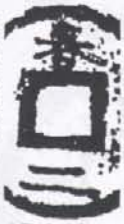
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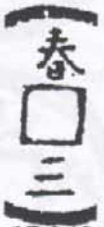
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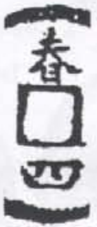
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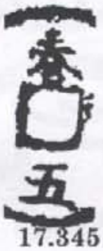

17.345

Emperor Guang Zong (1190-94).

Obv: 紹(绍)熙元寶 *Shao Xi yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1190-94).

Small iron coins.

17.320 Small size. Attributed to the Sichuan area. 10

Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.321 二 *er* (2 – 1191). 13

17.322 三 *san* (3 – 1192). 13

17.323 四 *si* (4 – 1193). FD1229, S771 13

17.324 五 *wu* (5 – 1194). S772 13

17.325 Rev: 二 *er* (1191) left. 光 *Guang* right. 5

Dingcheng mint, Guang prefecture, Henan province. This mint opened some time after 1184, and was closed in 1192.

Rev: 漢(汉) *Han* above. Hanyang mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.326 三 *san* (3 – 1192). 11

17.327 四 *si* (4 – 1193). 11

17.328 五 *wu* (5 – 1194). 11

Rev: 同 *Tong*. Tongan mint, Anhui, and numbers for the year of casting.

17.329 Rev: Plain. 12

17.330 二 *er* (2 – 1191). FD1232 12

17.331 三 *san* (3 – 1192). 13

17.332 四 *si* (4 – 1193). FD1230 13

17.333 五 *wu* (5 – 1194). 13

Large coins (2 cash).

17.334 Rev: Plain. S764 10

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.335 元 *yuan* (1st – 1190). FD1225, S765 14

17.336 二 *er* (2 – 1191). S767 14

17.337 三 *san* (3 – 1192). S768 14

17.338 四 *si* (4 – 1193). S769 14

17.339 五 *wu* (5 – 1194). FD1227, S770 14

Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below. Iron.

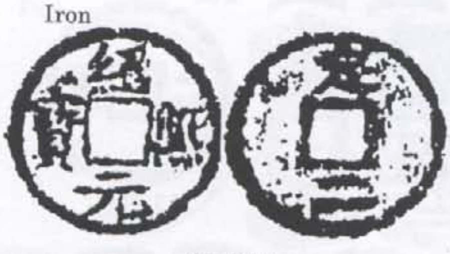
17.340-1 元 *yuan* (1st – 1190). FD1231 14

17.342 二 *er* (2 – 1191). 14

17.343 三 *san* (3 – 1192). S775 14

17.344 四 *si* (4 – 1193). S776 14

17.345 五 *wu* (5 – 1194). 14



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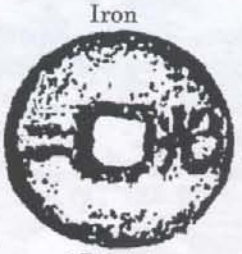

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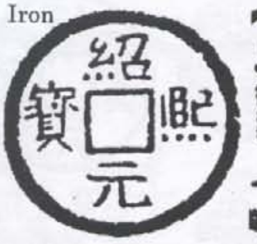

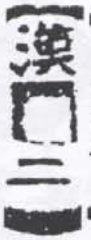

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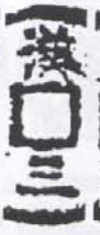

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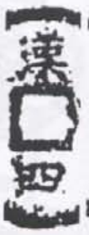

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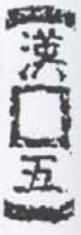

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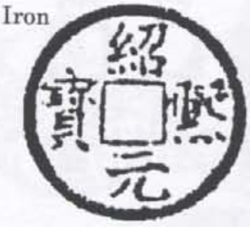

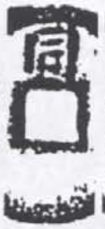

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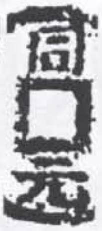

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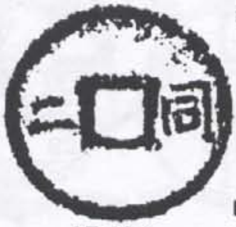

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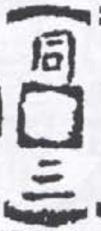

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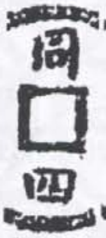

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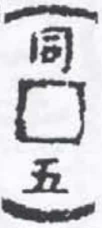

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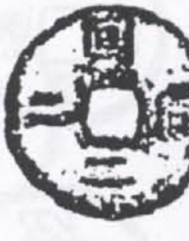

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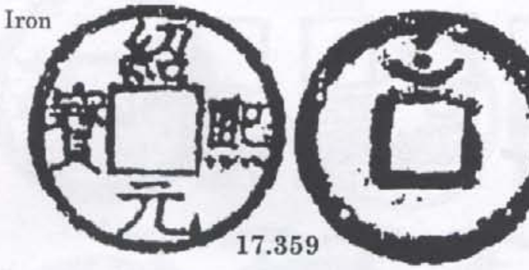

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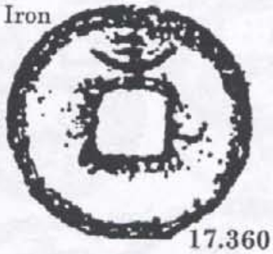

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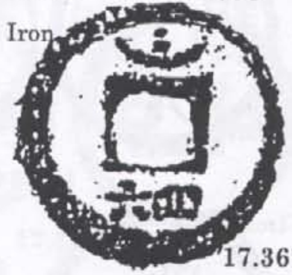

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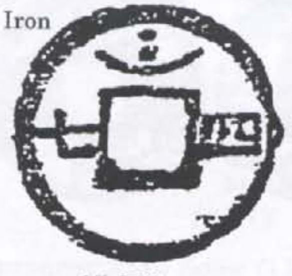

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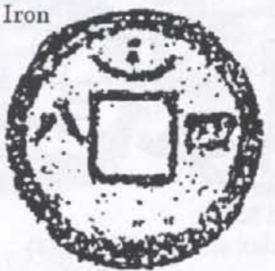

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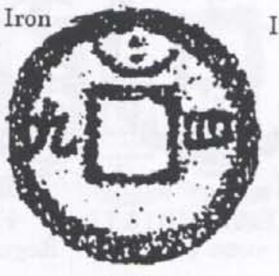

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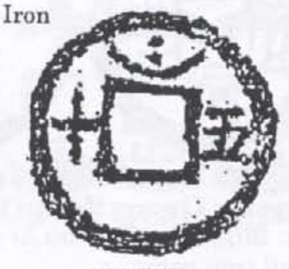


17.365

Emperor Guang Zong (1190-94).

Obv: 紹(绍)熙元寶 *Shao Xi yuan bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1190-94).

Large iron coins (2 cash).

17.346 Rev: 定 *Ding* above. 二 *er* (2 – 1191) below. 5

17.347 Rev: 光 *Guang* right. 二 *er* (2 – 1191) left. 5

Both presumably Dingcheng mint in Guang prefecture, Henan. Perhaps there was some confusion as to which character should have been used.

Rev: 漢(汉) *Han* above. Hanyang mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.348 二 *er* (2 – 1191). FD1234, S777 10

17.349 三 *san* (3 – 1192). S778 10

17.350 四 *si* (4 – 1193). S779 10

17.351 五 *wu* (5 – 1194). S780 10

Rev: 同 *Tong*. Tongan mint, Anhui. Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.352 No number. 12

17.353 元 *yuan* (1st – 1190). S773 12

17.354 二 *er* (2 – 1191). 12

17.355 三 *san* (3 – 1192). FD1233 12

17.356 四 *si* (4 – 1193). 12

17.357 五 *wu* (5 – 1194). 12

17.358 Rev: 同二 *Tong er* top and bottom, and right and left. 6

Large iron coins (3 cash). Attributed to the Sichuan mints.

17.359 Rev: Two dots and a crescent above. Large symbol. FD1235, S781 11

17.360 Small symbol. 11

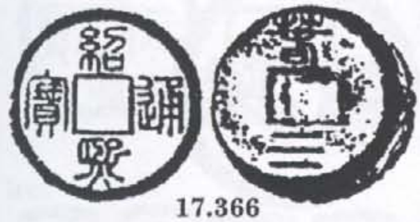
17.361 Series number below. 四六 *Si liu* (46). S784 11

17.362 Series number right and left. 四七 *Si qi* (47). S785 11

17.363 四八 *Si ba* (48). S786 11

17.364 四九 *Si jiu* (49). FD1236, S787 11

17.365 五十 *Wu shi* (50). 11



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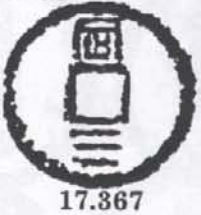

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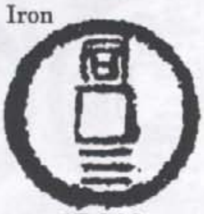

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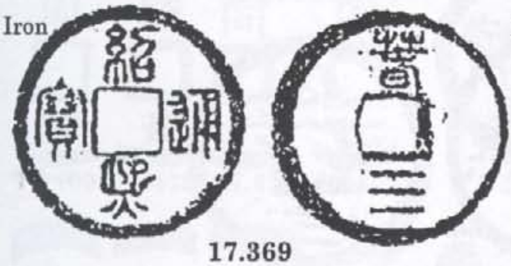

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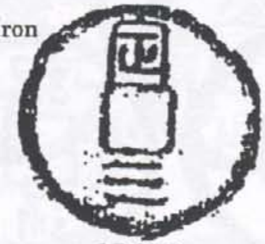

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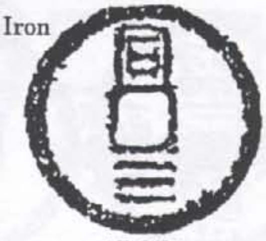

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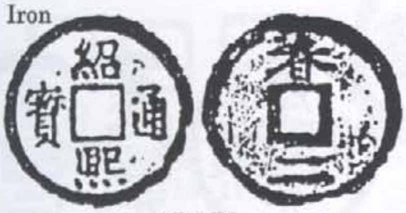

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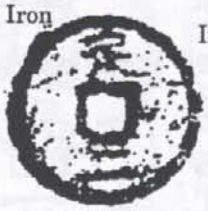

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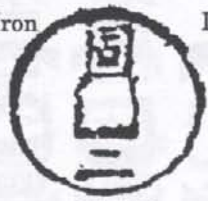

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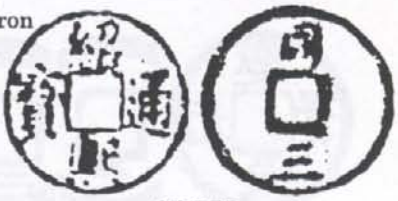

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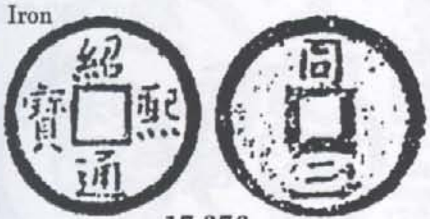


17.376

Emperor Guang Zong (1190-94).

Obv: 紹(绍)熙通寶 *Shao Xi tong bao*. Seal script. (1190-94).

Small iron coins. Rev: 三 *san* (3 – 1192) below.

17.366	Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei.		6
17.367	Rev: 定 *Ding* above. Dingcheng (Guangzhou) mint, Henan.		5
17.368	Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui.		6

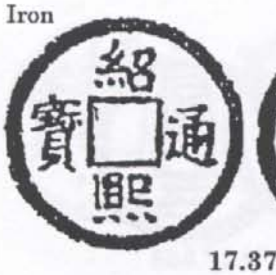
Large iron coins. Rev: 三 *san* (3 – 1192) below.

17.369	Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei.	FD1241, S782	10
17.370	Rev: 定 *Ding* above. Dingcheng mint, Henan.		6
17.371	Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui.		6

Obv: 紹(绍)熙通寶 *Shao Xi tong bao*. Regular script. (1190-94).

Small iron coins.

17.372	Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei.	二 *er* (2 – 1191) below.	13
17.373	Rev: 定 *Ding* above. Dingcheng mint, Henan.	二 *er* (2 – 1191) below.	5
17.374	Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui.	二 *er* (2 – 1191) below.	13
17.375		三 *san* (3 – 1192) below.	13
17.376	Inscription clockwise.		8



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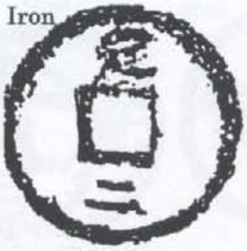

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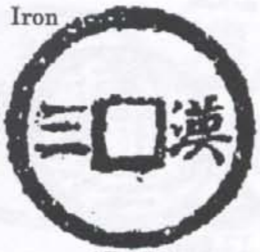

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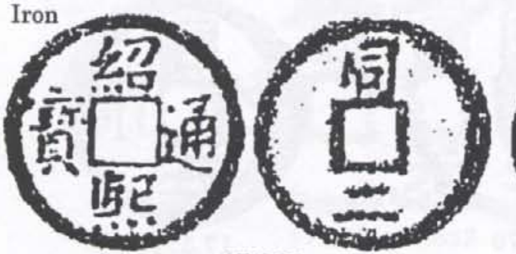
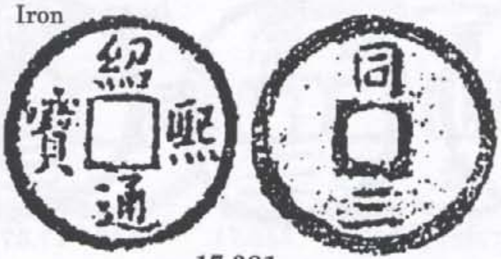


17.380



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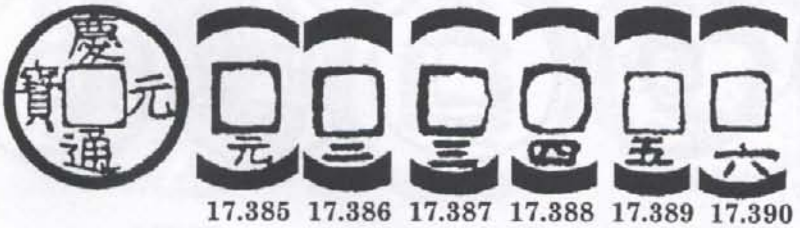
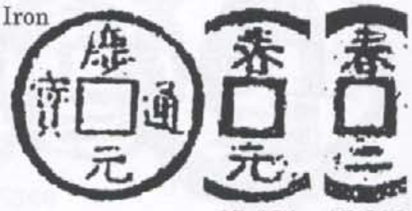
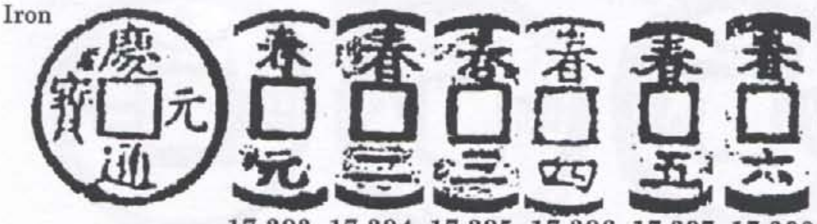
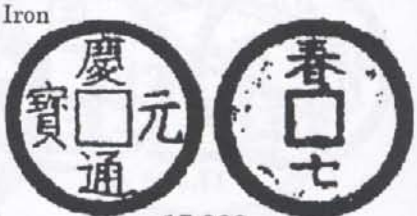

17.385 17.386 17.387 17.388 17.389 17.390



17.391 17.392



17.393 17.394 17.395 17.396 17.397 17.398



17.399

Emperor Guang Zong (1190-94).

Obv: 紹熙通寶 *Shao Xi tong bao*. Regular script. (1190-94).

Large iron coins (2 cash). Rev: Numbers for the year of casting.

17.377	Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei.	二 *er* (2 – 1191) below.	13
17.378	Rev: 定 *Ding* above. Dingcheng mint, Henan.	二 *er* (2 – 1191) below.	6
17.379	Rev: 漢(汉) *Han* right. Hanyang mint, Hubei.	三 *san* (3 – 1192) left.	9
17.380	Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui.	二 *er* (2 – 1191) below.	12
17.381		三 *san* (3 – 1192) below.	12

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Obv: 慶(庆)元通寶 *Qing Yuan tong bao* c/wise. Regular script. (1195-1200).

Small coins. Rev: Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.385	元 *yuan* (1st – 1195).	FD1243, S788	14	**17.386**	二 *er* (2 – 1196).	S789	14
17.387	三 *san* (3 – 1197).	S790	14	**17.388**	四 *si* (4 – 1198).	S791	14
17.389	五 *wu* (5 – 1199).	S792	14	**17.390**	六 *liu* (6 – 1200).	FD1244, S793	14

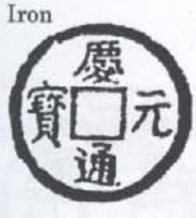
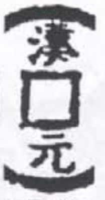
Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below. Iron.

17.391	Obv: Inscription top, bottom, right, left.	Rev: 元 *yuan* (1st – 1195).	FD1252	12
17.392		Rev: 二 *er* (2 – 1196).		12
17.393	Obv: Inscription clockwise.	Rev: 二 *er* (2 – 1196).		12
17.394		Rev: 元 *yuan* (1st – 1195).	S808	12

17.395	三 *san* (3 – 1197).	S805	12	**17.396**	四 *si* (4 – 1198).	12
17.397	五 *wu* (5 – 1199).	S806	12	**17.398**	六 *liu* (6 – 1200).	12
17.399	七 *qi* (7 – 1201).		6			

The Qingyuan period only lasted six years. Clearly the instructions to change the coin inscription were not issued in time, so 7th year coins were produced.

Iron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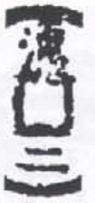
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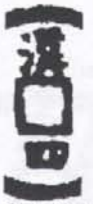
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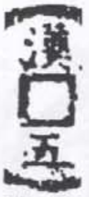
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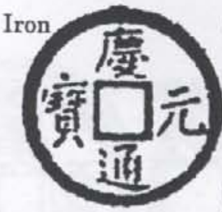
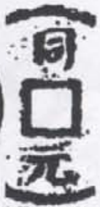
Iron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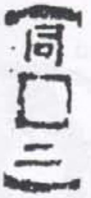
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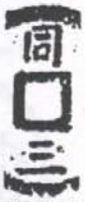
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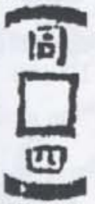
Iron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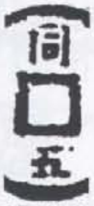
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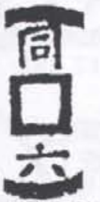
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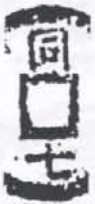
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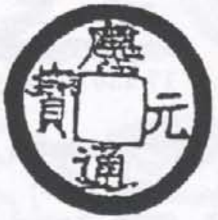
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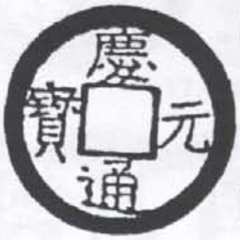
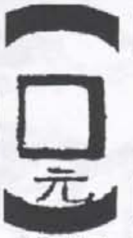
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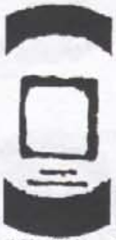
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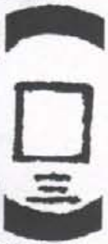
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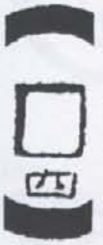
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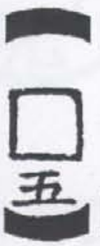
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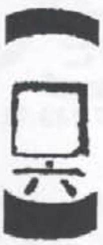
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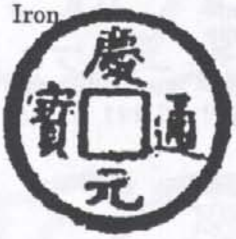
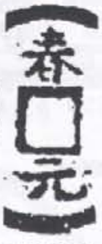
Iron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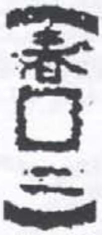
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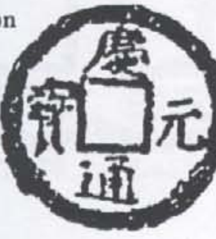
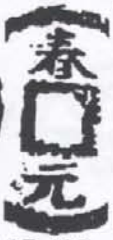
Iron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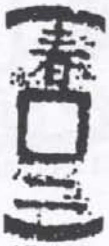
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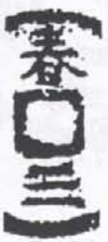
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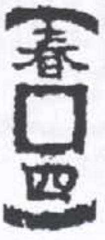
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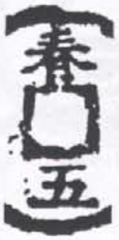
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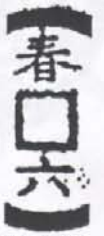
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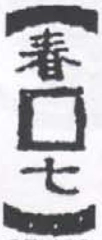

17.428

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Obv: 慶(庆)元通寶 *Qing Yuan tong bao* c/wise. (1195-1200).

Small iron coins.

Rev: 漢(汉) *Han* above. Hanyang mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.401 元 *yuan* (1st – 1195). 11
17.402 二 *er* (2 – 1196). 11
17.403 三 *san* (3 – 1197). 11
17.404 四 *si* (4 – 1198). 11
17.405 五 *wu* (5 – 1199). S807 12
17.411 六 *liu* (6 – 1200). 12

Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui. Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.406 元 *yuan* (1st – 1195). 12
17.407 二 *er* (2 – 1196). S803 12
17.408 三 *san* (3 – 1197). 12
17.409 四 *si* (4 – 1198). 12
17.410 五 *wu* (5 – 1199). 12
17.411 六 *liu* (6 – 1200). S804 12
17.412 七 *qi* (7 – 1201). See **17.399.** 6

Large coins (2 cash).

17.413 Small type. Rev: Plain. 13

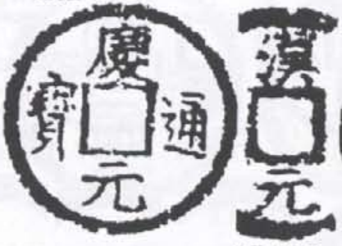
Rev: Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.414 元 *yuan* (1st – 1195). FD1245, S794 14
17.415 二 *er* (2 – 1196). S795 14
17.416 三 *san* (3 – 1197). S796 14
17.417 四 *si* (4 – 1198). S797 14
17.418 五 *wu* (5 – 1199). S798 14
17.419 六 *liu* (6 – 1200). S799 14

Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below. Iron.

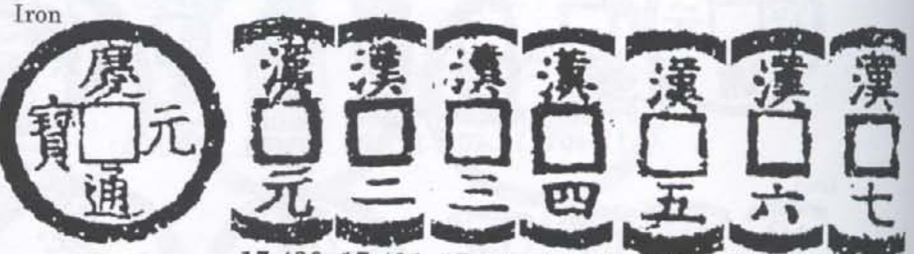
17.420 Obv: Inscription top, bottom, right, left. Rev: 元 *yuan* (1st – 1195). S821 12
17.421 Rev: 二 *er* (2 – 1196). 12
17.422 Obv: Inscription clockwise. Rev: 元 *yuan* (1st – 1195). 12
17.423 Rev: 二 *er* (2 – 1196). 12
17.424 三 *san* (3 – 1197). S814 12
17.425 四 *si* (4 – 1198). S815 12
17.426 五 *wu* (5 – 1199). S806 12
17.427 六 *liu* (6 – 1200). S816 12
17.428 七 *qi* (7 – 1201). See **17.399.** 9

Iron



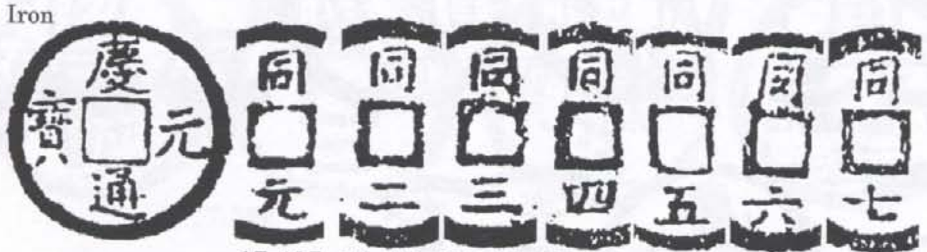
17.429

Iron

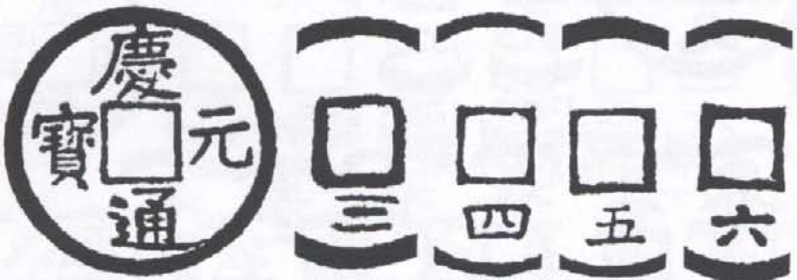


17.430 17.431 17.432 17.433 17.434 17.435 17.436

Iron



17.437 17.438 17.439 17.440 17.441 17.442 17.443



17.444 17.445 17.446 17.447

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Obv: 慶(庆)元通寶 *Qing Yuan tong bao* (1195-1200).

Large iron coins (2 cash).

Rev: 漢(汉) *Han* above. Hanyang mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.429 Obv: Inscription top, bottom, right, left. Rev: 元 *yuan* (1st – 1195). 12
17.430 Obv: Inscription clockwise. Rev: 元 *yuan* (1st – 1195). 12
17.431 二 *er* (2 – 1196). S817 11
17.432 三 *san* (3 – 1197). S818 11
17.433 四 *si* (4 – 1198). S819 11
17.434 五 *wu* (5 – 1199). 12
17.435 六 *liu* (6 – 1200). S820 12
17.436 七 *qi* (7 – 1201). 8

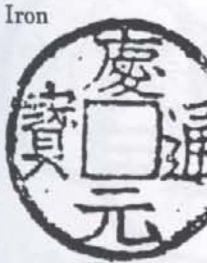
Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui. Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.437 元 *yuan* (1st – 1195). S809 12
17.438 二 *er* (2 – 1196). S810 12
17.439 三 *san* (3 – 1197). 12
17.440 四 *si* (4 – 1198). S811 12
17.441 五 *wu* (5 – 1199). 12
17.442 六 *liu* (6 – 1200). S812 12
17.443 七 *qi* (7 – 1201). See **17.399**. 9

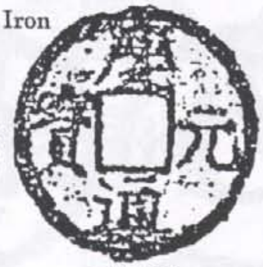
Large coins (3 cash).

Diam. around 35mm. Rev: Numbers for the year of casting below.

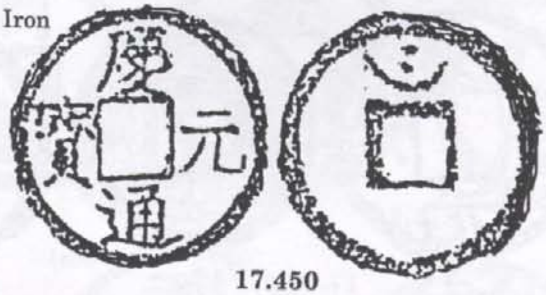
17.444 三 *san* (3 – 1197). Hua p.696 3
17.445 四 *si* (4 – 1198). FD1247, S800 11
17.446 五 *wu* (5 – 1199). FD1248, S801 11
17.447 六 *liu* (6 – 1200). FD1249, S802 11



17.448



17.449



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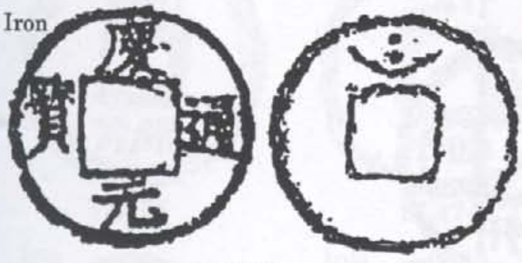

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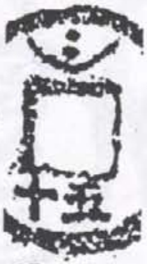

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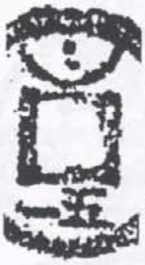

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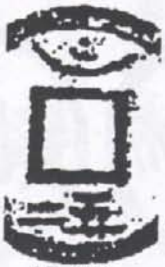

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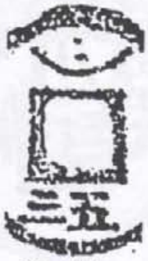

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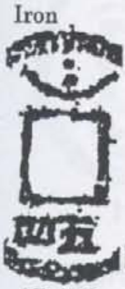

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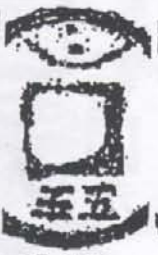

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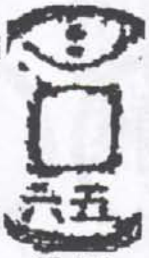

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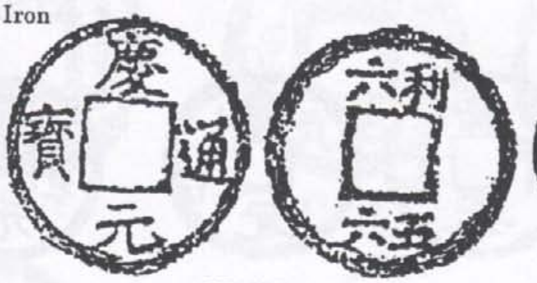

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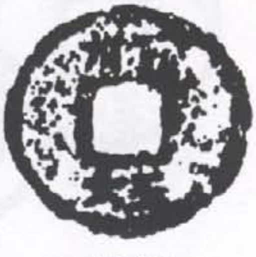

17.460

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Obv: 慶(庆)元通寶 *Qing Yuan tong bao* (1195-1200).

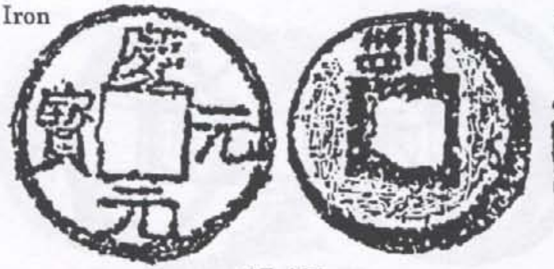
Large iron coins (3 cash). Attributed to the Sichuan mints.

Rev: Plain.

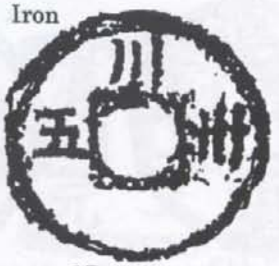
17.448	Inscription top, bottom, right, left.		11
17.449	Inscription clockwise.		11

Rev: Two dots and crescent above.

17.450	Inscription clockwise.	S823	11
17.451	Inscription top, bottom, right, left.	FD1218, S829	12
17.452	Rev: 五十 *Wu shi* (50 – series number) below.		12
17.453	Rev: 五一 *Wu yi* (51) below.	S830	12
17.454	Rev: 五二 *Wu er* (52) below.	S831	12
17.455	Rev: 五三 *Wu san* (53) below.	S832	12
17.456	Rev: 五四 *Wu si* (54) below.	S833	12
17.457	Rev: 五五 *Wu wu* (55) below.		12
17.458	Rev: 五六 *Wu liu* (56) below.		12
17.459	Rev: 利六 *Li liu* above. Li [prefecture] 6[th year – 1200]. 五六 *Wu liu* (56) below.	S834	12
17.460	Rev: 利州 *Li Zhou* above. Li prefecture. 五六 *Wu liu* (56) below.		12



17.461



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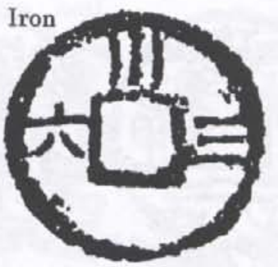

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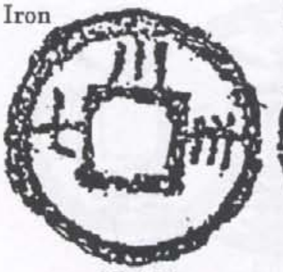

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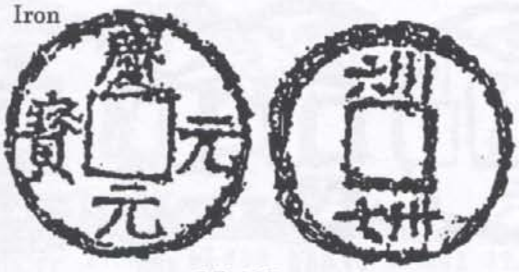

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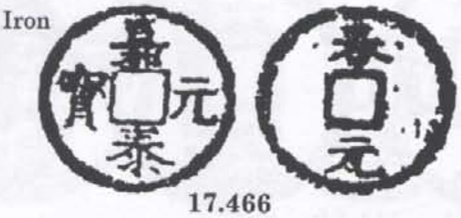

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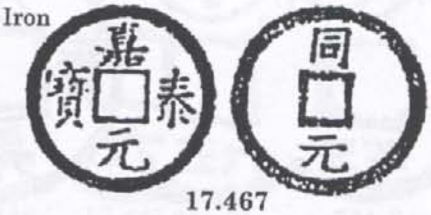

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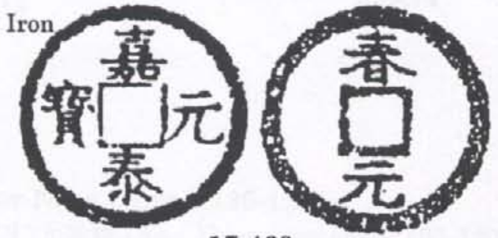

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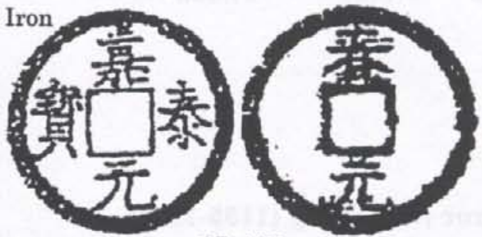


17.469

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Obv: 慶(庆)元元寶 *Qing Yuan yuan bao* (1195-1200).

Large iron coins (3 cash). Attributed to the Sichuan mints.

17.461	Rev: 川 卅四 *Chuan, Sa si.* (Si)chuan, 34 (series number) above.	S827?	11
17.462	Rev: 川 *Chuan* (Si)chuan above. 卅五 *Sa wu* (35) right and left.	S824~	11
17.463	Rev: 三六 *San liu* (36) right and left.	S826	11
17.464	Rev: 卅七 *Sa qi* (37) right and left.	S825	11
17.465	Rev: 川六 *Chuan liu* (Si)chuan 6(th year – 1200) above. 卅七 *Sa qi* (37) below.	S828	11

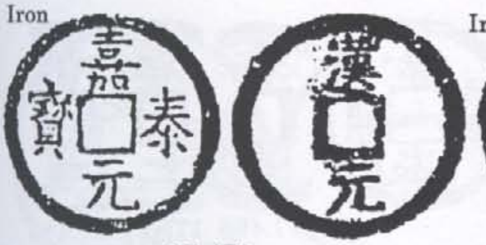
Obv: 嘉泰元寶 *Jia Tai yuan bao* (1201-4).

Small iron coins.

17.466	Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201) below.		10
17.467	Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui. 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201) below.	FD1320	11

Large iron coins (2 cash).

17.468	Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201) below.	FD1322, S845	10
17.469	As above, obverse inscription read clockwise.	S844	12



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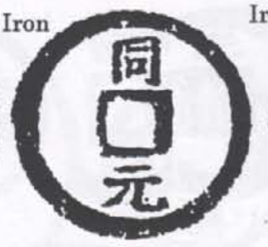

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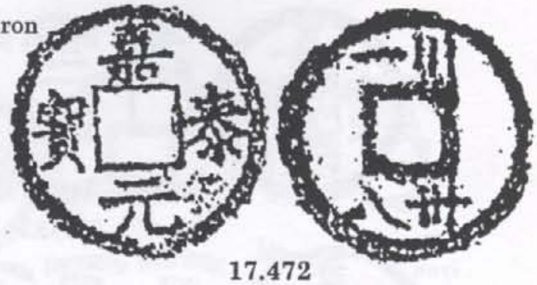

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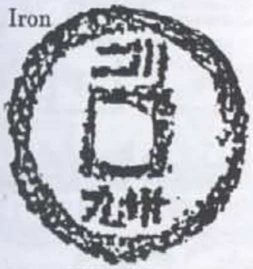

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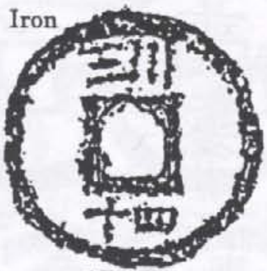

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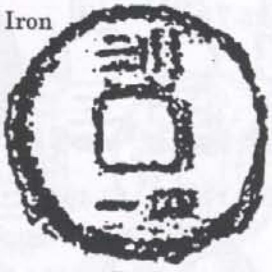

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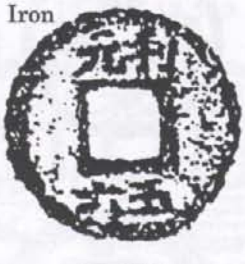

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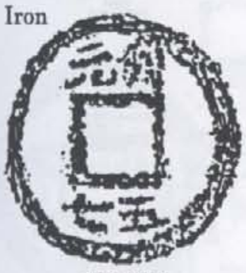

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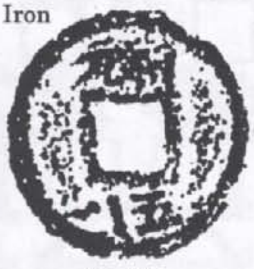

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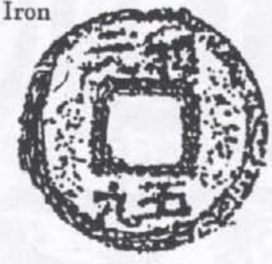

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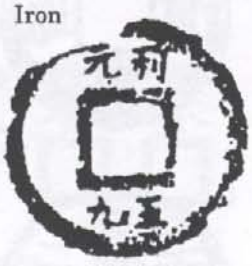

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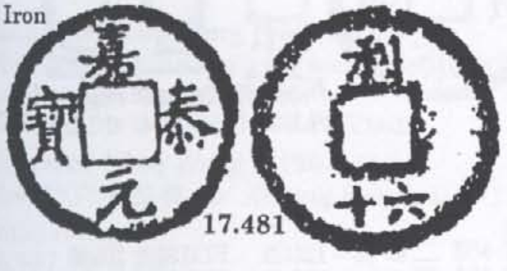
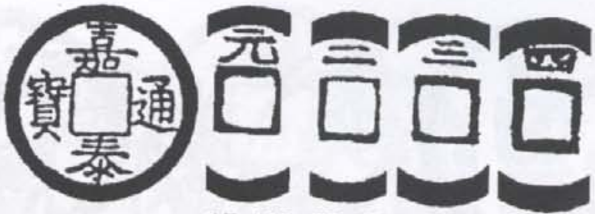
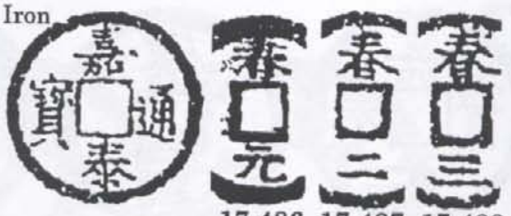


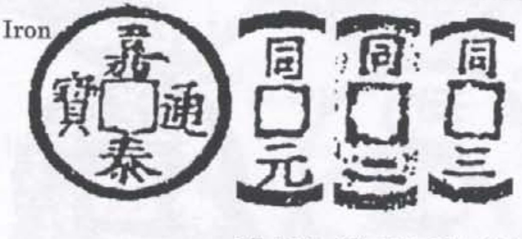
17.481

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).
Obv: 嘉泰元寶 *Jia Tai yuan bao* c/wise. (1201-4).
Large iron coins (2 cash).
17.470 Rev: 漢(汉) *Han* above. Hanyang mint, Hubei. 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201) below. 12
17.471 Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui. 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201) below. FD1321 12
Large iron coins (3 cash). Series numbers below.
17.472 Rev: 川一 *Chuan yi* [Si]chuan 1[st year – 1201] above.
卅八 *Sa ba* (38) below. FD1325, S854 11
17.473 Rev: 川二 *Chuan er* [Si]chuan 2[nd year – 1202] above.
卅九 *Sa jiu* (39) below. FD1326, S855 11
17.474 Rev: 川三 *Chuan san* [Si]chuan 3[rd year – 1203] above.
四十 *Si shi* (40) below. FD1327, S856 11
17.475 Rev: 川三 *Chuan san* [Si]chuan 3[rd year – 1203] above.
四一 *Si shi* (41) below. FD1328 11
Rev: 利元 *Li yuan* Li [prefecture] 1[st year – 1201] above. Series numbers below.
17.476 五六 *Wu liu* (56) below. 11
17.477 五七 *Wu qi* (57) below. 11
17.478 五八 *Wu ba* (58) below. 11
17.479 五九 *Wu jiu* (59) below. 11
17.480 As **17.479**, small characters. 10
17.481 Rev: 利 *Li* above. Li prefecture. 六十 *Liu shi* (60) below. FD1324, S853? 11

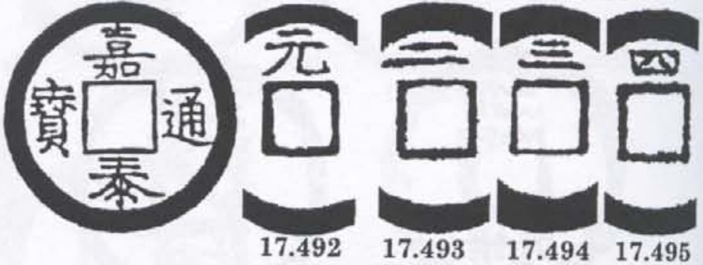

17.482 17.483 17.484 17.485

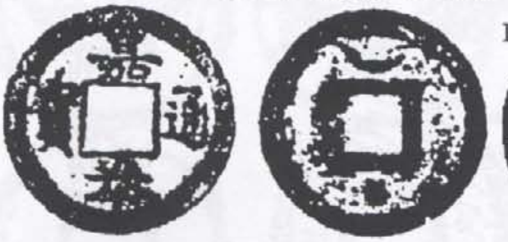


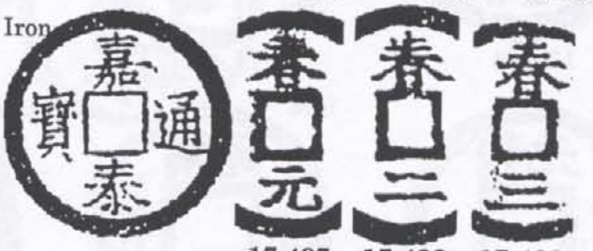
17.486 17.487 17.488



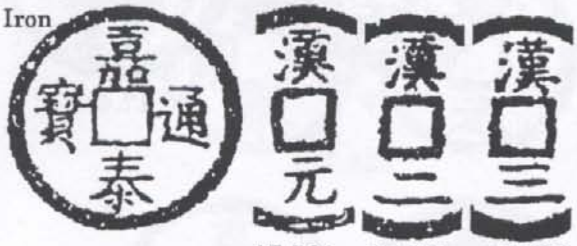
17.489 17.490 17.491


17.492 17.493 17.494 17.495

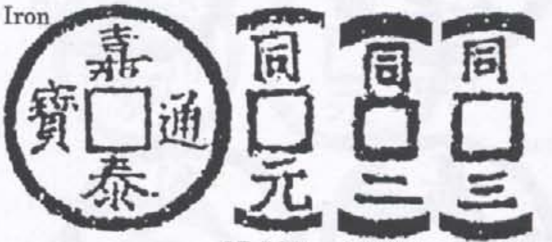

17.496



17.497 17.498 17.499

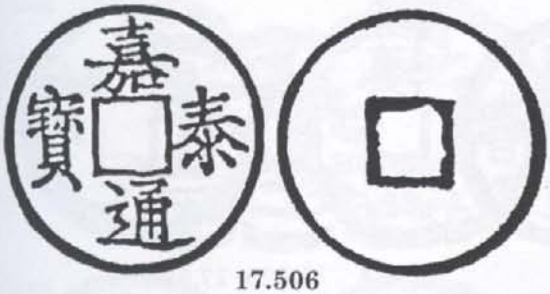


17.500 17.501 17.502



17.503 17.504 17.505

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).
Obv: 嘉泰通寶 *Jia Tai tong bao* (1201-1204).
Small coins. Rev: Numbers for year of casting above.
17.482 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201). FD1301, S835 13 **17.483** 二 *er* (2 – 1202). FD1302, S836 13
17.484 三 *san* (3 – 1203). FD1303, S837 13 **17.485** 四 *si* (4 – 1204). FD1304, S838 13
Small iron coins. (*In the 7th month of 1203, the iron coin mints were closed, so there there are no* 四 si *iron coins).*
Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.
17.486 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201). 12 **17.487** 二 *er* (2 – 1202). FD1311 12
17.488 三 *san* (3 – 1203). 12
Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui. Numbers for the year of casting below.
17.489 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201). FD1310 12 **17.490** 二 *er* (2 – 1202). 12
17.491 三 *san* (3 – 1203). 12
Large coins (2 cash). Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above.
17.492 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201). FD1305, S839 14 **17.493** 二 *er* (2 – 1202). FD1306, S840 14
17.494 三 *san* (3 – 1203). FD1307, S841 14 **17.495** 四 *si* (4 – 1204). FD1308, S842 14
17.496 Rev: Crescent above, dot below. 5
Large iron coins (2 cash).
Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.
17.497 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201). FD1312 13 **17.498** 二 *er* (2 – 1202). FD1313, S848 13
17.499 三 *san* (3 – 1203). FD1314 13
Rev: 漢(汉) *Han* above. Hanyang mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.
17.500 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201). FD1317, S849 12 **17.501** 二 *er* (2 – 1202). FD1318, S850 13
17.502 三 *san* (3 – 1203). FD1319, S851 13
Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui. Numbers for the year of casting below.
17.503 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201). 12 **17.504** 二 *er* (2 – 1202). FD1315, S847 13
17.505 三 *san* (3 – 1203). FD1316, S846 13



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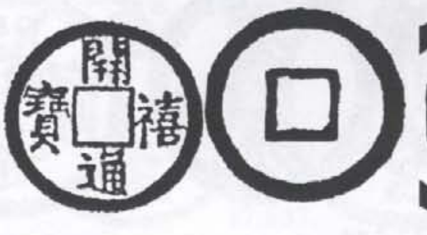

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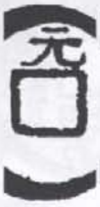

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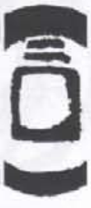

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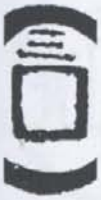
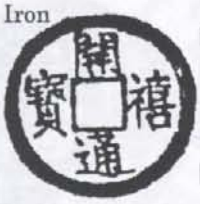
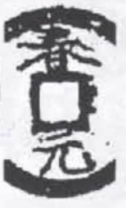


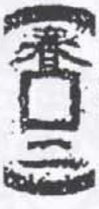
17.510

Iron

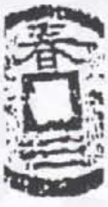




17.511

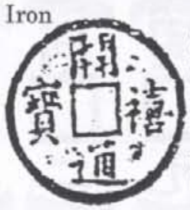


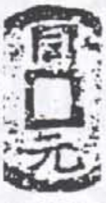
17.512



17.513

Iron





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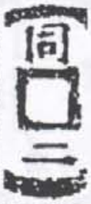

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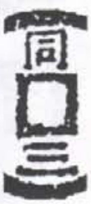

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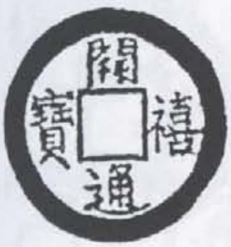

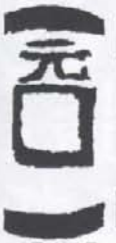

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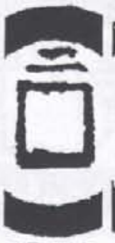

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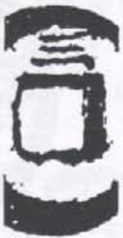
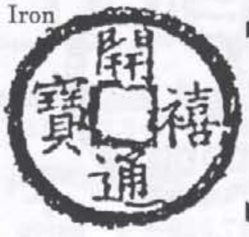
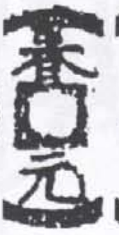


17.519

Iron





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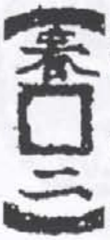
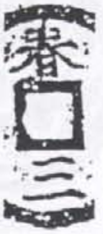


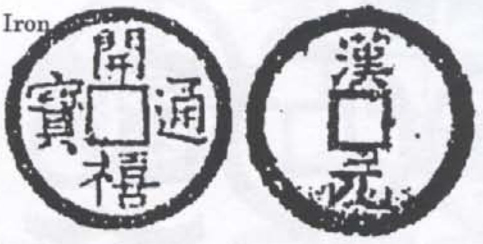
17.521



17.522

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).
Obv: 嘉泰通寶 *Jia Tai tong bao* c/wise. (1201-1204).
3 cash (some say 5 cash) coin.
17.506 Fine calligraphy. Rev: Plain. FD1309, S843 10

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).
Obv: 開(开)禧通寶 *Kai Xi tong bao* c/wise. (1205-7).
Small coins.
15.507 Rev: Plain 10
Rev: Numbers for year of casting above.
17.508 元 *yuan* (1st – 1205). FD1329, S857 14 **17.509** 二 *er* (2 – 1206). FD1330, S858 14
17.510 三 *san* (3 – 1207). FD1331, S859 14
Small iron coins.
The iron coin mints were opened again in the 6th month of the 1st year of Kai Xi (1205).
Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.
17.511 元 *yuan* (1st – 1205). 12 **17.512** 二 *er* (2 – 1206). FD1338 12
17.513 三 *san* (3 – 1207). 12
Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui. Numbers for the year of casting below.
17.514 元 *yuan* (1st – 1205). 12 **17.515** 二 *er* (2 – 1206). FD1336 12
17.516 三 *san* (3 – 1207). FD1337 12
Large coins (2 cash).
Rev: Numbers for year of casting above.
17.517 元 *yuan* (1st – 1205). FD1332, S860 14 **17.518** 二 *er* (2 – 1206). FD1333, S861 14
17.519 三 *san* (3 – 1207). FD1334, S862 14
Large iron coins (2 cash).
Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.
17.520 元 *yuan* (1st – 1205). S869 12 **17.521** 二 *er* (2 – 1206). FD1344, S870 12
17.522 三 *san* (3 – 1207). FD1345, S871 12



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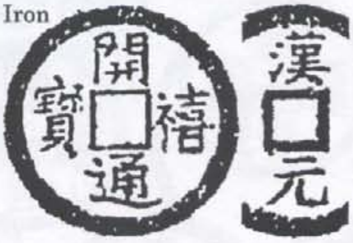

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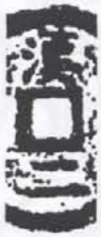

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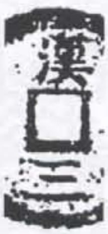

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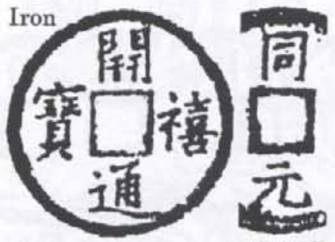

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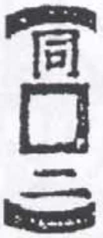

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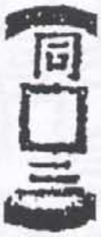

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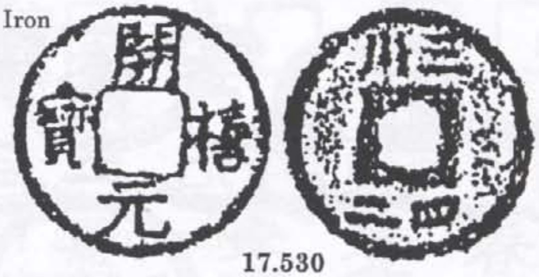

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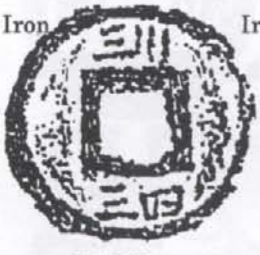

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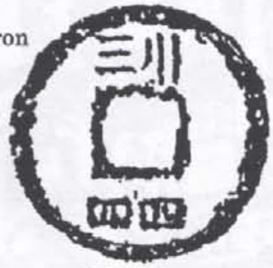

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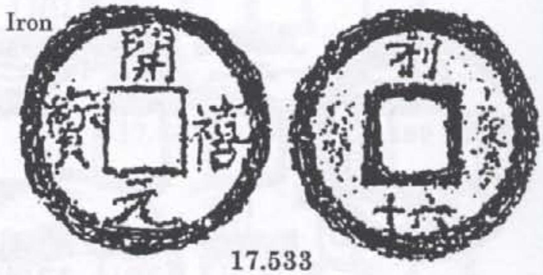

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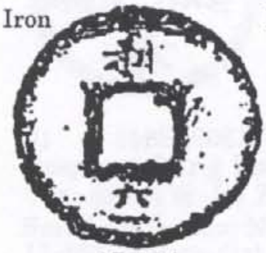

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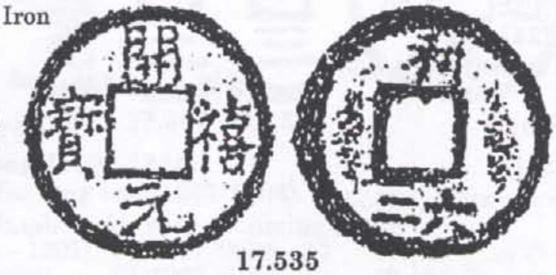


17.535

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Obv: 開(开)禧通寶 *Kai Xi tong bao* (1205-07).

Large iron coins (2 cash).

Rev: 漢(汉) *Han* above. Hanyang mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.523 Obv: Inscription top, bottom, right, left. Rev: 元 *yuan* (1st – 1205) below. 6

17.524 Obv: Inscription clockwise. Rev: 元 *yuan* (1st – 1205) below. S866 12

17.525 二 *er* (2 – 1206). S867 12 **17.526** 三 *san* (3 – 120). S868 12

In this period, the casting quota of Hanyang mint was 200,000 strings a year.

Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui. Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.527 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201). S863 13 **17.528** 二 *er* (2 – 1202). S864 12

17.529 三 *san* (3 – 1203). FD1343, S865 12

Obv: 開(开)禧元寶 *Kai Xi yuan bao* c/wise. (1205-07).

Large coins (3 cash), from the Sichuan area.

Rev: 川三 *Chuan san* [Si]chuan 3[rd year – 1207] above. Series numbers below.

17.530 四二 *Si er* (42) below. FD1346, S873 11

17.531 四三 *Si san* (43) below. 11

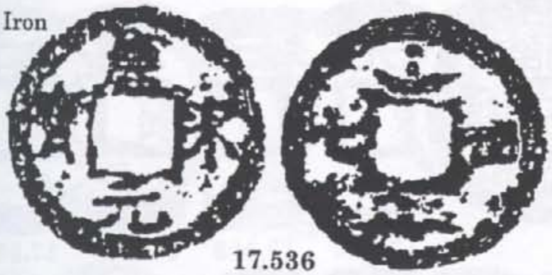
17.532 四四 *Si si* (44) below. 11

Rev: 利 *Li* above. Li prefecture. Series numbers below.

17.533 六十 *Liu shi* (60) below. S874 11

17.534 六一 *Liu yi* (61) below. 11

17.535 六二 *Liu er* (62) below. 11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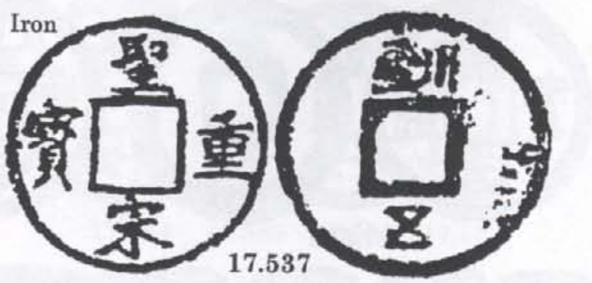
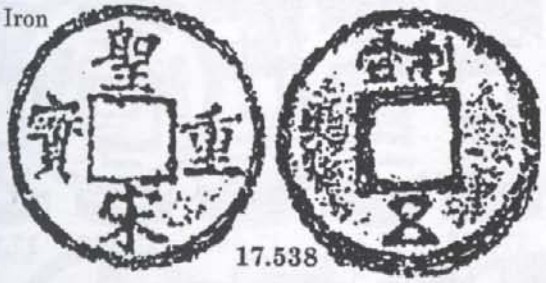
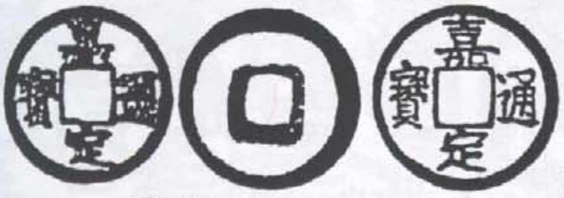
17.536


Iron

17.537


Iron

17.538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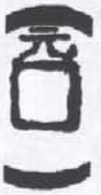
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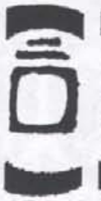
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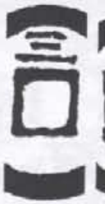
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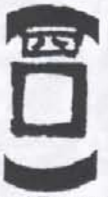
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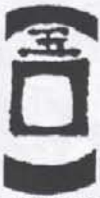
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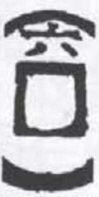
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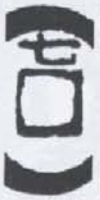
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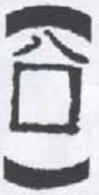
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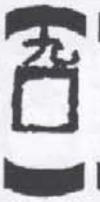
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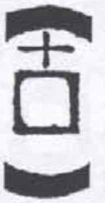
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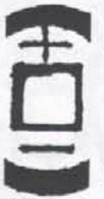
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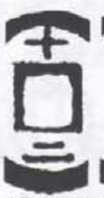
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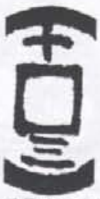
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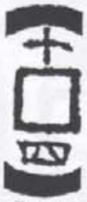

17.552

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Obv: 聖(圣)宋元寶 *Sheng Song yuan bao* c/wise. (1208-*10*). Dynastic title (Sacred Song).

17.536 Iron coin. Rev: Two dots and a crescent above. 四七 *Si qi* (47) right and left. 8

Quite distinct from the Northern Song Sheng Song *coin,* ***16.396****. Found in Sichuan.*

Obv: 聖(圣)宋重寶 *Sheng Song zhong bao* (1208-*10*).

Large iron coins (5 cash).

17.537 Rev: 川壹 *Chuan yi* above. 五 *wu* (5) below. Seal script. FD1450, S875 10

Standing for (Si)chuan, 1st year of Jiading (1208), value five cash. Attributed to the Huimin mint in Qiong prefecture.

17.538 Rev: 利壹 *Li yi* above. 五 *wu* (5) below. Seal script. 11

According to the records, in December 1208 Sichuan began to issue Value Five large coins. These were cast by the Shaoxing mint in Li prefecture. The characters Sheng Song zhong bao *were used, and on the reverse, the characters 1 or 2, and the character 5 in seal script. Apparently still being cast three years later.*

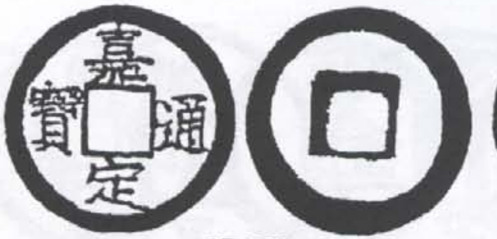
Obv: 嘉定通寶 *Jia Ding tong bao* (1208-24).

Small coins. Note the 缶 *fou bao.*

17.539A Rev: Plain. 10

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above/below.

17.539	元 *yuan* (1st – 1208).	FD1348, S877	13
17.540	二 *er* (2 – 1209).	FD1349, S879	13
17.541	三 *san* (3 – 1210).	FD1350, S880	13
17.542	四 *si* (4 – 1211).	FD1351, S881	13
17.543	五 *wu* (5 – 1212).	FD1352	13
17.544	六 *liu* (6 – 1213).	FD1353, S882	13
17.545	七 *qi* (7 – 1214).	FD1354	13
17.546	八 *ba* (7 – 1215).	FD1355, S883	13
17.547	九 *jiu* (9 – 1216).	FD1356, S884	13
17.548	十 *shi* (10 – 1217).	FD1357, S885	13
17.549	十一 *shi yi* (11 – 1218).	FD1358, S886	13
17.550	十二 *shi er* (12 – 1219).	FD1359, S887	13
17.551	十三 *shi san* (13 – 1220).	FD1360, S888	13
17.552	十四 *shi si* (14 – 1221).	FD1361, S889	13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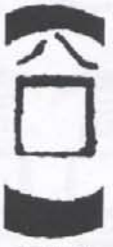
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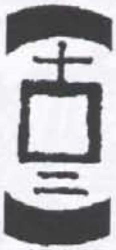
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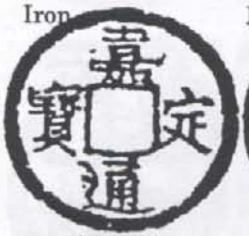
Iron

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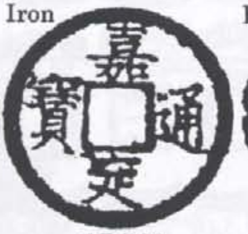
Iron

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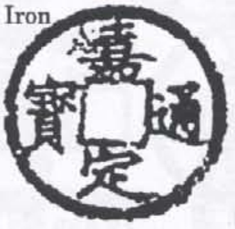
Iron

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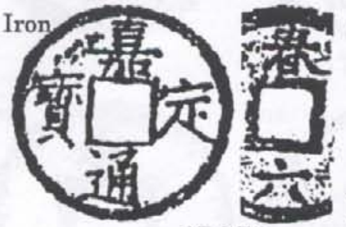
Iron

17.575

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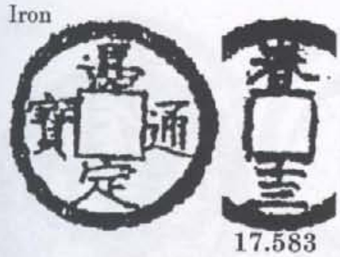
17.581

17.582

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).
Obv: 嘉定通寶 *Jia Ding tong bao* (1208-24).
Large coins (2 cash). Note the 缶 *fou bao.*
17.553 Rev: Plain. FD1376 11
Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above/below.
17.554 元 *yuan* (1st – 1208). FD1362, S890 14 **17.555** 二 *er* (2 – 1209). FD1363, S891 14
17.556 三 *san* (3 – 1210). FD1364, S892 14 **17.557** 四 *si* (4 – 1211). FD1365, S893 14
17.558 五 *wu* (5 – 1212). FD1366, S894 14 **17.559** 六 *liu* (6 – 1213). FD1367, S895 14
17.560 七 *qi* (7 – 1214). FD1368, S896 14 **17.561** 八 *ba* (7 – 1215). FD1369, S897 14
17.562 九 *jiu* (9 – 1216). FD1370 14 **17.563** 十 *shi* (10 – 1217). FD1371, S898 14
17.564 十一 *shi yī* (11 – 1218). FD1372, S899 14
17.565 十二 *shi er* (12 – 1219). FD1373, S900 14
17.566 十三 *shi san* (13 – 1220). FD1374, S901 14
17.567 十四 *shi si* (14 – 1221). FD1375, S902 14
Large iron coins (2 cash).
Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.
Rev: 元 *yuan* (1st – 1208).
17.568 Obv: Inscription clockwise. 尔 *er bao.* FD1386 12
17.569 Obv: Inscription top, bottom, right, left. 缶 *fou bao.* 11
17.570 Obv: Inscription top, bottom, right, left. 尔 *er bao.* FD1381, S906 12
17.571 二 *er* (2 – 1209). FD1382, S907 12 **17.572** 三 *san* (3 – 1210). FD1383, S908 12
17.573 四 *si* (4 – 1211). FD1384, S909 12 **17.574** 五 *wu* (5 – 1212). FD1385, S910 12
Obv: Inscription clockwise.
17.575 六 *liu* (6 – 1213). FD1387, S911 12 **17.576** 七 *qi* (7 – 1214). FD1388, S913 12
17.577 八 *ba* (7 – 1215). FD1389, S914 12 **17.578** 九 *jiu* (9 – 1216). FD1390, S915 12
17.579 十 *shi* (10 – 1217). FD1391, S916 12 **17.580** 十一 *shi yi* (11 – 1218). FD1392, S917 12
17.581 十二 *shi er* (12 – 1219). FD1393, S918 12
17.582 十三 *shi san* (13 – 1220). 12



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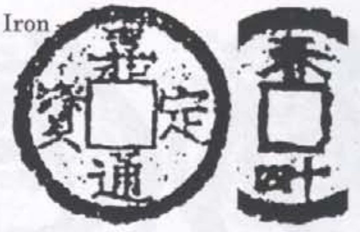

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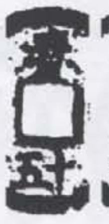

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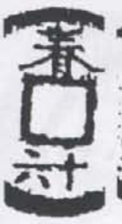

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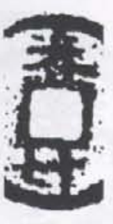

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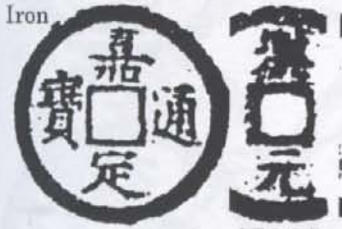

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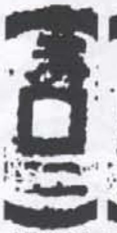

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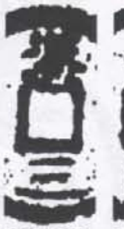
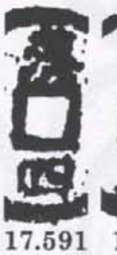


17.590



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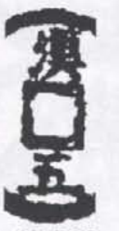

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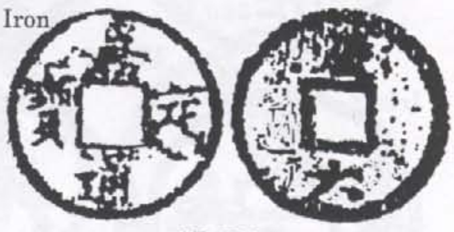

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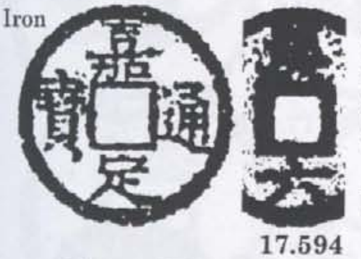

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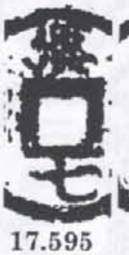

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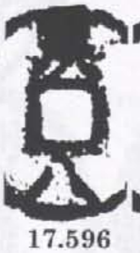

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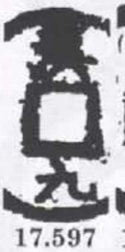
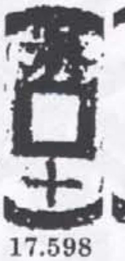


17.597



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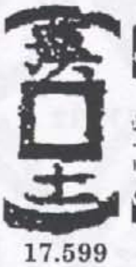
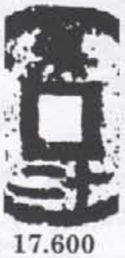
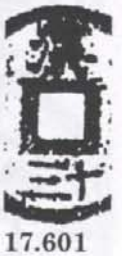


17.599

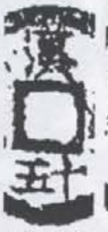


17.600



17.601

17.602



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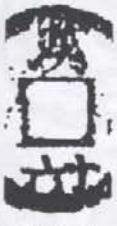

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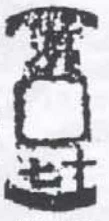

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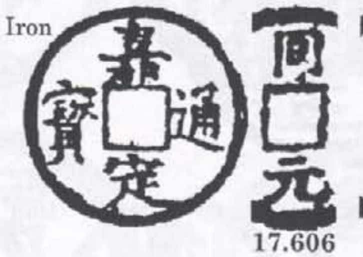
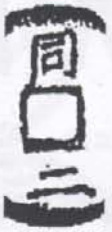
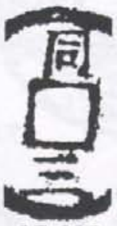


17.606



17.607



17.608

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Obv: 嘉定通寳 *Jia Ding tong bao* (1208-24).

Large iron coins (2 cash).

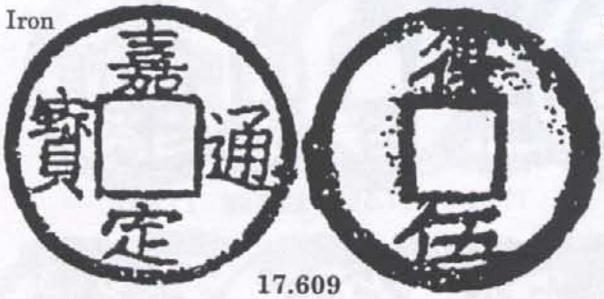
Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.

Obv: Inscription top, bottom, right, left.
17.583 十三 *shi san* (13 – 1220). 10

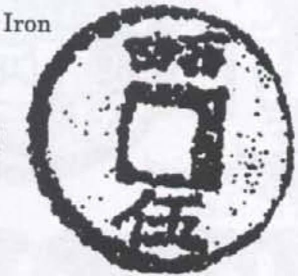
Obv: Inscription clockwise.
17.584 十四 *shi si* (14 – 1221). FD1394 12 **17.585** 十五 *shi wu* (15 – 1222). 12
17.586 十六 *shi liu* (16 – 1223). FD1395 12 **17.587** 十七 *shi qi* (17 – 1224). 12

Rev: 漢(汉) *Han* above. Hanyang mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.
17.588 Obv: Inscription top, bottom, right, left. Rev: 元 *yuan* (1st – 1208). FD1396, S920 12
17.589 二 *er* (2 – 1209). FD1397, S922 12 **17.590** 三 *san* (3 – 1210). FD1398, S923 12
17.591 四 *si* (4 – 1211). FD1399, S924 12 **17.592** 五 *wu* (5 – 1212). FD1400, S925 12
17.593 Obv: Inscription clockwise. Rev: 六 *liu* (6 – 1213). 10
17.594 Obv: Inscription top, bottom, right, left. Rev: 六 *liu* (6 – 1213). FD1401, S926 10
17.595 七 *qi* (7 – 1214). FD1402, S927 12 **17.596** 八 *ba* (7 – 1215). FD1403, S927a 12
17.597 九 *jiu* (9 – 1216). FD1404, S927b 12 **17.598** 十 *shi* (10 – 1217). FD1405, S928 12
17.599 十一 *shi yi* (11 – 1218). FD1406, S929 12
17.600 十二 *shi er* (12 – 1219). FD1407, S930 12
17.601 十三 *shi san* (13 – 1220). FD1408, S931 12
17.602 十四 *shi si* (14 – 1221). 12
17.603 十五 *shi wu* (15 – 1222). 12
17.604 十六 *shi liu* (16 – 1223). 12
17.605 十七 *shi qi* (17 – 1224). 12

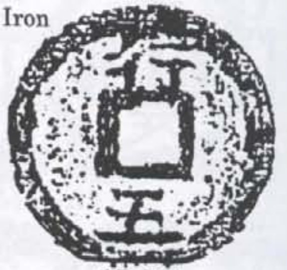
Rev: 同 *Tong* above. Tongan mint, Anhui. Numbers for the year of casting below.
17.606 元 *yuan* (1st – 1201). FD1380, S919 12 **17.607** 二 *er* (2 – 1202). 12
17.608 三 *san* (3 – 1203). 12



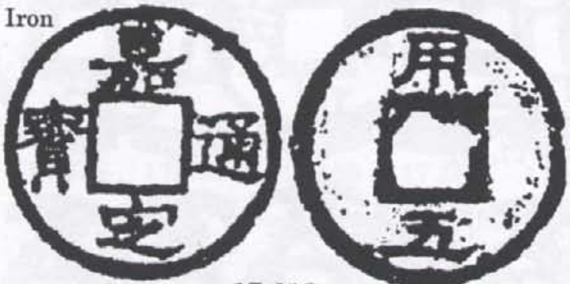
17.609



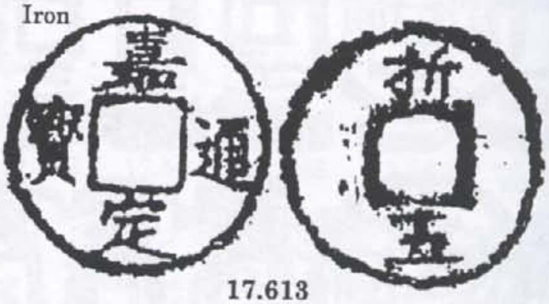
17.610



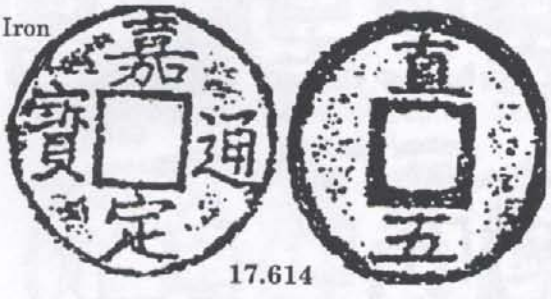
17.611



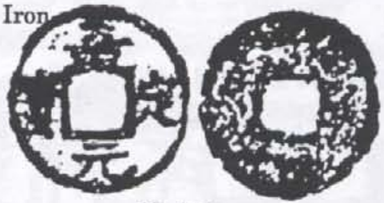
17.612



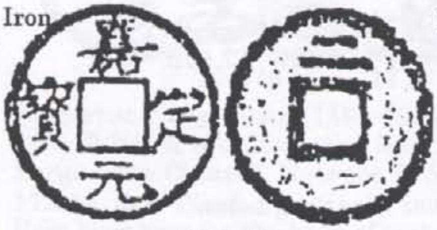
17.613



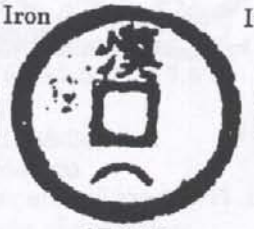
17.614



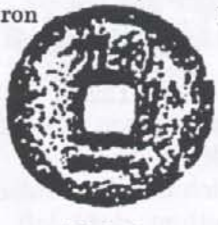
17.615



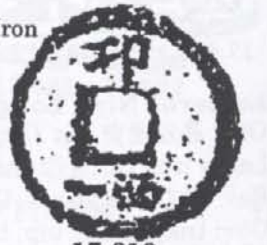
17.616



17.617



17.618



17.619

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Obv: 嘉定通寶 *Jia Ding tong bao* (1208-24).

Large coins (5 cash). Rev: 伍 *wu* (5) below.

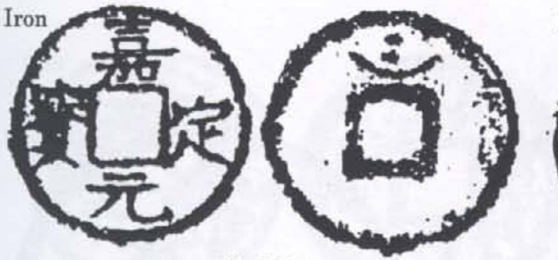
17.609	Rev: 復 *Fu* above.		11
17.610	Rev: 西四 *Xi si* (West 4) above.		11
17.611	Rev: 行 *Xing* above.	S948	11
17.612	Rev: 用 *Yong* above.		11
17.613	Rev: 折 *Zhe* above.		11
17.614	Rev: 直 *Zhi* above.		11

It is not clear whether the characters above the hole represent mint names or some other control system.

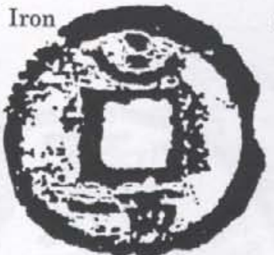
Obv: 嘉定元寶 *Jia Ding yuan bao* c/wise. (1208-24).

Small iron coins (1 or 2 cash).

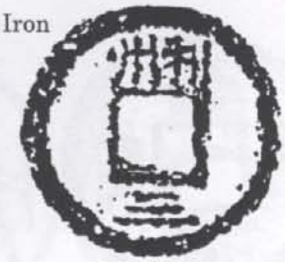
17.615	Rev: Plain (or possibly not readable).		11
17.616	Rev: 二 *er* (2) above.	FD1418, S905	12
17.617	Rev: 漢 *Han* above. Hanyang mint, Hubei. Inverted crescent below.		15
17.618	Rev: 利州 *Li zhou* above. Shaoxing mint, Li prefecture, Sichuan. 一 *yi* (1) below.	S903	11
17.619	Rev: 邛 *Qiong* above. Huimin mint, Qiong prefecture, Sichuan. 西一 *Xi yi* (West 1) below. FD1419		12



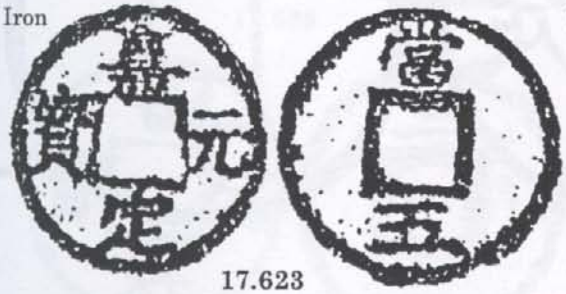
17.620



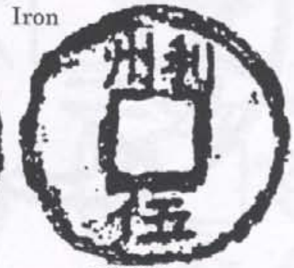
17.621



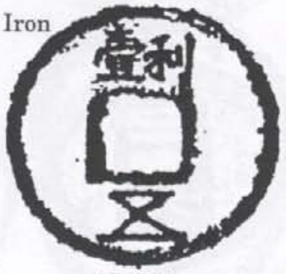
17.622



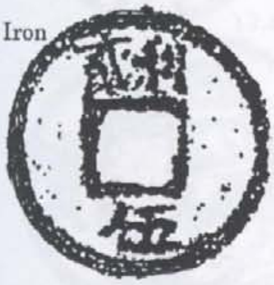
17.623



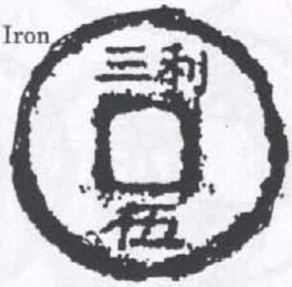
17.624



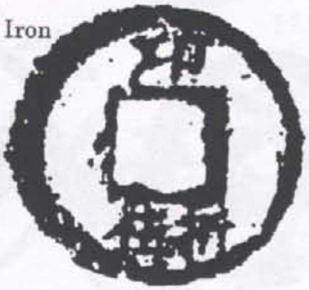
17.625



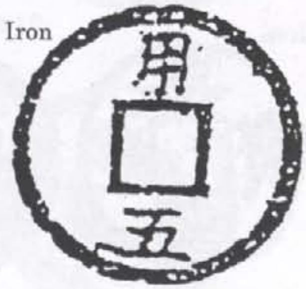
17.626



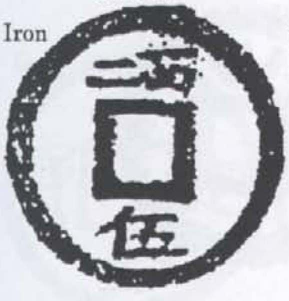
17.627



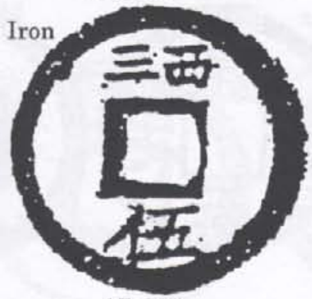
17.628



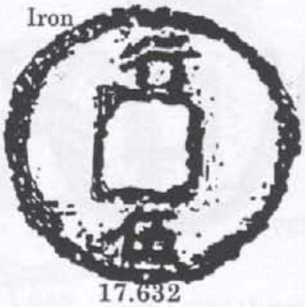
17.629



17.630



17.631



17.632

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Obv: 嘉定元寶 *Jia Ding yuan bao* (1208-24).

Large iron coins (3 cash). Inscription c/wise.

17.620 Rev: Two dots and a crescent above. 11
17.621 Rev: Two dots and a crescent above. 西一 *Xi yi* (West 1) below. Cf **17.619**. 11
17.622 Rev: 利州 *Li zhou* above. Shaoxing mint, Li prefecture, Sichuan. 三 *san* (3) below. FD1420, S933 11

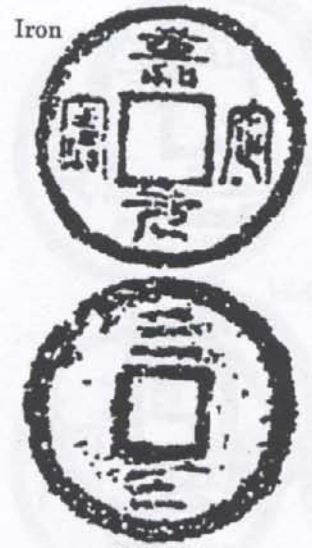
Large iron coins (5 cash). Inscription top, bottom, right, left.

17.623 Rev: 當 *Dang* above. 五 *wu* (5) below. S941 11

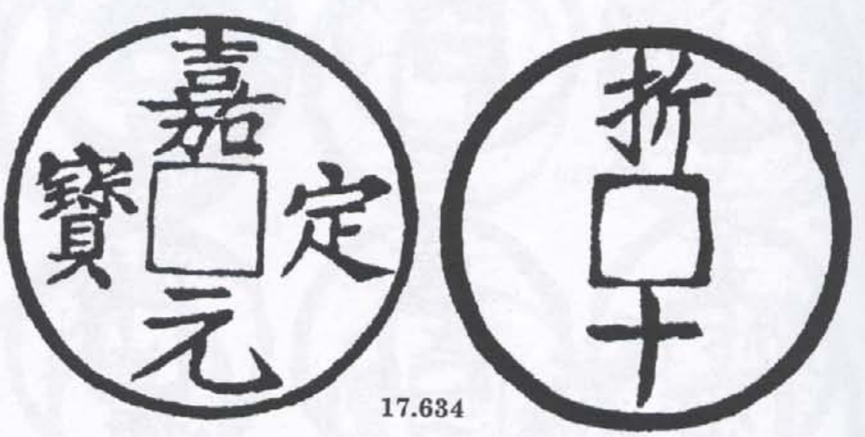
In 1212, the Dangmin inspectorate was merged with the Hanyang inspectorate, but the Dang *here probably means "equivalent to". Cf 17.609-14.*

17.624 Rev: 利 *Li* above. Shaoxing mint, Li prefecture, Sichuan. Rev: 伍 *wu* (5) below. S945 11
17.625 Rev: 利壹 *Li yi* ([year/batch] 1) above. 五 (seal script) *wu* (5) below. FD1422, S946 11
17.626 Rev: 利貳 *Li er* ([year/batch] 2) above. 伍 *wu* (5) below. FD1423?, S944 11
17.627 Rev: 利三 *Li san* ([year/batch] 3) above. 伍 *wu* (5) below. 11

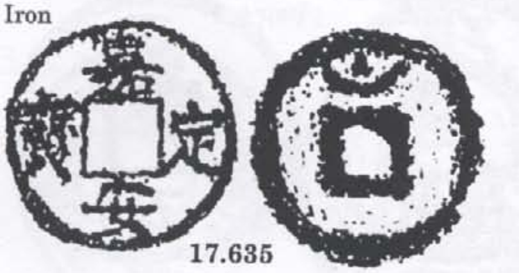
17.628 Rev: 邛 *Qiong* above. Qiong prefecture, Sichuan. 折伍 *Zhe wu* (worth 5) below. 11
17.629 Rev: 用 *Yong* above. 五 *wu* (5) below. *Cf 17.609-14.* FD1425 11
17.630 Rev: 西二 *Xi er* (West 2) above. 伍 *wu* (5) below. FD1424, S942 11
17.631 Rev: 西三 *Xi san* (West 3) above. 伍 *wu* (5) below. S943 11
17.632 Rev: 行 *Xing* above, 伍 *wu* (5) below. FD1426 11



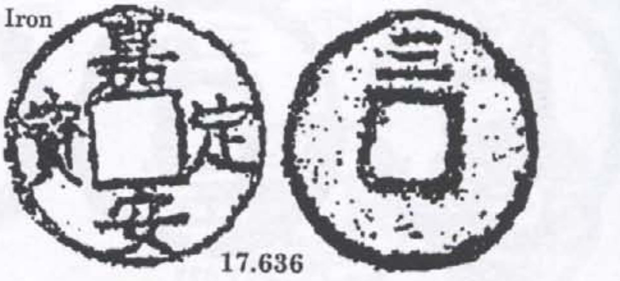
17.633



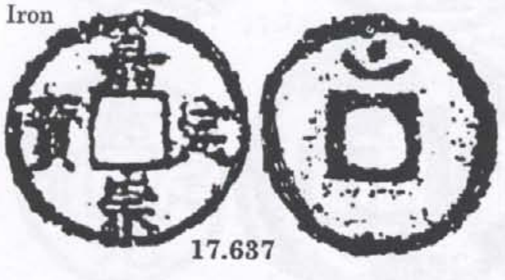
17.634



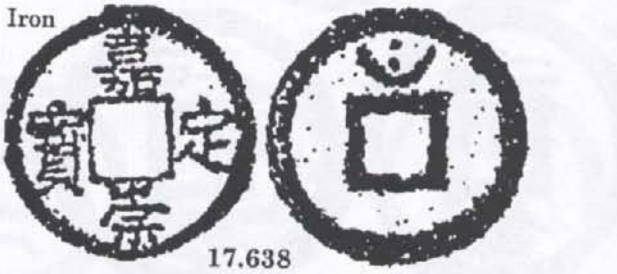
17.635



17.636



17.637



17.638

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Obv: 嘉定元寶 *Jia Ding yuan bao* c/wise. (1208-24).

17.633	Obverse in seal script. Rev: 三 *san* (3) above and below.	FD1421, S932	6
17.634	Large coin. Rev: 折十 *Zhe shi* (worth ten) above and below.	FD1417, S958	5

The casting of this coin is not mentioned in the Song histories. It is, however, mentioned in the Ming encyclopaedia, so is not a modern invention.

The series of coins below has various characters with the *bao* in the obverse inscription instead of the usual *yuan* or *tong*. They appear to be from the Sichuan mints. No satisfactory explanation for the use of these characters has been forthcoming.

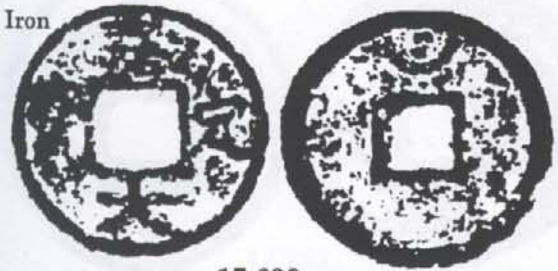
Large iron coins (1208-24).

Obv: 嘉定安寶 *Jia Ding An Bao* c/wise. (Jia Ding Peaceful Currency).

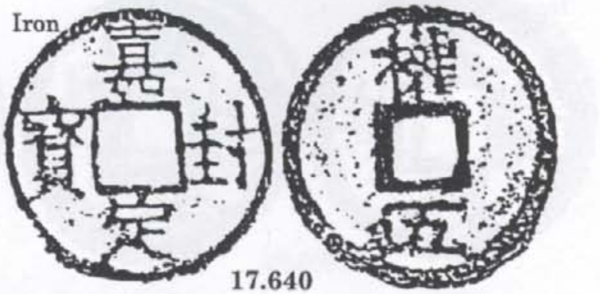
17.635	Rev: Dot and crescent. (2 cash) above.		10
17.636	Rev: 三 *san* (3) above.	FD1436	10

Obv: 嘉定崇寶 *Jia Ding Chong Bao* c/wise. (Jia Ding Noble Currency).

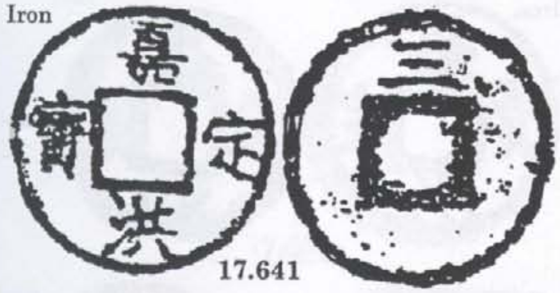
17.637	Rev: Dot and crescent (2 cash) above.	FD1427	8
17.638	Rev: Two dots and a crescent (3 cash) above.	FD1428	8



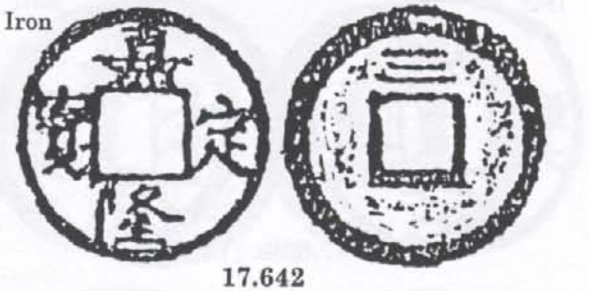
17.639



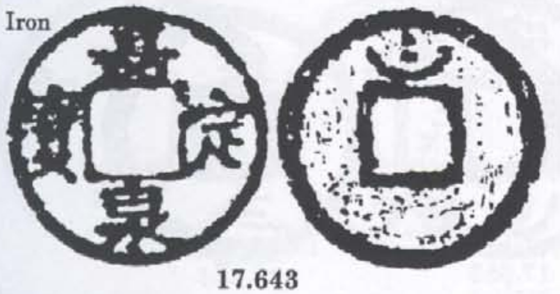
17.640



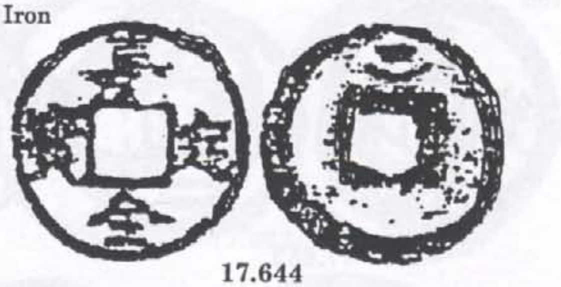
17.641



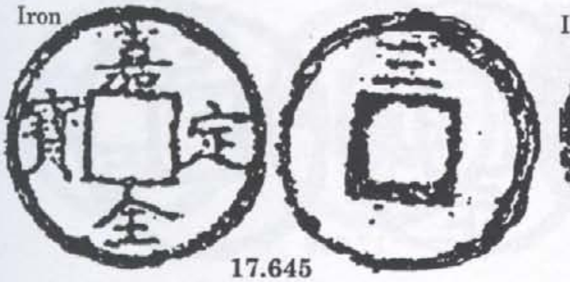
17.642



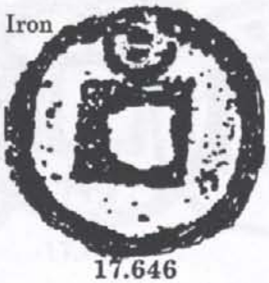
17.643



17.644



17.645

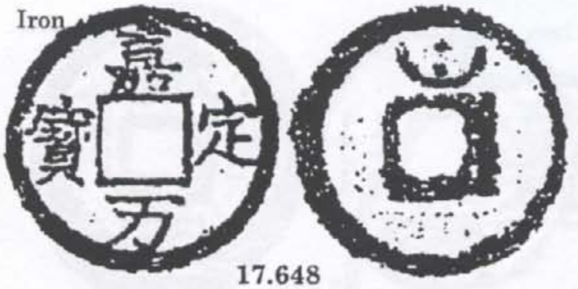


17.646

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Large iron coins (1208-24).

	Obv: 嘉定大寶 *Jia Ding Da Bao* c/wise. (Jia Ding Large Currency).		
17.639	Rev: Two dots and a crescent (3 cash) above.		5
	Obv: 嘉定封寶 *Jia Ding Feng Bao* (Jia Ding Honoured Currency).		
17.640	Rev: 權(权) *quan* (authorised) above. 伍 *wu* (5) below.	FD1449	5
	Obv: 嘉定洪寶 *Jia Ding Hong Bao* c/wise. (Jia Ding Great Currency).		
17.641	Rev: 三 *san* (3) above.	FD1442	8
	Obv: 嘉定隆寶 *Jia Ding Long Bao* c/wise. (Jia Ding Eminent Currency).		
17.642	Rev: 三 *san* (3) above.	FD1438	5
	Obv: 嘉定泉寶 *Jia Ding Quan Bao* c/wise. (Jia Ding Wealthy Currency).		
17.643	Rev: Two dots and a crescent (3 cash) above.	FD1439	6
	Obv: 嘉定全寶 *Jia Ding Quan Bao* c/wise. (Jia Ding Perfect Currency).		
17.644	Rev: Dot and crescent (2 cash) above.	FD1429	8
17.645	Rev: 三 *san* (3) above.		10
17.646	Rev: Two dots and a crescent (3 cash) above.		10



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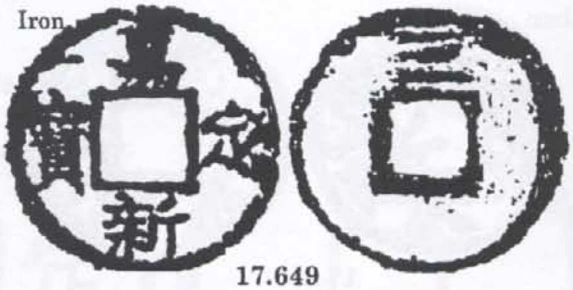

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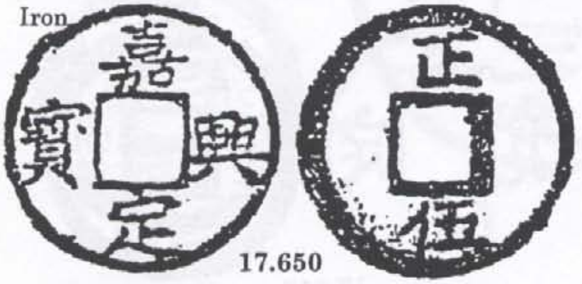

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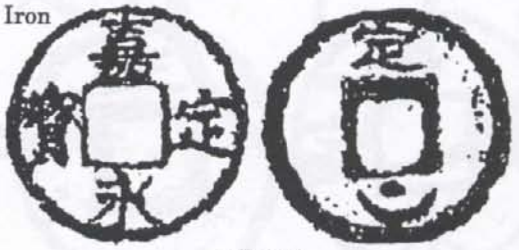

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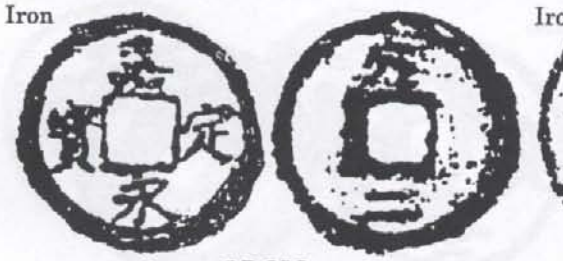

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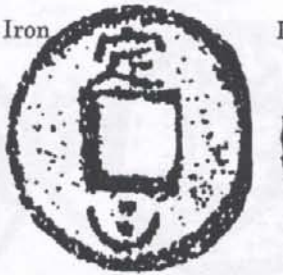

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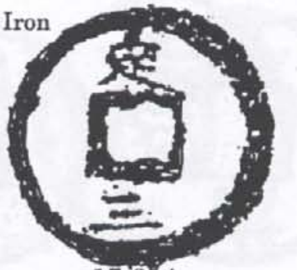

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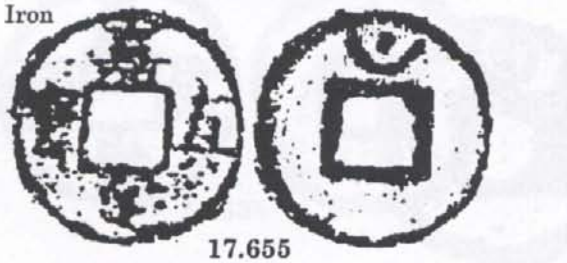

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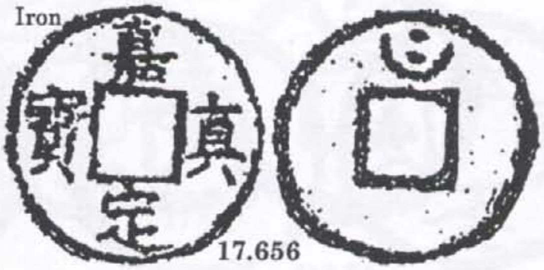


17.656

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Large iron coins (1208-24).

Obv: 嘉定万寳 *Jia Ding Wan Bao* c/wise. (Jia Ding Ten Thousand (ie Uncountable) Currency).

17.648	Rev: Two dots and a crescent (3 cash) above.	FD1445, S938?	10

Obv: 嘉定新寳 *Jia Ding Xin Bao* c/wise. (Jia Ding New Currency).

17.649	Rev: 三 *san* (3) above.	FD1435, S934	10

Obv: 嘉定興(兴)寳 *Jia Ding Xing Bao* (Jia Ding Prosperous Currency).

17.650	Rev: 正 *zheng* (?Unknown mint) above. 伍 *wu* (5) below.	FD1440, S953	10

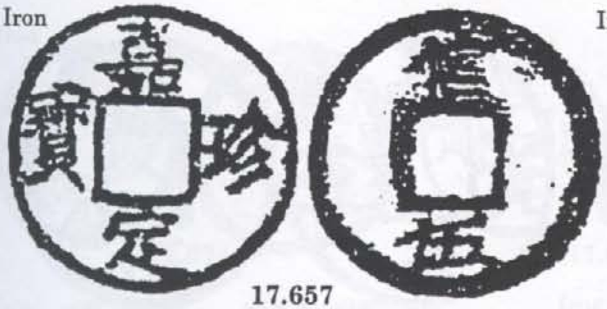
Obv: 嘉定永寳 *Jia Ding Yong Bao* c/wise. (Jia Ding Everlasting Currency).

Rev: 定 *Ding* (Jiading prefecture mint) above.

17.651	Rev: Dot and crescent (2 cash) below.	FD1431, S935	10
17.652	Rev: 二 *er* (2) below.	S936	10
17.653	Rev: Two dots and a crescent (3 cash) below.	FD1432	10
17.654	Rev: 三 *san* (3) below.	FD1433	10

Obv: 嘉定真寳 *Jia Ding Zhen Bao* c/wise. (Jia Ding True Currency).

17.655	Rev: Dot and crescent (2 cash) above.		10
17.656	Rev: Two dots and a crescent (3 cash) above.	FD1434, S937	9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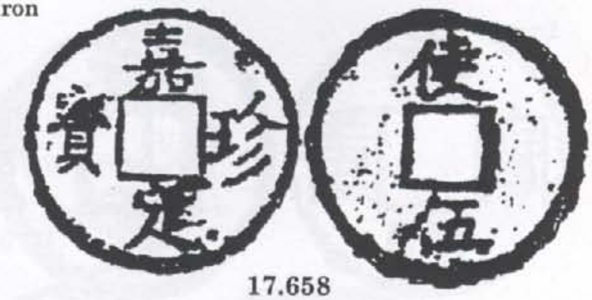
17.657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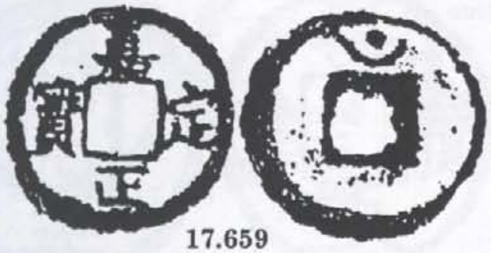
17.658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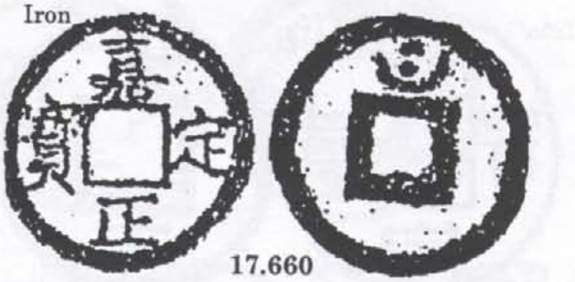
17.659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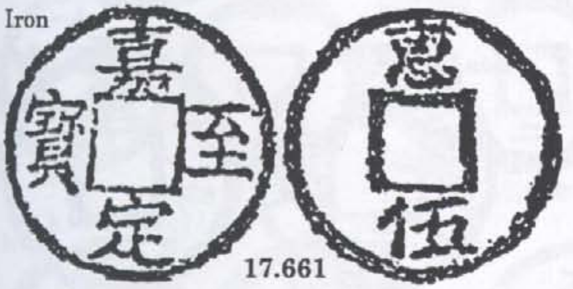
17.660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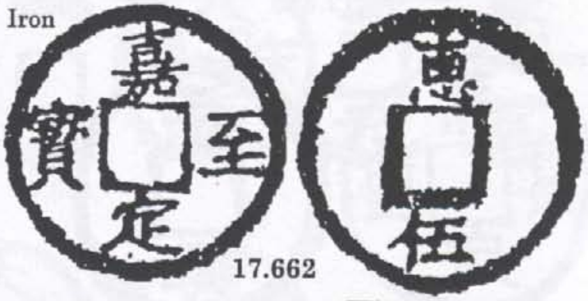
17.661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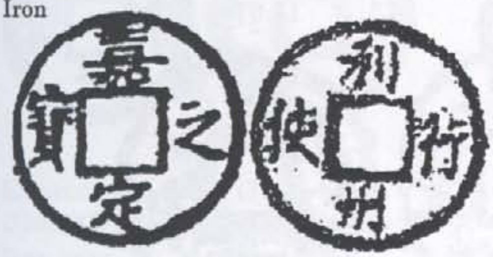
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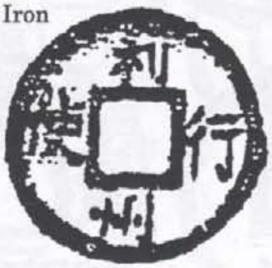
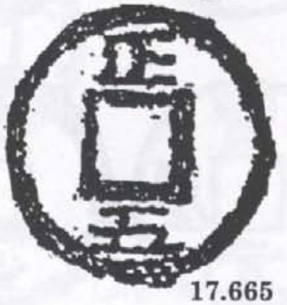

Iron
17.664


17.665

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Large iron coins (1208-24).

Obv: 嘉定珍寶 *Jia Ding Zhen Bao* (Jia Ding Precious Currency).

17.657	Rev: 信 *Xin* above. 伍 *wu* (5) below. 5 cash.	FD1437	6
17.658	Rev: 使 *Shi* above. 伍 *wu* (5) below. 5 cash.		6

Cf 17.609 &c series.

Obv: 嘉定正寶 *Jia Ding Zheng Bao* c/wise. (Jia Ding Orthodox Currency).

17.659	Rev: Dot and crescent (2 cash) above.		10
17.660	Rev: Two dots and a crescent (3 cash) above.	FD1441, S939	9

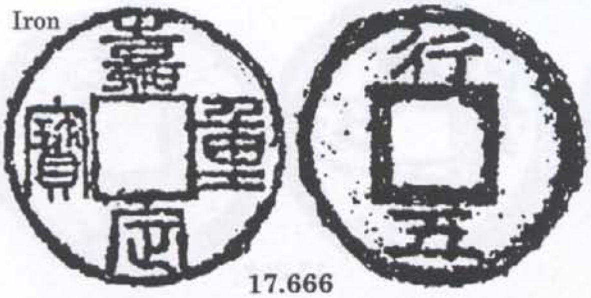
Obv: 嘉定至寶 *Jia Ding Zhi Bao* (Jia Ding Greatest/Best Currency).

Rev: 惠 *Hui* above. Huimin mint, Qiong prefecture, Sichuan.

17.661	Rev: 伍 *wu* (5) below. 5 cash.	FD1448, S955~	9
17.662	As above, smaller characters.		9

Obv: 嘉定之寶 *Jia Ding Zhi Bao* (Jia Ding, The/Its Currency).

17.663	2 cash size. Rev: 利州行使 *Li zhou xing shi* (Li prefecture use).		11
17.664	3 cash size. *ditto*	FD1444, S940	11
17.665	Rev: 正 *Zheng* (?Unknown mint) above. 伍 *wu* (5) below.	FD1443, S954	11



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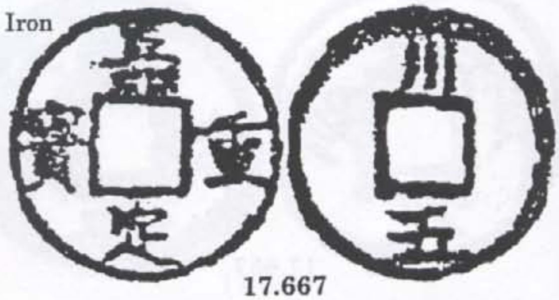

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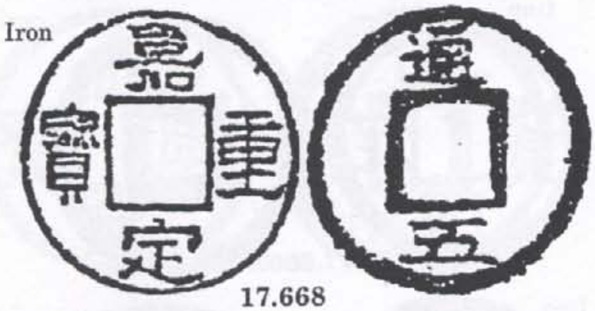
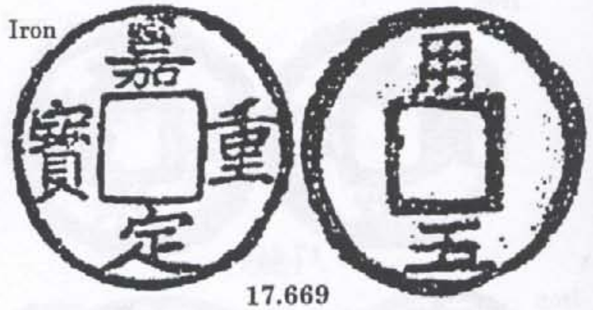


17.668



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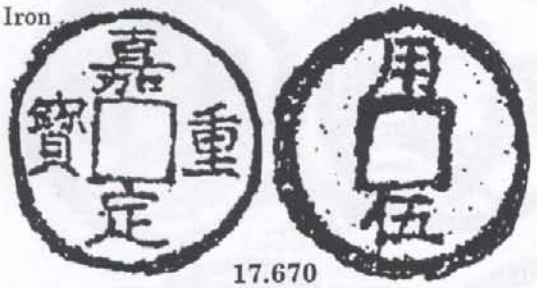

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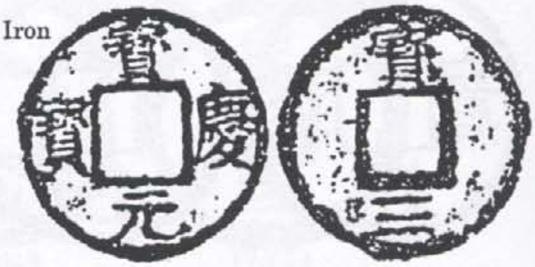

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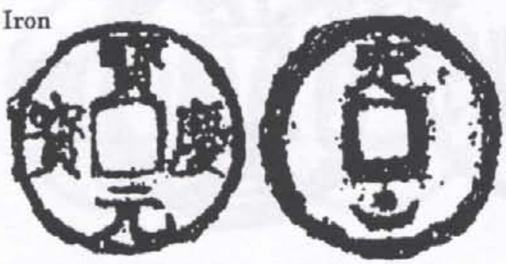

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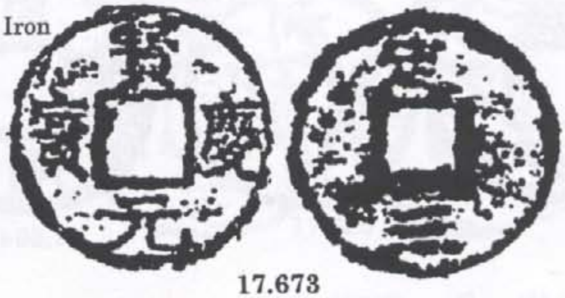


17.673

Emperor Ning Zong (1195-1224).

Obv: 嘉定重寶 *Jia Ding zhong bao* (Jia Ding Heavy Currency).

Large iron coins (5 cash). (1208-24).

17.666	Seal script. Rev: 行 *Xing* above. 五 *wu* (5) below.	FD1447, S950	11
17.667	Regular script. Rev: 川 *Chuan* (Sichuan) above. 五 *wu* (5) below.		8
17.668	Rev: 通 *Tong* above. 五 *wu* (5) below.	S951	10
17.669	Rev: 用 *Yong* above. 五 *wu* (5) below.	FD1446	11
17.670	Small size.		11

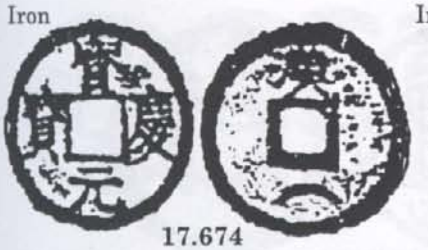
Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).

Obv: 寶慶(宝庆)元寶 *Bao Qing yuan bao* c/wise. (1225).

Iron coins.

17.671	Rev: 寶 *Bao*, unknown mint, above. 三 *san* (3) below.	Hua p.752	6
17.672	Rev: 定 *Ding* (Jiading prefecture mint) above. Dot and crescent (2 cash) below.		8
17.673	Rev: 定 *Ding* above. 三 *san* (3) below.	FD1452	6

Iron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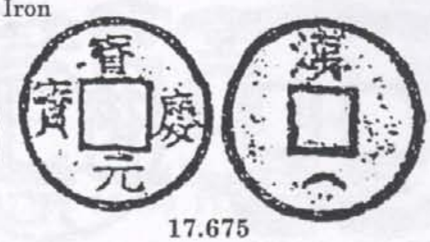
Iron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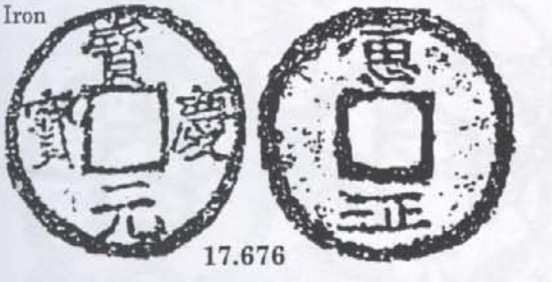
Iron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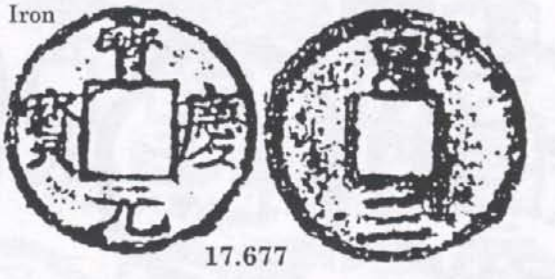
Iron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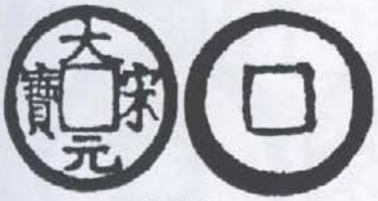
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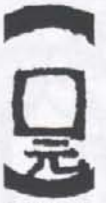
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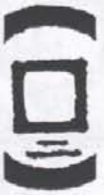
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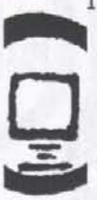
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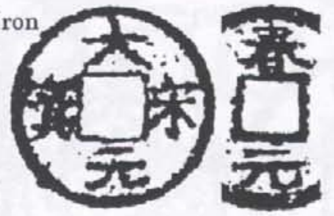
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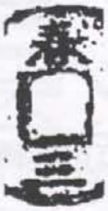
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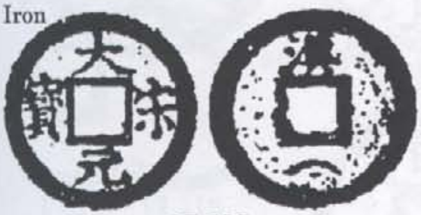
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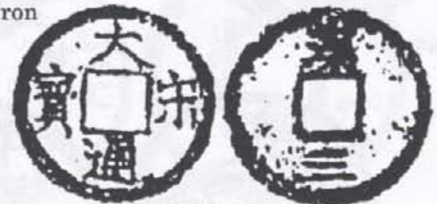
Iron


17.686

Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).

Obv: 寶慶(宝庆)元寶 *Bao Qing yuan bao* c/wise. (1225).

Iron coins.

17.674 Rev: 漢 *Han* above. Hanyang mint, Hubei. Inverted crescent below. Large characters. 8

17.675 Small characters. FD1451 8

17.676 Rev: 惠 *Hui* above. Huimin mint, Qiong prefecture, Sichuan.
正三 *zheng san* (?Regular 3) below. FD1454 7

17.677 Rev: 惠 *Hui* above. 三 *san* (3) below. FD1453 7

In the 7th month of the 1st year of Baoqing (1225), the order was given to cast Da Song yuan bao *coins. Presumably the* Bao Qing *coins were made in the first seven months of the year, before this order was issued, as coinage was needed to pay the troops.*

Obv: 大宋元寶 *Da Song yuan bao* c/wise. (1225-27). Dynastic title (Great Song).

Small coins.

17.678 Rev: Plain. FD1455 7

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.679 元 *yuan* (1st – 1225). FD1456, S959 10 **17.680** 二 *er* (2 – 1226). FD1457 11

17.681 三 *san* (3 – 1227). FD1458, S960 11

Small iron coins.

Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.

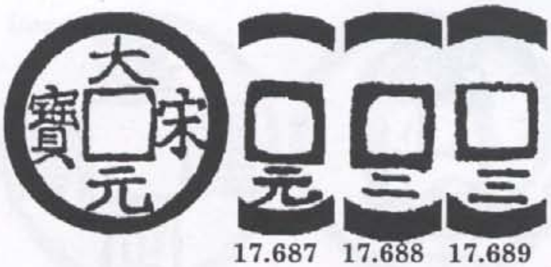
17.682 元 *yuan* (1st – 1225). 10 17.683 二 *er* (2 – 1226). *Not recorded.*

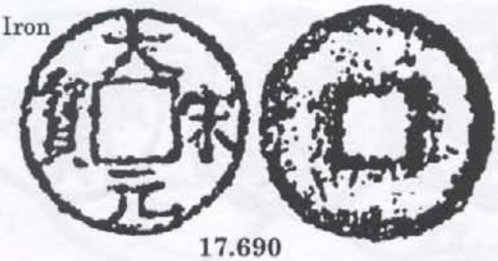
17.684 三 *san* (3 – 1227). 10

17.685 Rev: 漢 *Han* above. Hanyang mint, Hubei. Inverted crescent below. 10

Obv: 大宋通寶 *Da Song tong bao* c/wise. (1225-27).

17.686 Rev: 漢 *Han* above. Hanyang mint, Hubei. 三 *san* (3 – 1227) below. 10


17.687 17.688 17.689

Iron

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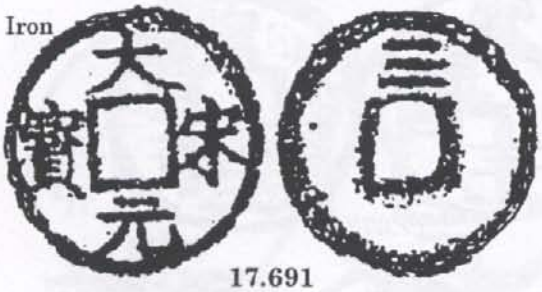
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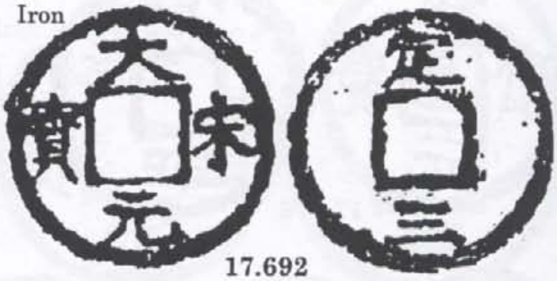
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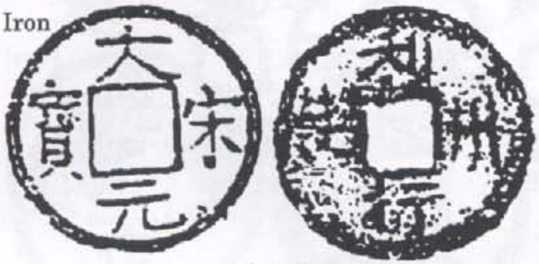
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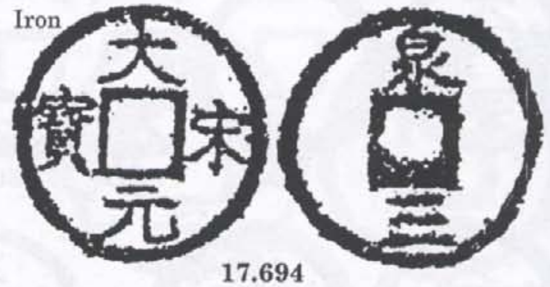
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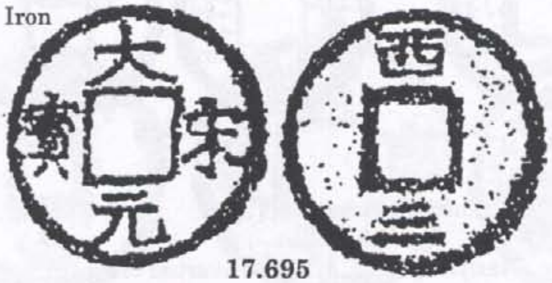

17.695

Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).

Obv: 大宋元寶 *Da Song yuan bao* c/wise. (1225-27).

Large coins.

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting below.

17.687 元 *yuan* (1st – 1225). FD1459 11 **17.688** 二 *er* (2 – 1226). FD1460, S961 11

17.689 三 *san* (3 – 1227). FD1461, S962 11

Large iron coins (2 cash).

17.690 Rev: Plain. S965 12

Large iron coins (3 cash).

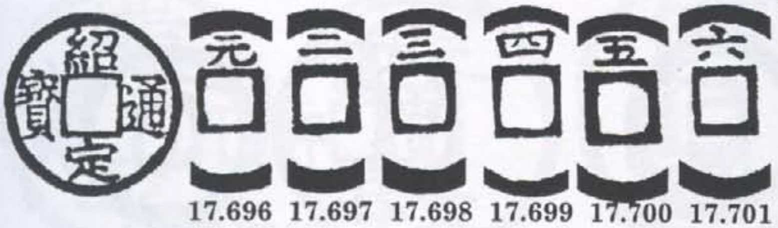
17.691 Rev: 三 *san* (3) above. FD1462 10

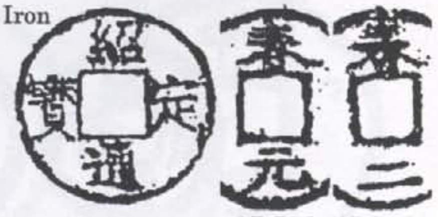
17.692 Rev: 定 *Ding* (Jiading prefecture mint) above. 三 *san* (3) below. FD1463 10

17.693 Rev: 利州行使 *Li zhou xing shi* c/wise. (Li prefecture use). S966 10

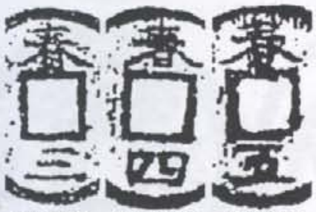
17.694 Rev: 泉 *Quan* (uncertain mint, probably Sichuan area) above.
三 *san* (3) below. FD1465, S964 10

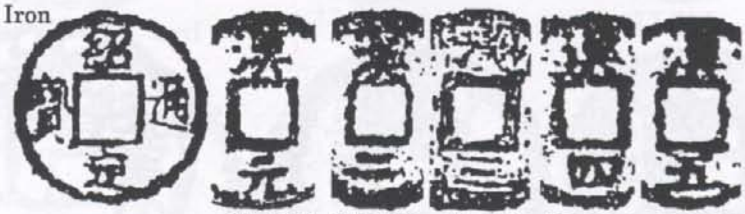
17.695 Rev: 西 *Xi* (West) above. Attributed to the Huimin mint, Qiong prefecture, Sichuan.
三 *san* (3) below. FD1464 10


17.696 17.697 17.698 17.699 17.700 17.701

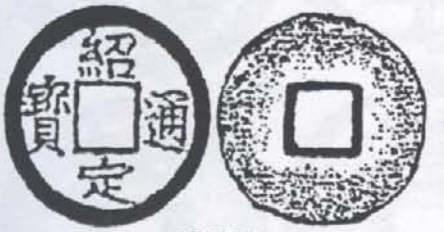


17.702 17.703


17.704 17.705 17.706



17.707 17.708 17.709 17.710 17.711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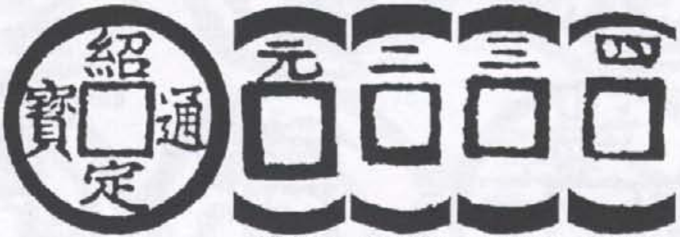
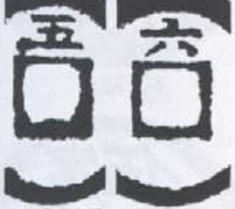
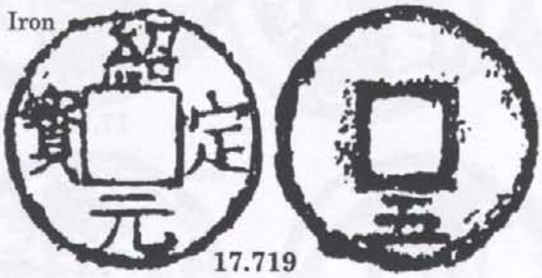

17.713 17.714 17.715 17.716


17.717 17.718



17.719

Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).

Obv: 紹定通寶 *Shao Ding tong bao* (1228-33).

Small coins.

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above.
17.696 元 *yuan* (1st – 1228). FD1470, S967 13 **17.697** 二 *er* (2 – 1229). FD1471, S968 13
17.698 三 *san* (3 – 1230). FD1472, S969 12 **17.699** 四 *si* (4 – 1231). FD1473, S970 13
17.700 五 *wu* (5 – 1232). FD1474, S971 12 **17.701** 六 *liu* (6 – 1233). FD1475, S972 13

Small iron coins.

Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below. Obverse c/wise.
17.702 元 *yuan* (1st – 1228). FD1482 11 **17.703** 二 *er* (2 – 1229). 11
17.704 三 *san* (3 – 1230). S980 11 **17.705** 四 *si* (4 – 1231). FD1483 11
17.706 五 *wu* (5 – 1232). 11

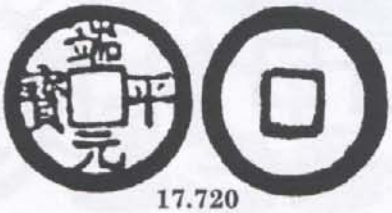
Rev: 漢(汉) *Han* above. Hanyang mint, Hubei. Numbers for the year of casting below.
17.707 元 *yuan* (1st – 1228). 10 **17.708** 二 *er* (2 – 1229). 10
17.709 三 *san* (3 – 1230). 9 **17.710** 四 *si* (4 – 1231). 10
17.711 五 *wu* (5 – 1232). 10

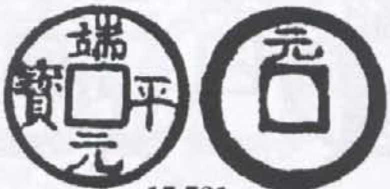
Large coins (2 cash).

17.712 Rev: Plain. 11

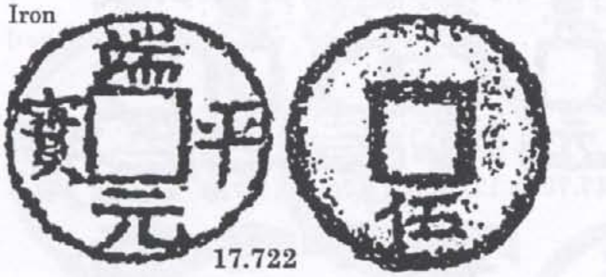
Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above.
17.713 元 *yuan* (1st – 1228). FD1476, S973 14 **17.714** 二 *er* (2 – 1229). FD1477, S974 14
17.715 三 *san* (3 – 1230). FD1478, S976 14 **17.716** 四 *si* (4 – 1231). FD1479, S977 11
17.717 五 *wu* (5 – 1232). FD1480, S978? 14 **17.718** 六 *liu* (6 – 1233). FD1481, S979 14

Obv: 紹定元寶 *Shao Ding yuan bao* c/wise. (1228-33).
17.719 Large iron coin (5 cash). Rev: 五 *wu* (5) below. FD1486~ 9


17.720


17.721

Iron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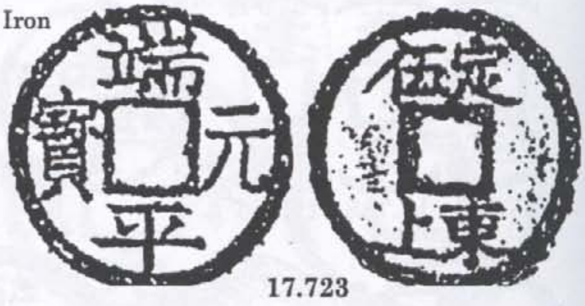
Iron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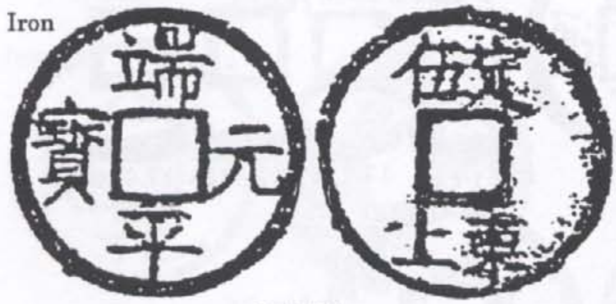
Iron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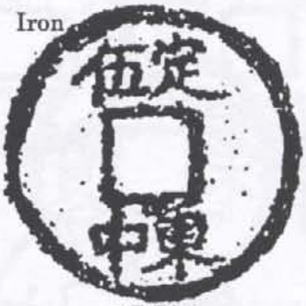
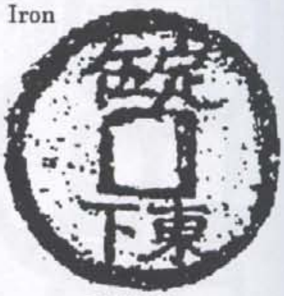
Iron


17.725

Iron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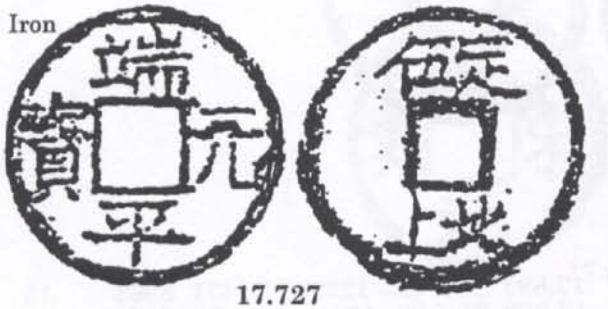
Iron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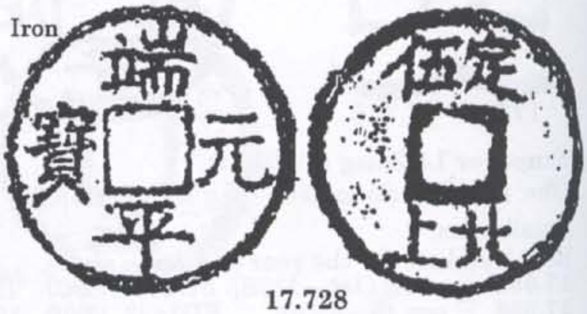
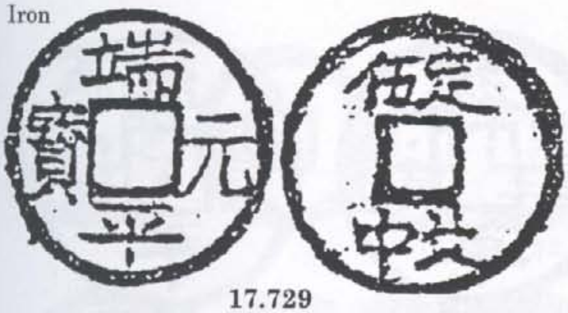
Iron


17.728

Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).

Obv: 端平元寶 *Duan Ping yuan bao* (1234-36).

Small coins. Obverse c/wise.			
17.720	Rev: Plain.		6
17.721	Rev: 元 *yuan*. (1st year – 1234).	FD1487, S981	11
Large iron coins (5 cash).			
17.722	Obverse c/wise. Rev: 伍 *wu* (5) below. Possibly Li prefecture mint, Sichuan.		9
Rev: 定伍 *Ding wu* [Jia]ding [prefecture mint, Sichuan. Value] 5 above. Furnace or series numbers below.			
17.723	Rev: 東上 *Dong shang* (East upper).	FD1495	9
17.724	Different obverse style.		9
17.725	Rev: 東中 *Dong zhong* (East middle).		9
17.726	Rev: 東下 *Dong xia* (East lower).		9
17.727	Rev: 北上 *Bei shang* (North upper).	FD1494, S986	9
17.728	Different obverse style.		9



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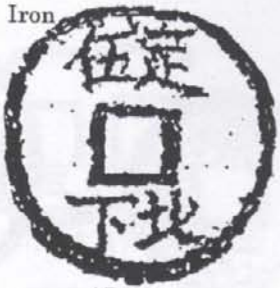

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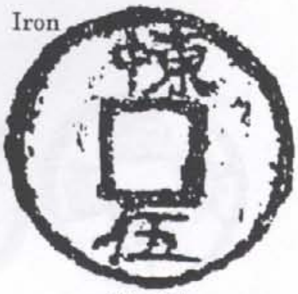

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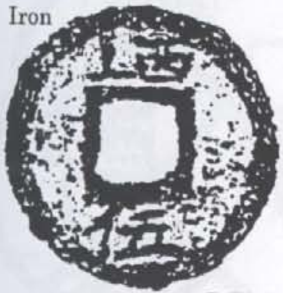

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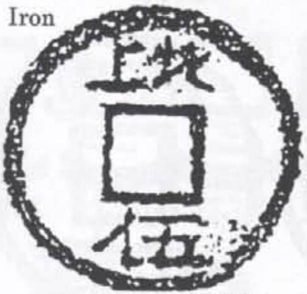

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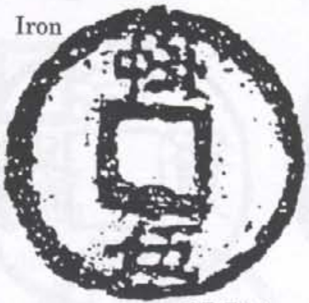

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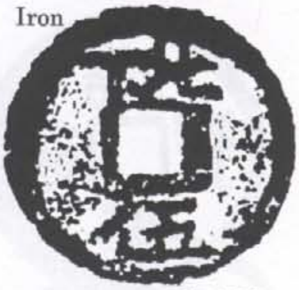

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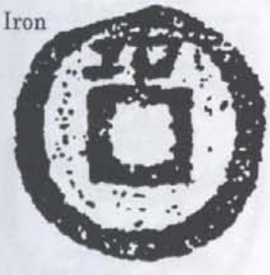

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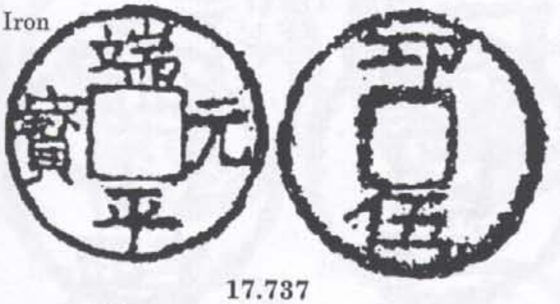

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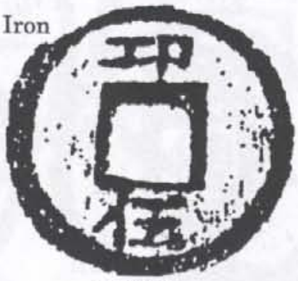
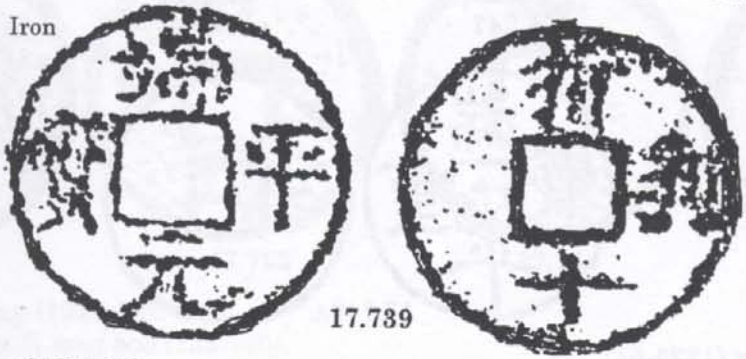


17.738



17.739

Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).
Obv: 端平元寶 *Duan Ping yuan bao* (1234-36).

Large iron coins (5 cash).
Rev: 定伍 *Ding wu* ([Jia]ding [prefecture mint, Sichuan. Value] 5) above.
Furnace or series numbers below.

17.729	Rev: 北中 *Bei zhong* (North middle).	FD1489	9
17.730	Rev: 北下 *Bei xia* (North lower).		9

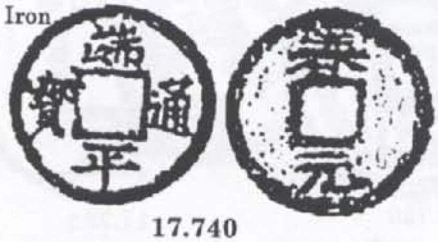
Rev: Furnace/series numbers above. 伍 *Wu* (5) below. Presumably Jiading prefecture mint.

17.731	Rev: 東中 *Dong zhong* (East middle).	FD1493	9
17.732	Rev: 西上 *Xi shang* (West upper).		9
17.733	Rev: 北上 *Bei shang* (North upper).		9
17.734	Rev: 北中 *Bei zhong* (North middle).		9
17.735	Rev: 北下 *Bei xia* (North lower).		9

Rev: 邛 *Qiong* above. Huimin mint, Qiong prefecture, Sichuan.

17.736	No *wu*.	FD1488	9
17.737-8	Rev: 伍 *Wu* (5) below.	FD1490, S985	9

Large iron coin (10 cash). Obverse c/wise.
17.739 Rev: 折十 *Zhe shi* (worth 10) above and below. 利 *Li* right. Li prefecture, Sichuan. S984 5



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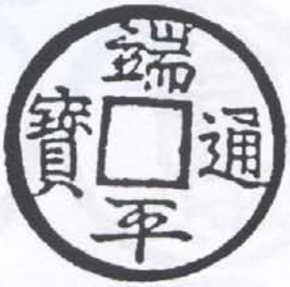
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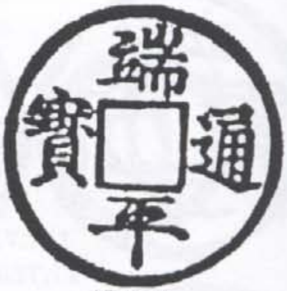
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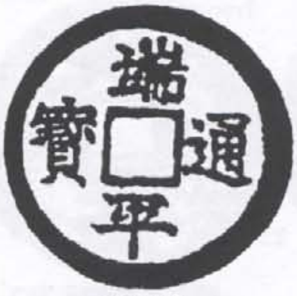
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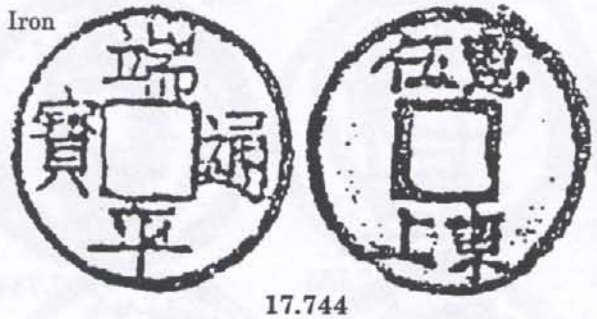
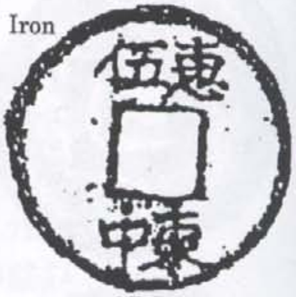


17.744



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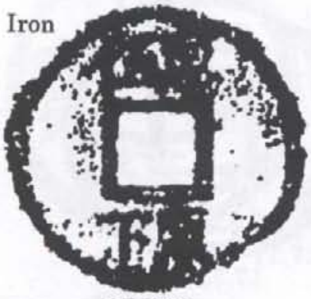

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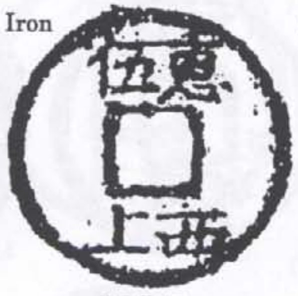

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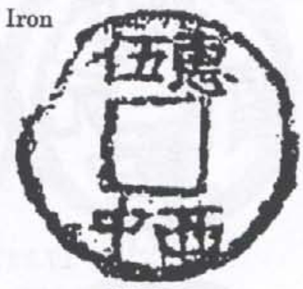

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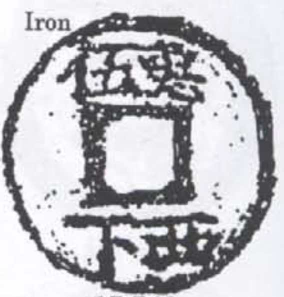
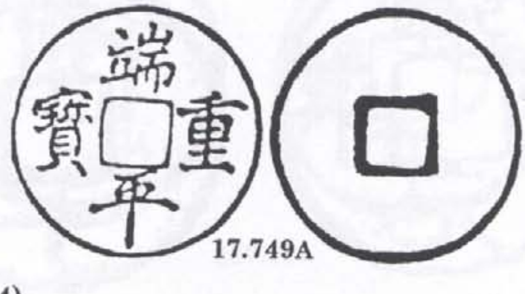


17.749


17.749A

Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).

Obv: 端平通寶 *Duan Ping tong bao* (1234-36).

Small iron coin.

17.740 Rev: 春 *Chun* above. Qichun mint, Hubei. 元 *yuan* (1st year – 1234) below. 6

Large coins (5 cash). Rev: Plain.

17.741	Long *bao*.	FD1498, S983	11
17.742	Regular *bao*.	FD1497	11
17.743	Broad rim, small characters.		5

Large iron coins (5 cash).

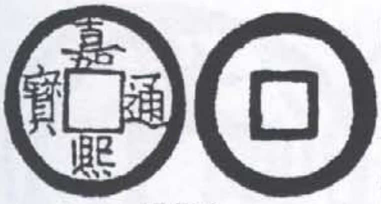
Rev: 惠伍 *Hui wu* above. Hui[min mint, Sichuan.] 5 [cash]. Furnace/series characters below.

17.744	Rev: 東上 *Dong shang* (East upper).		9
17.745	Rev: 東中 *Dong zhong* (East middle).		9
17.746	Rev: 東下 *Dong xia* (East lower).		9
17.747	Rev: 西上 *Xi shang* (West upper).	FD1501, S988	9
17.748	Rev: 西中 *Xi zhong* (West middle).	FD1502	9
17.749	Rev: 西下 *Xi xia* (West lower).	FD1503	9

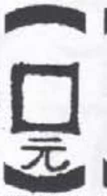
Obv: 端平重寶 *Duan Ping zhong bao* (1234-36).

17.749A	5 cash size.	FD1504	4

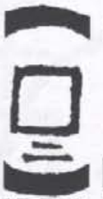
The calligraphy of this coin is considered to be outstanding.



17.750



17.751



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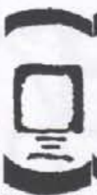

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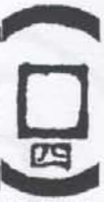

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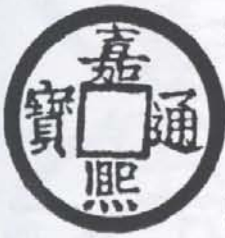

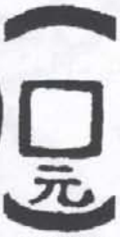

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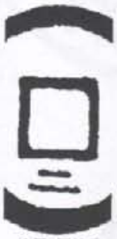

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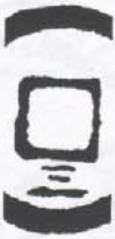

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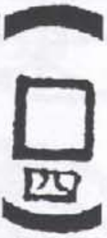
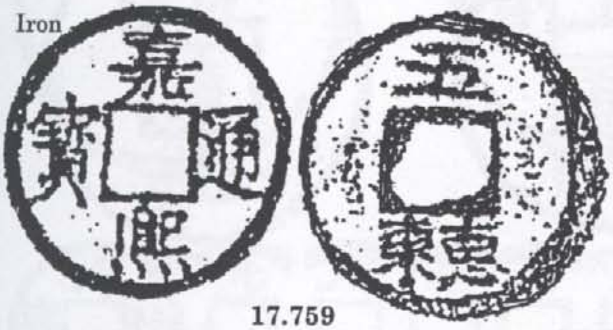


17.758

Iron



17.759

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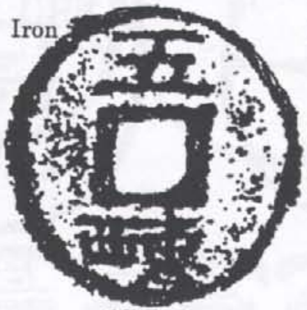

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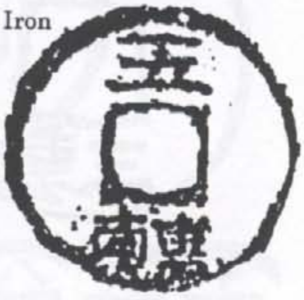

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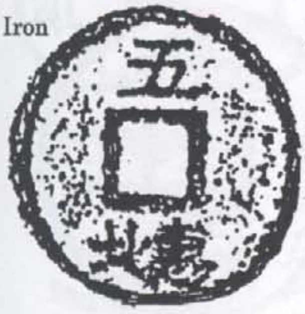

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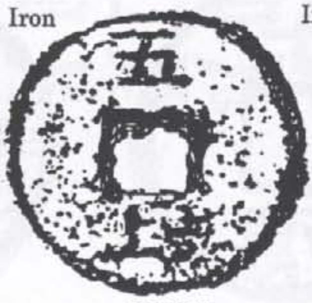
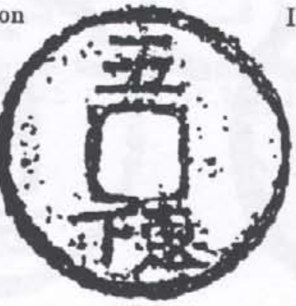


17.763

Iron



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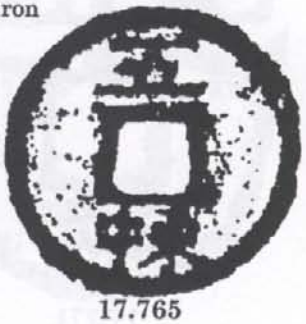


17.765

Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).

Obv: 嘉熙通寶 *Jia Xi tong bao* (1237-40).

Small coins.

17.750	Rev: Plain.	S991	10

Numbers for the year of casting above.

17.751	元 *yuan* (1st – 1237).	FD1505, S992	12	**17.752**	二 *er* (2 – 1238).	FD1506	12
17.753	三 *san* (3 – 1239).	FD1507	12	**17.754**	四 *si* (4 – 1240).	FD1508, S993	12

Large coins (2 cash).

Numbers for the year of casting above.

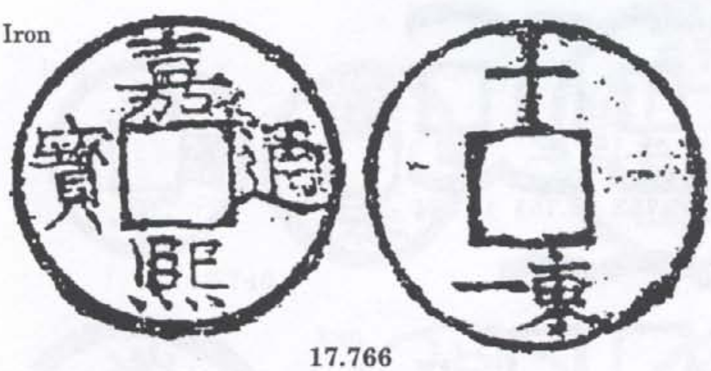
17.755	元 *yuan* (1st – 1237).	FD1509, S994	14	**17.756**	二 *er* (2 – 1238).	FD1510, S996	14
17.757	三 *san* (3 – 1239).	FD1511, S997	14	**17.758**	四 *si* (4 – 1240).	FD1512, S998	14

Large iron coins (5 cash).

五 *wu* (5 [cash]) above. 惠 *Hui* (Huimin mint, Sichuan), and furnace/series numbers below.

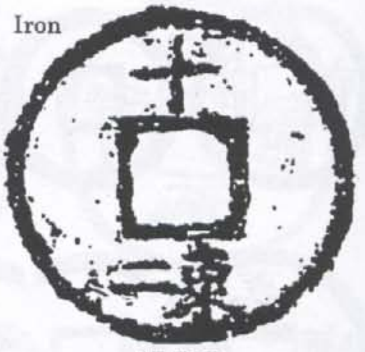
17.759	Rev: 惠東 *Hui Dong* (East).		9
17.760	Rev: 惠西 *Hui Xi* (West).		9
17.761	Rev: 惠南 *Hui Nan* (South).		9
17.762	Rev: 惠北 *Hui Bei* (North).		9
17.763	Rev: 惠上 *Hui Shang* (Upper).		9
17.764	Rev: 惠下 *Hui Xia* (Lower).		9
17.765	Rev: 東中 *Dong zhong* (East middle).	FD1514	8

Iron



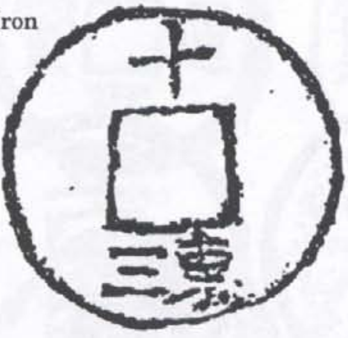
17.766

Iron



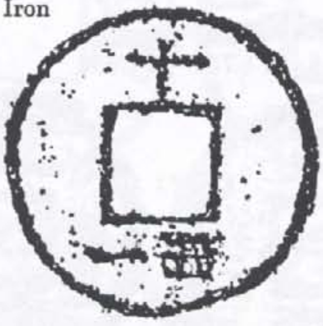
17.767

Iron



17.768

Iron



17.769

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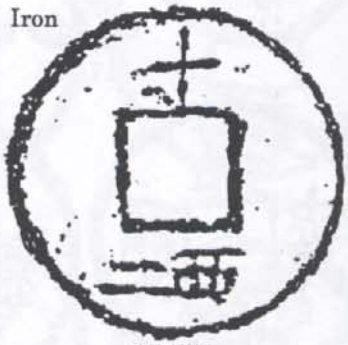
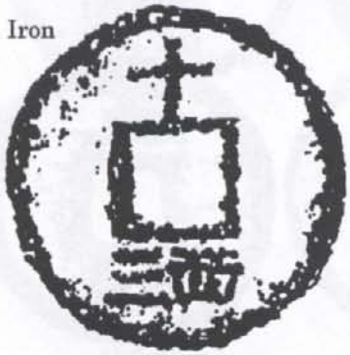


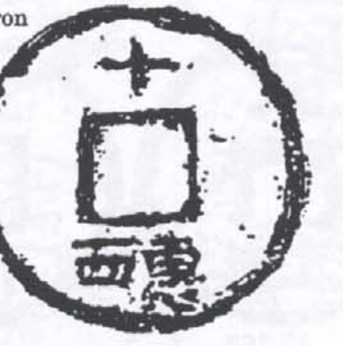
17.770

Iron



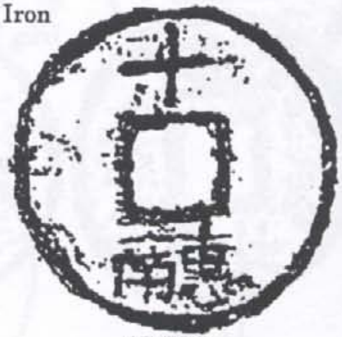
17.771

Iron



17.772

Iron



17.773

Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).

Obv: 嘉熙通寶 *Jia Xi tong bao* (1237-40).

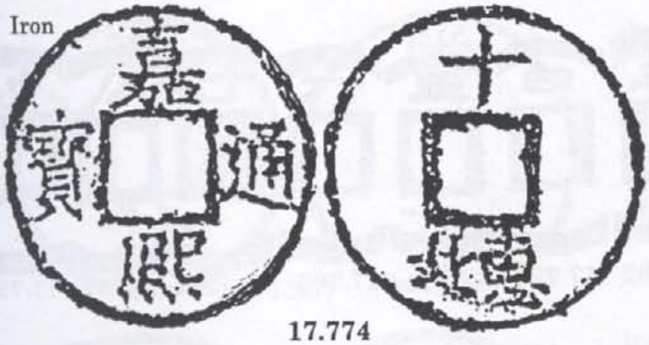
Large iron coins (10 cash).

Rev: 十 *shi* (10 [cash]) above. Furnace/series numbers below. (Presumably Huimin mint.)

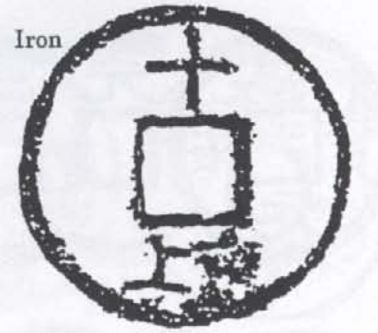
17.766	Rev: 東一 *Dong yi* (East 1).		7
17.767	Rev: 東二 *Dong er* (East 2).		7
17.768	Rev: 東三 *Dong san* (East 3).		7
17.769	Rev: 西一 *Xi yi* (West 1).		7
17.770	Rev: 西二 *Xi er* (West 2).	S1000	7
17.771	Rev: 西三 *Xi san* (West 3).		7

Rev: 十 *shi* (10 [cash]) above. 惠 *Hui* (Huimin mint, Sichuan), and furnace/series numbers below.

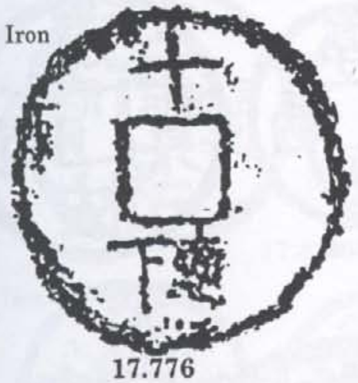
17.772	Rev: 惠西 *Hui Xi* (West).	7
17.773	Rev: 惠南 *Hui Nan* (South).	7



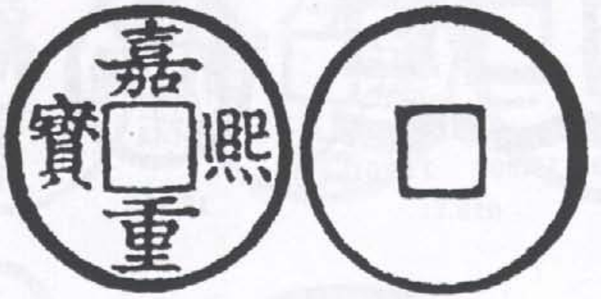
17.774



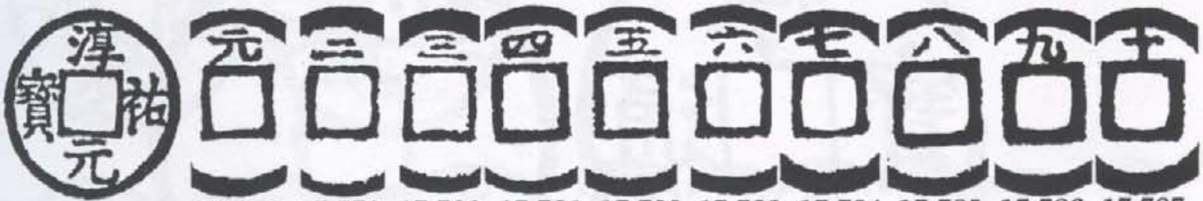
17.775



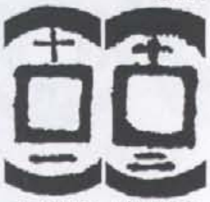
17.776



17.777



17.778 17.779 17.780 17.781 17.782 17.783 17.784 17.785 17.786 17.787



17.788 17.789

Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).

Obv: 嘉熙通寶 *Jia Xi tong bao* (1237-40).

Large iron coins (10 cash).

Rev: 十 *shi* (10 [cash]) above. 惠 *Hui* (Huimin mint, Sichuan), and furnace/series numbers below.

17.774	Rev: 惠北 *Hui Bei* (North).	7
17.775	Rev: 惠上 *Hui Shang* (Upper).	7
17.776	Rev: 惠下 *Hui Xia* (Lower).	7

Obv: 嘉熙重寶 *Jia Xi zhong bao* c/wise. (1237-40).

Large coin (5 cash).

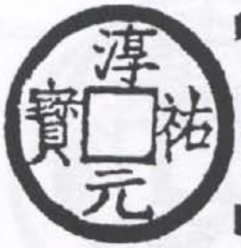
17.777	Rev: Plain.	FD1517, S999	10

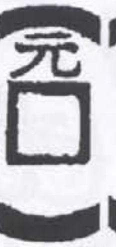
Obv: 淳祐元寶 *Chun You yuan bao* c/wise. (1241-52).

Small coins.

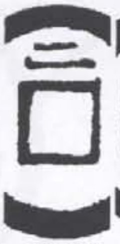
Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above/below.

17.778 元 *yuan* (1st – 1241).	FD1519, S1001	13	17.779 二 *er* (2 – 1242).	FD1520, S1002	13
17.780 三 *san* (3 – 1243).	FD1521, S1003	13	17.781 四 *si* (4 – 1244).	FD1522, S1004	13
17.782 五 *wu* (5 – 1245).	FD1523, S1005	13	17.783 六 *liu* (6 – 1246).	FD1524, S1006	13
17.784 七 *qi* (7 – 1247).	FD1525	13	17.785 八 *ba* (7 – 1248).	FD1526	13
17.786 九 *jiu* (9 – 1249).	FD1527, S1007	13	17.787 十 *shi* (10 – 1250).	FD1528, S1008	13
17.788 十一 *shi yi* (11 – 1251).	FD1529, S1009	9			
17.789 十二 *shi er* (12 – 1252).	FD1530, S1010	13			

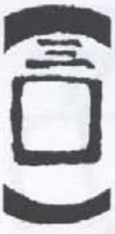




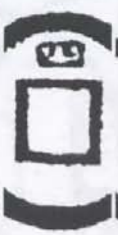
17.790



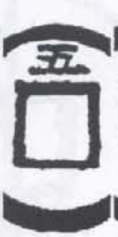
17.791



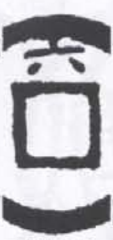
17.792



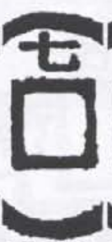
17.793



17.794



17.795



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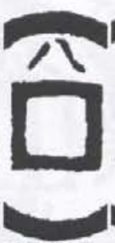
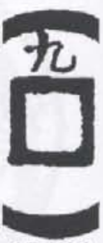
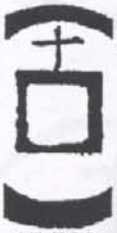


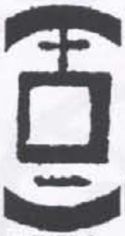
17.797



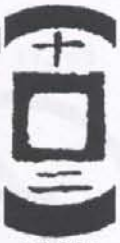
17.798



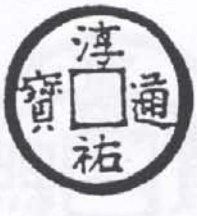
17.799



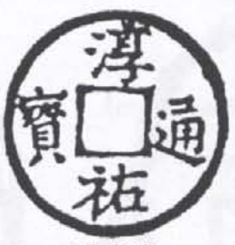
17.800



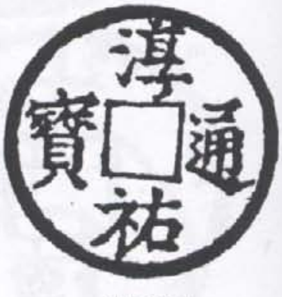
17.801



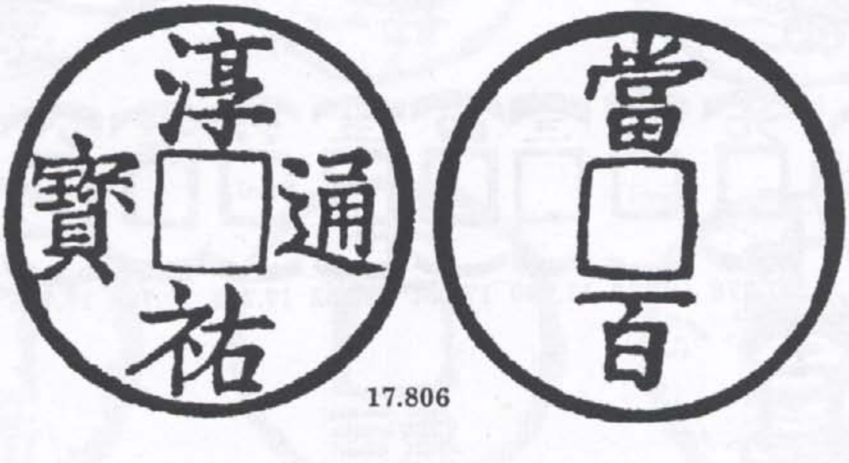
17.802



17.803



17.804



17.806

Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).

Obv: 淳祐元寶 *Chun You yuan bao* c/wise. (1241-52).

Large coins (2 cash).

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above/below.

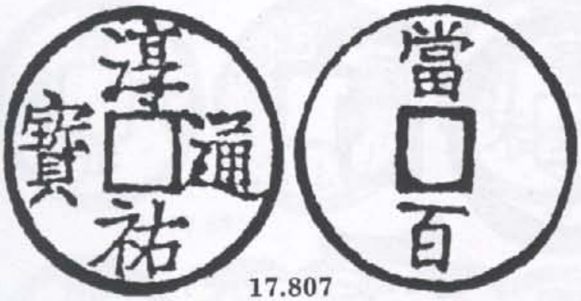
17.790 元 *yuan* (1st – 1241).	FD1531, S1011	14	**17.791** 二 *er* (2 – 1242).	FD1532, S1012	14
17.792 三 *san* (3 – 1243).	FD1533, S1013	14	**17.793** 四 *si* (4 – 1244).	FD1534, S1014	14
17.794 五 *wu* (5 – 1245).	FD1535	14	**17.795** 六 *liu* (6 – 1246).	FD1536, S1015	14
17.796 七 *qi* (7 – 1247).	FD1537, S1016	14	**17.797** 八 *ba* (7 – 1248).	FD1538, S1017	14
17.798 九 *jiu* (9 – 1249).	FD1539, S1018	14	**17.799** 十 *shi*(10 – 1250).	FD1540, S1019	14
17.800 十一 *shi yi* (11 – 1251).	FD1541, S1020	14			
17.801 十二 *shi er* (12 – 1252).	FD1542, S1021	14			

Obv: 淳祐通寶 *Chun You tong bao* (1241-52).

17.802	1 cash size.		2
17.803	2 cash size.	FD1544	1
17.804	3 cash size.	FD1545	1
17.805	10 cash size (50mm diameter). Not illustrated.		0

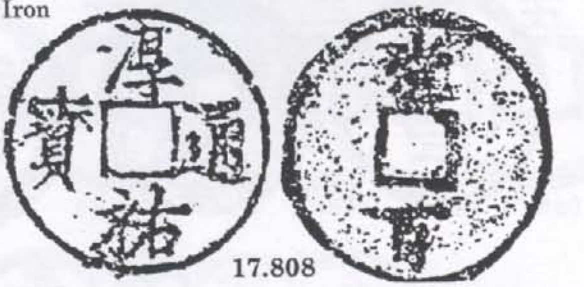
The above four coins are trials that were never put into general circulation.

17.806	Rev: 當百 *Dang Bai* (Equivalent to 100) above and below. Large size.	FD1549, S1023	6

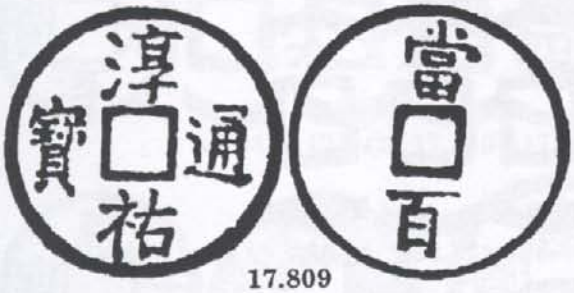


17.807

Iron

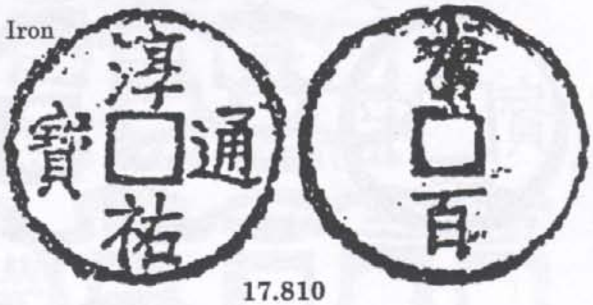


17.808



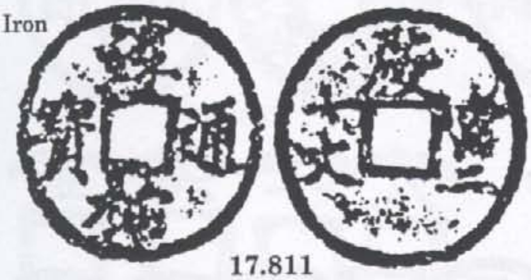
17.809

Iron

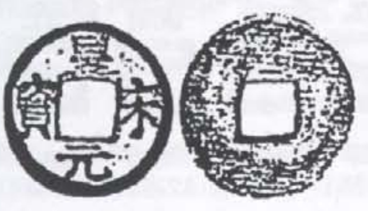


17.810

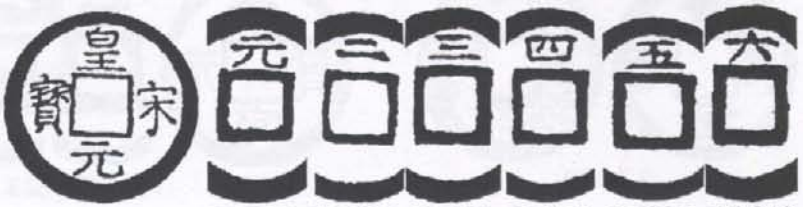
Iron



17.811



17.812



17.813 17.814 17.815 17.816 17.817 17.818

Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).

Obv: 淳祐通寶 *Chun You tong bao* (1241-52).

Rev: 當百 *Dang Bai* (Equivalent to 100) above and below.

17.807	Small size, large characters.	FD1553, S1022	7
17.808	Iron.	FD1557	7
17.809	Small size, small characters.	FD1550	7
17.810	Iron.		7

The first 100 cash coins were thick and large, weighing 70 grams each. Later their weight was reduced to only 14 grams. Minted (in desperation) when Sichuan was invaded by the Mongol armies.

17.811 Rev: 慶(庆) *Qing* above. 當二十文 *Dang er shi wen* (Value 20 cash) right and left.
Probably cast at Chongqing in Sichuan, where such coins have been found. FD1556 5

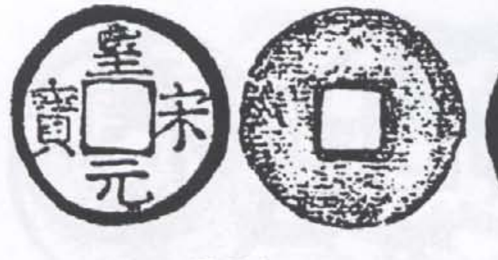
Obv: 皇宋元寶 *Huang Song yuan bao* c/wise. (1253-58). Dynastic title (Imperial Song).

Small coins.

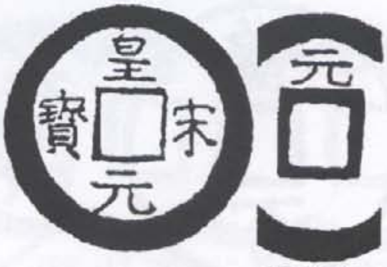
17.812 Rev: Plain. 10

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above/below.

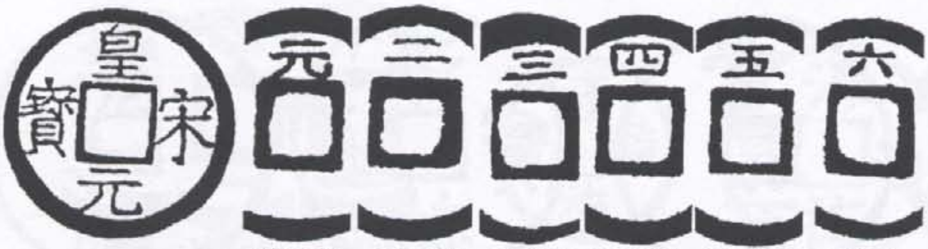
17.813	元 *yuan* (1st – 1253).	FD1559, S1024	13	**17.814**	二 *er* (2 – 1254).	FD1560, S1025	13
17.815	三 *san* (3 – 1255).	FD1561, S1026	13	**17.816**	四 *si* (4 – 1256).	FD1562, S1027	13
17.817	五 *wu* (5 – 1257).	FD1563, S1028	13	**17.818**	六 *liu* (6 – 1258).	FD1564, S1029	13



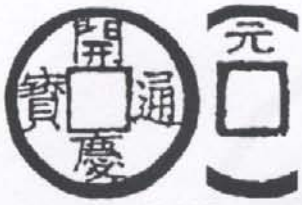
17.819



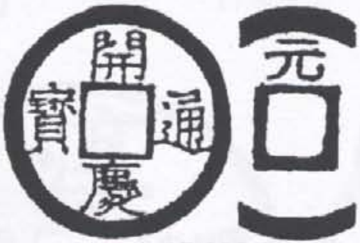
17.820



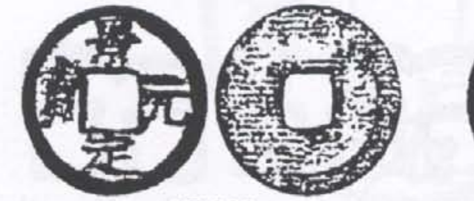
17.821 17.822 17.823 17.824 17.825 17.826



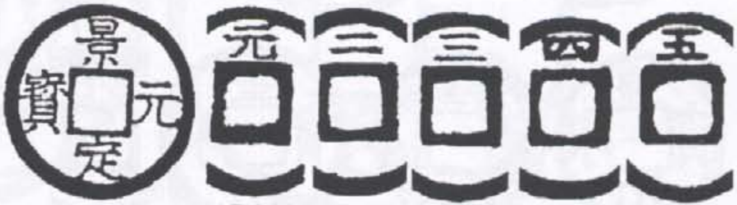
17.827



17.828



17.829



17.830 17.831 17.832 17.833 17.834

Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).

Obv: 皇宋元寶 *Huang Song yuan bao* c/wise. (1253-58).

Large coins (2 cash).

17.819 Rev: Plain. 12

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above/below.

17.820 Rev: 元 *yuan* (1st – 1253). Broad rims. 11

Narrow rims.

17.821 元 *yuan* (1st – 1253). FD1565, S1030 14

17.822 二 *er* (2 – 1254). FD1566, S1031 14

17.823 三 *san* (3 – 1255). FD1567, S1032 14

17.824 四 *si* (4 – 1256). FD1568, S1033 14

17.825 五 *wu* (5 – 1257). FD1569, S1034 14

17.826 六 *liu* (6 – 1258). FD1570, S1035 14

Obv: 開慶(开庆)通寶 *Kai Qing tong bao* (1259).

17.827 Small (1 cash) coin. Rev: 元 *yuan* (1st year – 1259). FD1571, S1036 11

17.828 Large (2 cash) coin. Rev: 元 *yuan* (1st year – 1259). FD1572, S1037 13

Obv: 景定元寶 *Jing Ding yuan bao* (1260-64).

Small coins.

17.829 Rev: Plain. 11

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above/below

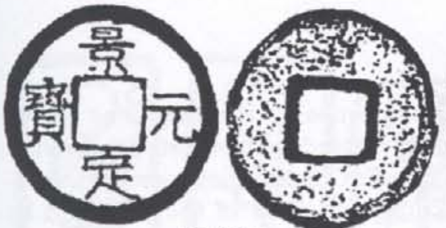
17.830 元 *yuan* (1st – 1260). FD1573, S1038 13

17.831 二 *er* (2 – 1261). FD1574, S1039 13

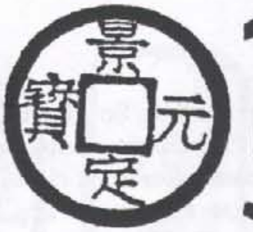
17.832 三 *san* (3 – 1262). FD1575, S1040 13

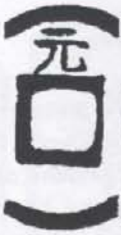
17.833 四 *si* (4 – 1263). FD1576, S1041 13

17.834 五 *wu* (5 – 1264). FD1577 13

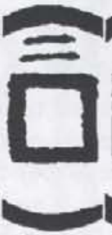


17.835

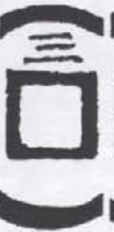




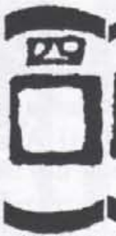
17.836



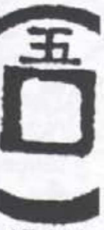
17.837



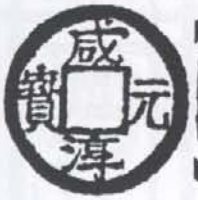
17.838

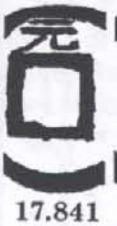


17.839



17.840





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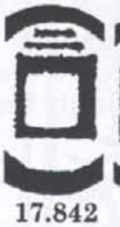

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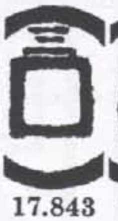

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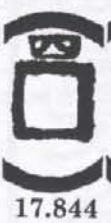

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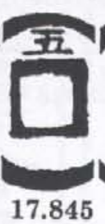

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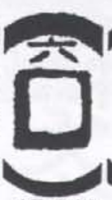

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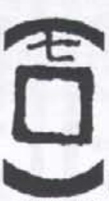

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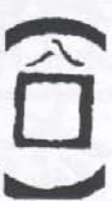

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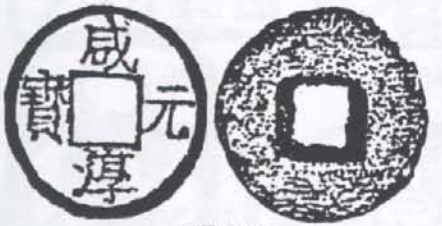

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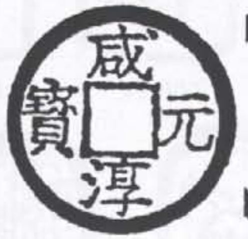

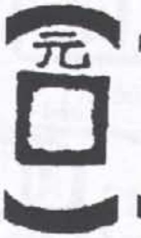

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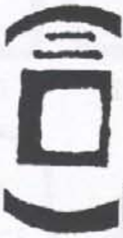

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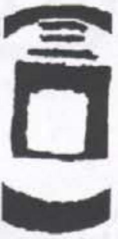

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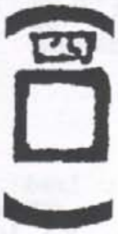

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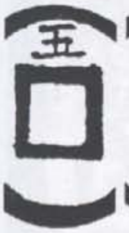

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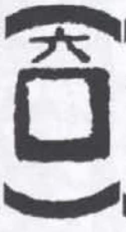

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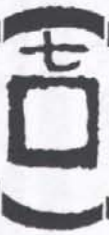

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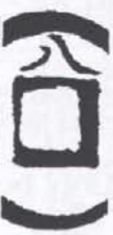


17.857

Emperor Li Zong (1225-64).

Obv: 景定元寶 *Jing Ding yuan bao* (1260-64).

Large coins (2 cash).

17.835	Rev: Plain.						11

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above.

17.836	元 *yuan* (1st – 1260).	FD1578, S1042	14	**17.837**	二 *er* (2 – 1261).	FD1579, S1043	14
17.838	三 *san* (3 – 1262).	FD1580, S1045	14	**17.839**	四 *si* (4 – 1263).	FD1581, S1047	13
17.840	五 *wu* (5 – 1264).	FD1582, S1048	14				

Emperor Du Zong (1265-74).

Obv: 咸淳元寶 *Xian Chun yuan bao* (1265-74).

Small coins.

Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above.

17.841	元 *yuan* (1st – 1265).	FD1583, S1049	13	**17.842**	二 *er* (2 – 1266).	FD1584, S1050	13
17.843	三 *san* (3 – 1267).	FD1585, S1051	13	**17.844**	四 *si* (4 – 1268).	FD1586	13
17.845	五 *wu* (5 – 1269).	FD1587, S1052	13	**17.846**	六 *liu* (6 – 1270).	FD1588, S1053	12
17.847	七 *qi* (7 – 1271).	FD1589	12	**17.848**	八 *ba* (8 – 1272).	FD1590, S1054	12

Large coins (2 cash).

17.849	Rev: Plain.						11

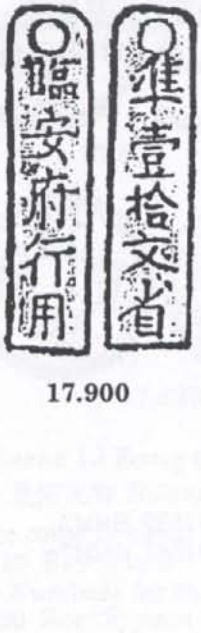
Rev: Numbers for the year of casting above.

17.850	元 *yuan* (1st – 1265).	FD1591, S1055	14	**17.851**	二 *er* (2 – 1266).	FD1592, S1056	14
17.852	三 *san* (3 – 1267).	FD1593, S1057	14	**17.853**	四 *si* (4 – 1268).	FD1594, S1058	14
17.854	五 *wu* (5 – 1269).	FD1595, S1060	14	**17.855**	六 *liu* (6 – 1270).	FD1596, S1061	14
17.856	七 *qi* (7 – 1271).	FD1597, S1062	14	**17.857**	八 *ba* (8 – 1272).	FD1599, S1063	14

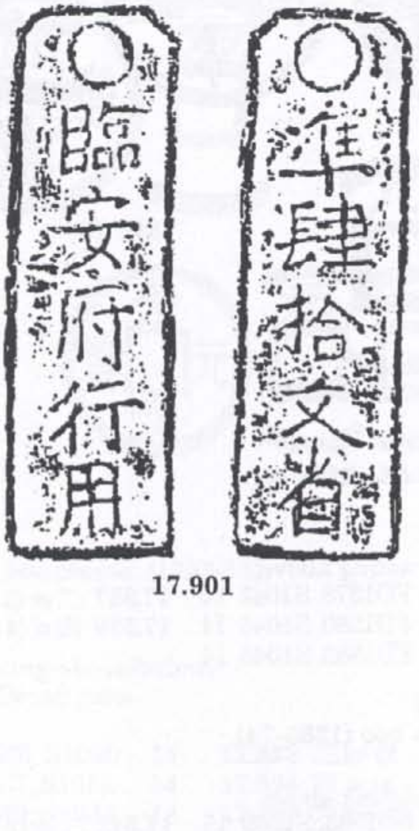
No further coins were produced by the Southern Song – the last three Emperors of the dynasty were in perpetual flight from the Mongols, and did not set up any mints.

錢牌 *Qian Pai* (Coin Tallies).

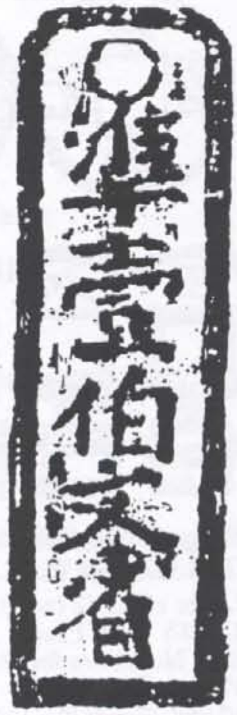
These items are attributed to the time of the late Southern Song, probably the Jing Ding period (1260-64). A contemporary source says: "The court ministries produced lead tablets for convenience of use in Hangzhou city because coins were not circulating". Clearly they were a desperate emergency measure. Lead and bronze specimens are known; the top of the tally can be square, rounded, or with cut-off corners. The 省 *sheng* (reduced) in their inscription refers to the Song "reduced hundred" system, whereby a nominal hundred cash was discounted by some 30 percent. Thus in the market place 100 cash was in fact equivalent to 77 for official use, 75 for general trading, 72 for fish, meat, and vegetables, 74 for gold and silver, 68 for gems, fans, slave girls and crickets and 56 for writings – each sort of commodity had its own discount to the hundred.


Lead
臨安府行用
準壹拾文省

17.900


Lead
臨安府行用
準肆拾文省

17.901



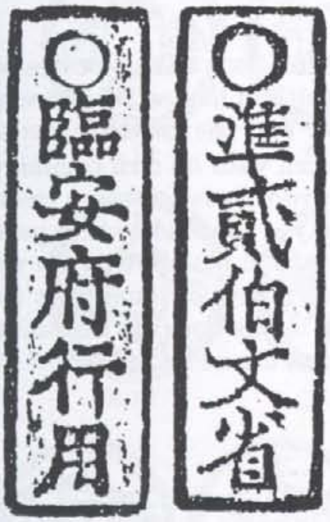
17.902

Coin Tallies (*1260-64*).

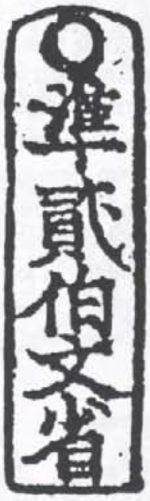
Lead.

Obv: 臨安府行用 *Lin An Fu Xing Yong* ([For] Lin An Prefecture use).

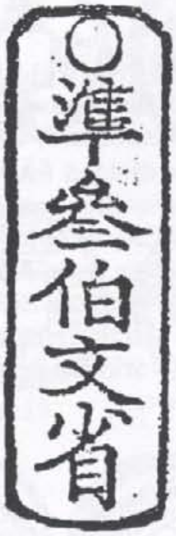
17.900	Rev: 準(准)壹拾文省 *Zhun yi shi wen sheng* (Equal to 10 cash reduced).	2
17.901	Rev: 準(准)肆拾文省 *Zhun si shi wen sheng* (Equal to 40 cash reduced).	2
17.902	Rev: 準(准)壹佰文省 *Zhun yi bai wen sheng* (Equal to 100 cash reduced).	2



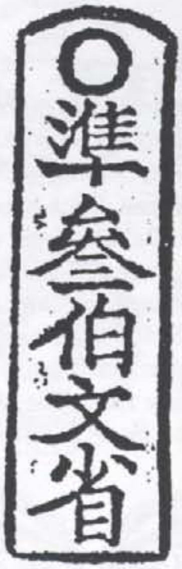
17.903



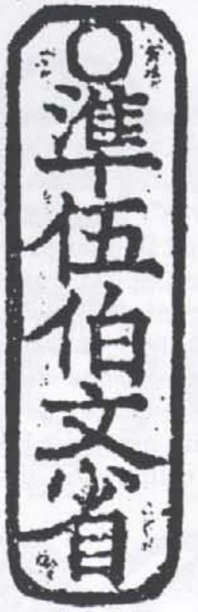
17.904



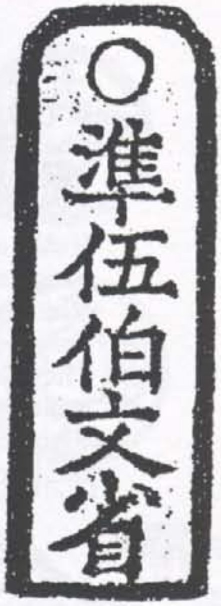
17.905



17.906

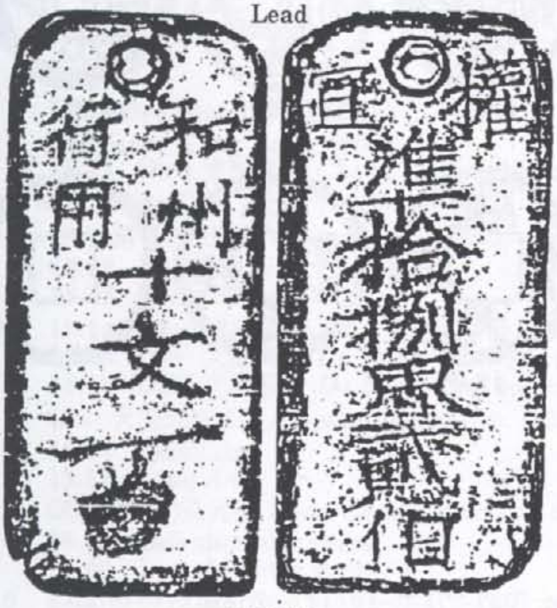


17.907

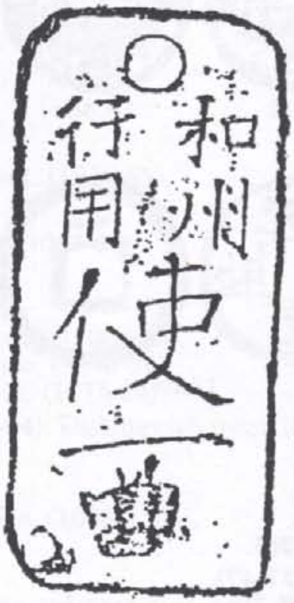


17.908

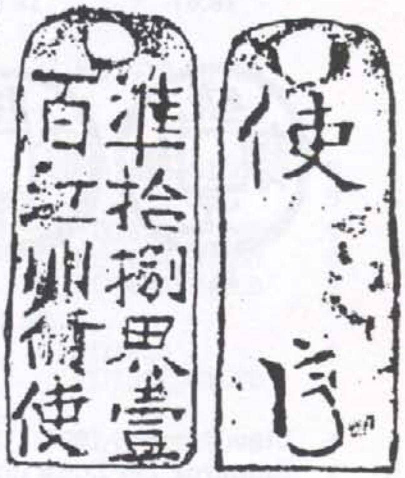
Lead



17.909



17.910



17.911

Coin Tallies (*1260-64*).
Obv: 臨安府行用 *Lin An Fu Xing Yong* ([For] Lin An Prefecture use). Bronze.
17.903-4 Rev: 準(准)贰佰文省 *Zhun er bai wen sheng* (Equal to 200 cash reduced).
FD1600-1, S1064a 1

17.905-6 Rev: 準(准)三佰文省 *Zhun san bai wen sheng* (Equal to 300 cash reduced).
FD1602-3 0

17.907-8 Rev: 準(准)伍佰文省 *Zhun wu bai wen sheng* (Equal to 500 cash reduced).
FD1605 &c, S1064 0

Lin An (present day Hangzhou in Zhejiang) was the capital of the Southern Song.

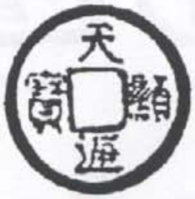
Obv (top): 和州行用 *He Zhou Xing Yong* ([For] He prefecture use). Lead.
17.909 Obv (below): 十文百 *Shi wen bai.* (10 pieces [equivalent to] 100).
Rev: 權宣 準(准)拾捌界贰佰 *Zhun xuan. Zhun shi ba jie er bai.* Possibly: "For emergency use. Equal to 18 with a limit of 200." 2
17.910 Obv (below):使百 *Shi bai. (*Use as 100). Rev: As **17.909**. 2
He prefecture was in Anhui province.

Obv: 準(准)拾捌界壹 佰江州行使. *Zhun shi ba jie yi bai Jiang zhou xing shi* (Equal to 18 with a limit of 100. [For] Jiang prefecture use). Rev: 使 ? *Shi* ?
17.911 Lead. See Hua, p.802. 2
Jiang prefecture was in north Jiangxi.

18. The Tartar Dynasties

遼 (辽) Liao Dynasty (907-1125).

The Liao Dynasty was founded in 907 by chief Yelu Abaoji of the Khitan (契丹 *Qidan*) people, who were of Turkic origin. They were originally nomadic "with their wealth in horses, their strength in soldiers". Liao territory included Manchuria, eastern Mongolia, and the northern parts of Hebei and Shanxi provinces. This was divided into five Circuits, each with its own capital; the Supreme Capital was in Jehol. Their continual attacks on Song territories led to peace treaties which granted the Liao huge tributes. They adopted the Chinese way of life, and as time passed they lost their warrior spirit. In 1120, they were defeated by the Jin, and withdrew to the west. They issued coins which followed the Northern Song pattern, but in very low quantities (only some 500 strings a year, in contrast to the millions of strings issued by the Song) so that most of their coins are exceedingly rare. Their workmanship is generally poor, the metal red copper, and the fine calligraphy of the Song is not seen.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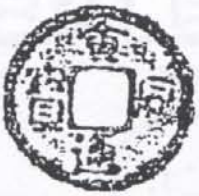
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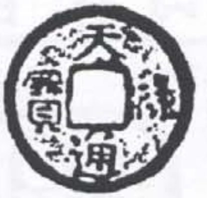
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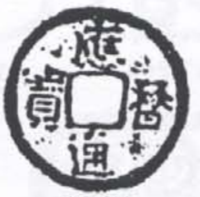
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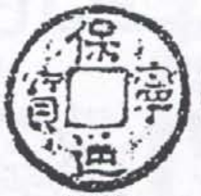
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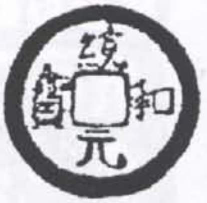
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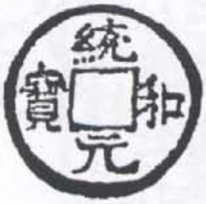
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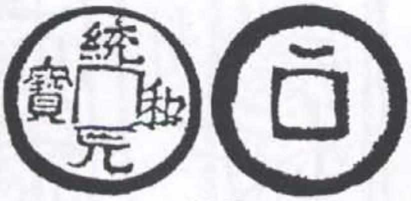
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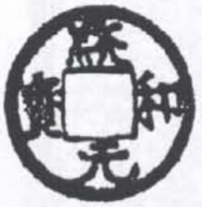
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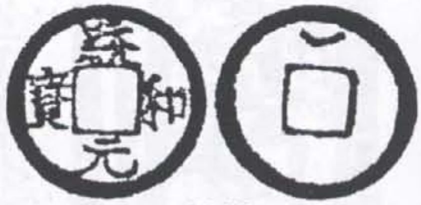

18.10

Liao Dynasty (907-1125).

Emperor Tai Zong (927-47).

18.01	Obv: 天顯(显)通寶 *Tian Xian tong bao* c/wise. (927-37).	FD1613	0
18.02	Obv: 會(会)同通寶 *Hui Tong tong bao* c/wise. (938-47).		0

Emperor Shi Zong (947-51).

18.03	Obv: 天禄通寶 *Tian Lu tong bao* c/wise. (947-51).		0

Emperor Mu Zong (951-69).

18.04	Obv: 應曆(应历)通寶 *Ying Li tong bao* c/wise. (951-69).	FD1614	0

Emperor Jing Zong (969-82).

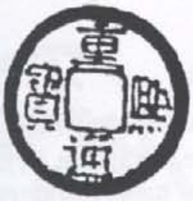
18.05	Obv: 保寧(宁)通寶 *Bao Ning tong bao* c/wise. (969-982).	FD1616	0

Only a few specimens each of the above coins are known.

Emperor Sheng Zong (982-1031).

Obv: 统和元寶 *Tong He yuan bao* c/wise. (983-1011).

18.06	Small characters.	Regular *yuan*.	FD1617	3
18.07		Left shoulder *yuan*.	FD1618	3
18.08		Rev: Crescent above.		3
18.09	Large characters.	Rev: Plain.		3
18.10		Rev: Crescent above.		3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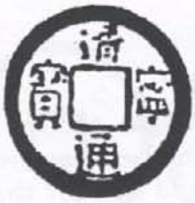
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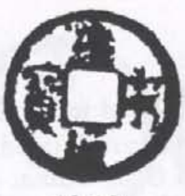
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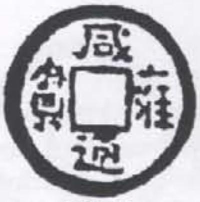
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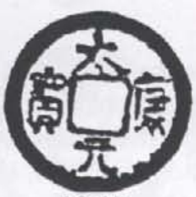
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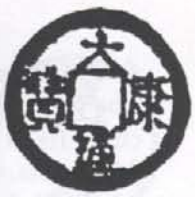
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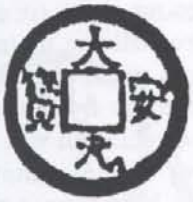
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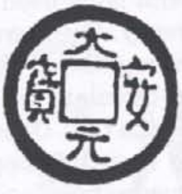
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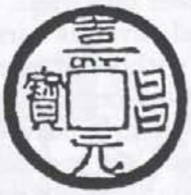
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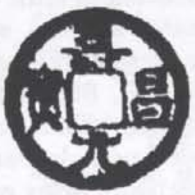
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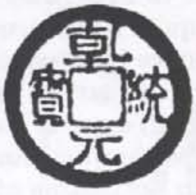
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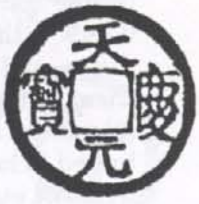
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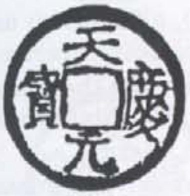
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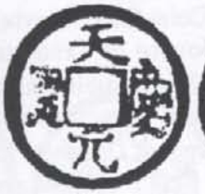
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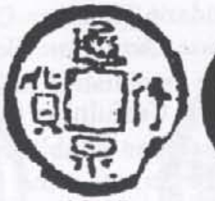
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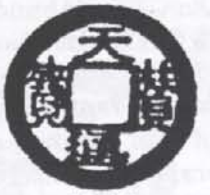
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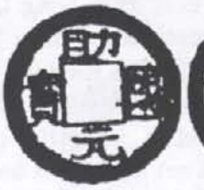
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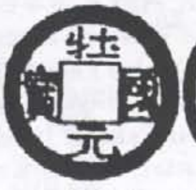
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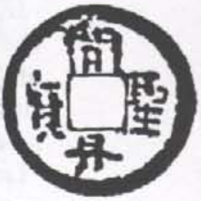

18.29

Liao Dynasty (907-1125).

Emperor Xing Zong (1031-55).

18.11 Obv: 重熙通寶 *Chong Xi tong bao* c/wise. (1032-55). FD1619, S1065 7

Emperor Dao Zong (1055-1101).

Obv: 清寧(宁)通寶 *Qing Ning tong bao* c/wise. (1055-64).

18.12 Regular *Ning*. FD1622, S1066 9
18.13 Unorthodox *Ning*. 8

18.14 Obv: 咸雍通寶 *Xian Yong tong bao* c/wise. (1065-74). FD1623, S1067 9
18.15 Obv: 大康元寶 *Da Kang yuan bao* c/wise. (1075-84). FD1624, S1068 9
18.16 Obv: 大康通寶 *Da Kang tong bao* c/wise. (1075-84). FD1625, S1069 9

Obv: 大安元寶 *Da An yuan bao* c/wise. (1085-94). Distinguish from **18.93**.

18.17 Small *An*. FD1626 9
18.18 Long *An*. FD1627, S1070 7

Obv: 壽(寿)昌元寶 *Shou Chang yuan bao* c/wise. (1095-1101).

18.19 Left shoulder *yuan*. FD1628, S1072 9
18.20 Two shoulder *yuan*. 4

Emperor Tian Zuo (1101-25).

18.21 Obv: 乾统元寶 *Qian Tong yuan bao* c/wise. (1101-1110). FD1629, S1073 10

Obv: 天慶(庆)元寶 *Tian Qing yuan bao* c/wise. (1111-1120). Distinguish from **18.106**.

18.22 Large *bao*. FD1633, S1074 10
18.23 Small *bao*. FD1632 10
18.24 Two shoulder *yuan*. 5

Coins sometimes attributed to the Liao Dynasty.

18.25 Obv: 通行泉貨 *Tong Xing Quan Huo* c/wise. (The Universally Current Coin). 2

Find spots and calligraphic style indicate a Liao origin, but there is no historical record of this coin being cast.

18.26 Obv: 天贊(赞)通寶 *Tian Zan tong bao* c/wise. S1064b ?

In 922, the reign title Tian Zan was adopted by the Khitan Emperor Tai Zu (chief Abaoji) who is said to have started minting. Some say that this is an Annamese coin. However, the coin is mentioned by Hong Zun in his Record of Coins *of 1149, which is generally considered to be reliable for Liao coins.*

18.27 Obv: 助國(国)元寶 *Zhu Guo yuan bao* c/wise. 3
18.28 Obv: 壮國(国)元寶 *Zhuang Guo yuan bao* c/wise. 3

Origins a matter of debate. Possibly Liao coins, as they have been found in north-east China.

18.29 Obv: 開丹聖寶 (开丹圣宝) *Kai Dan Sheng Bao*. 4

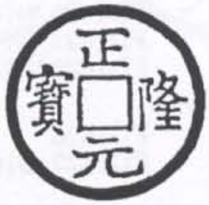
Some say these were cast on the founding of the Qidan kingdom. Peng says they are Song commemoratives.

金 Jin Dynasty (1115-1234).

The Jin were Jurched (女真 *Ruzhen*) people, related to the Tungus, and the ancestors of the Manchus. In 1115, their ruler Wanyuan Min Aguda proclaimed himself Emperor of the Jin Dynasty. After defeating the Liao, they then attacked Song China, and by 1127 they had conquered the whole of northern China, and the Song had fled to the south. At first they used Liao and Song copper coins. In 1158, they started to mint their own coins, and later used coins, notes (in accordance with quite a sophisticated system), and silver as currency. Coins were still the main currency, and since little copper was produced within Jin territory, there was a great shortage of them. At the beginning of 1161, Shaanxi was ordered to circulate iron coins from the old (Northern Song) days. It was only because of their inconvenience that their circulation was later halted. The authorities simultaneously banned the melting down of copper to make utensils, with not even the casting of mirrors being permitted, and issued official coins. New copper mines were also sought out to supply the raw material for additional coins.

In 1158 a 宝丰钱监 *Bao Feng Qian Jian* (Abundant Treasure Coin Directorate), also known as the Western Directorate, and a 宝源钱监 *Bao Yuan Qian Jian* (Source of Treasure Coin Directorate), also known as the Eastern Directorate, was established in Manchuria. At around the same time a 利用钱监 *Li Yong Qian Jian* (Advantageous Usefulness Coin Directorate) was established near Peking. In 1178, a further of Coin Directorate was established at Daizhou in Shanxi.

Later, inflation set in, and it became unprofitable to cast coins. The Daizhou and Quyang mints annually produced more than 140,000 strings of coins, but their annual expenses reached more than 800,000 strings, hence they were closed down. There was no significant casting in the last thirty years of the dynasty. In 1234, the Jin were defeated by the Mongols.



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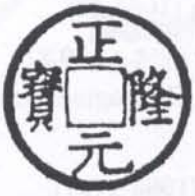

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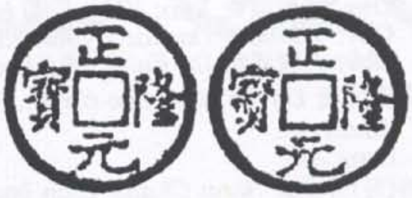


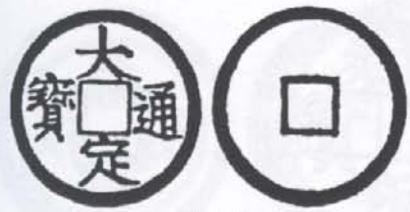
18.41A

Jin Dynasty (1115-1234).

King Hai Ling, also called Emperor Wan Yan Liang, (1149-61).

Obv: 正隆元寶 *Zheng Long yuan bao* c/wise. (1158-61).

18.40	Obv: Regular 4 stroke *Zheng.*	FD1637, S1083	14
18.41	Obv: 5 stroke *Zheng.* *(The bottom horizontal stroke protrudes to the left.)*	FD1638	6
18.41A	Inscription repeated on reverse.	FD1639	4



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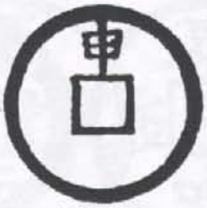

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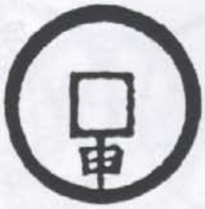

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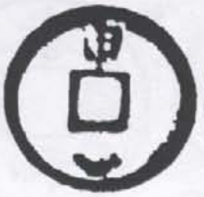

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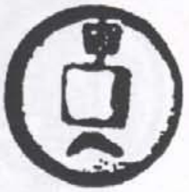

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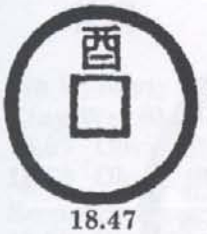

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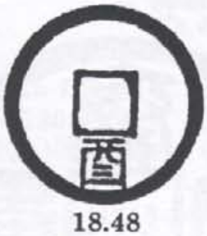

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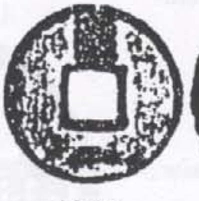

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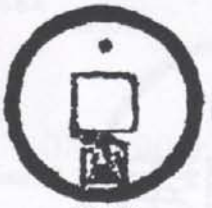

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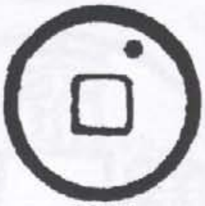

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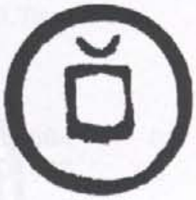

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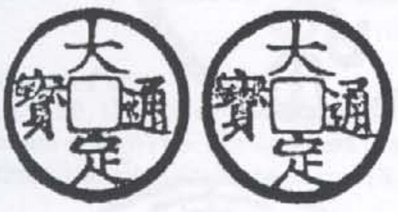

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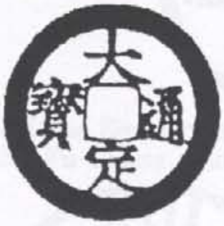

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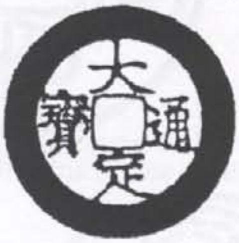
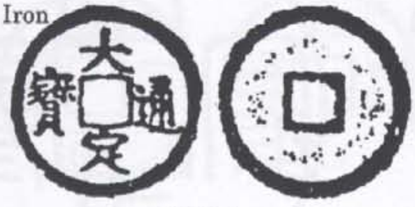


18.54

Iron



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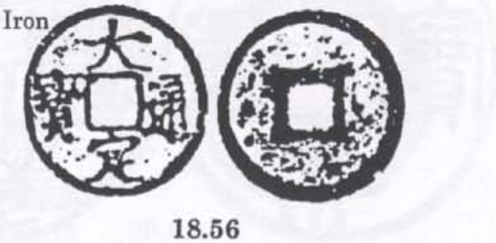
Iron



18.56

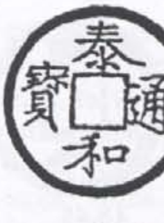
Jin Dynasty (1115-1234).
Emperor Shi Zong (1161-90).

Obv: 大定通寶 *Da Ding tong bao* (1178-*89*).

Small (1 cash) coins.

18.42	Rev: Plain. ?Cast in 1178.	FD1640, S1085	14
18.43	Rev: 申 *Shen* above. For the cyclical characters 戊申 *wu shen* (1188).	FD1641, S1087	12
18.44	Rev: 申 *Shen* below.	FD1642, S1088	12
18.45	Rev: 申 *Shen* above, crescent below.		7
18.46	Rev: 申 *Shen* above, inverted crescent below.		7
18.47	Rev: 酉 *You* above. For the cyclical characters 己酉 *ji you* (1189).	FD1643, S1089	11
18.48	Rev: 酉 *You* below (two strokes in the middle of *you*).	FD1644, S1090	10
18.49	Rev: 酉 *You* above, crescent below.		7
18.50	Rev: Dot above, 酉 *You* below.		6
18.51	Rev: Large dot above right.		10
18.52	Rev: Crescent above.		8
18.52A	Inscription repeated on reverse.	S1091	6
18.53	2 cash size.		6
18.54	3 cash size.		6
18.55	Iron.	FD1645, S1092	10
18.56	Rev: Protrusions from corners of hole.		10

In 1178, 1187, and 1188, mints were established in Zhili and other regions. The addition of characters for the date to the reverse follows the Song practice introduced in 1180.



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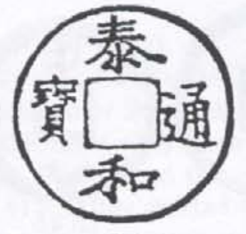

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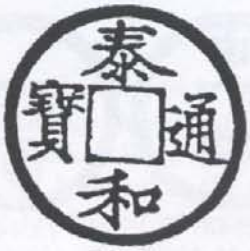

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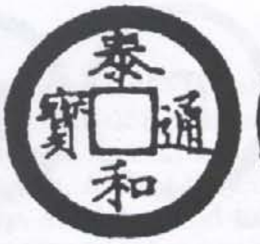

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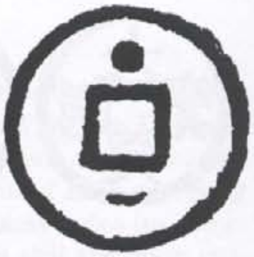

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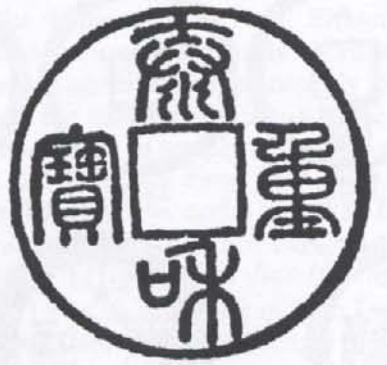

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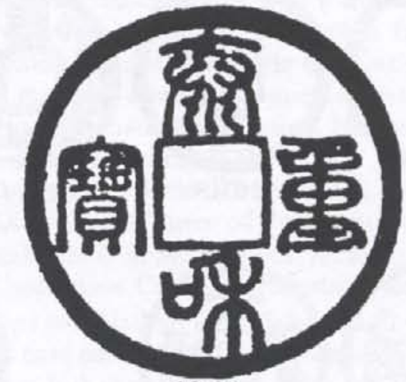

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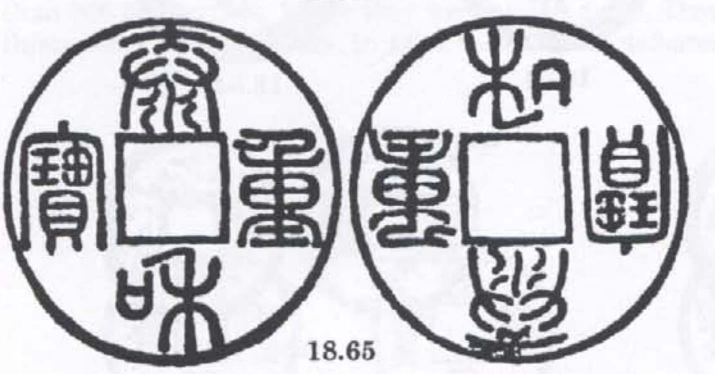

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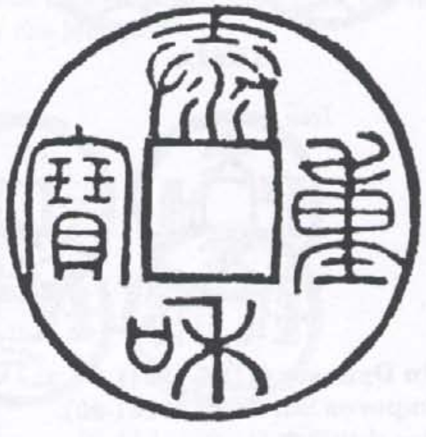


18.66

Jin Dynasty (1115-1234).

Emperor Zhang Zong (1190-1209).

Obv: 泰和通寶 *Tai He tong bao* (1204-*9*). Regular script.

18.58	1 cash size.	FD1652	3
18.59	2 cash size.	FD1654	4
18.60	3 cash size.	FD1656	3
18.61	Broad rims.	FD1657	3
18.62	Coarse characters. Rev: Dot above, crescent below.	FD1658	4

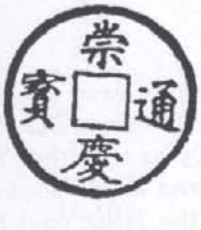
There is a 10 cash (45mm diam.) size coin, of which only 3 specimens are known.

Obv: 泰和重寶 *Tai He zhong bao* (1204-*9*). Seal script.

10 cash coins.

18.63	Narrow rims.	FD1661, S1093	8
18.64	Broader rims	S1094?	7
18.65	Inscription repeated inverted on reverse.	FD1662, S1096	7
18.66	Larger coin, different calligraphy.	FD1660	3

It is recorded that in 1204 a large coinage was cast, but the duration of its issue is not stated. The 10 cash coin is not uncommon and was probably cast for longer than one year. Its seal script "jade chopsticks" calligraphy is as much admired as is that of some Northern Song coins. No doubt this fine coin, and the Zheng Long *and* Da Ding *coins were made by Song workmen set to work by the Jin.*



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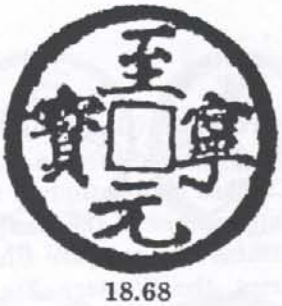

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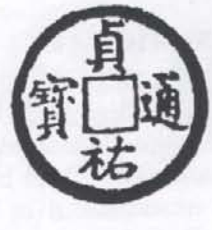
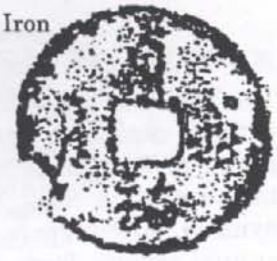


18.69

Iron



18.70

Jin Dynasty (1115-1234).

King Wei Shao (1209-13).

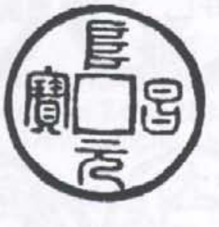
18.67	Obv: 崇慶(庆)通寶 *Chong Qing tong bao.*	(1212). Other sizes known.	FD1664	0
18.68	Obv: 至寧(宁)元寶 *Zhi Ning yuan bao* c/wise. (1213).		FD1667	0

Emperor Zuan Zong (1213-24).

18.69	Obv: 貞祐通寶 *Zhen You tong bao* (1213-16).	Other sizes known.	FD1668	0
18.70	Iron coin, 3 cash size.			2

State of Qi.

In 1130, the Jin set up the collaborator Liu Yu as Emperor of a puppet regime with the dynastic name of 齊(齐) Qi. He adopted the period title Fu Chang, and issued coins of fine quality bearing this title. He was deposed in 1137.



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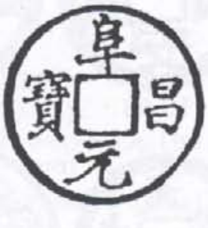

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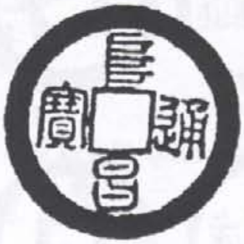

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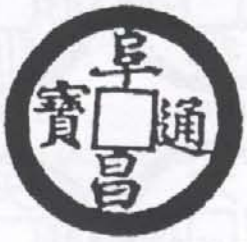

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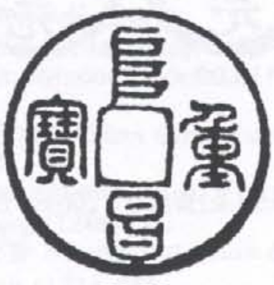

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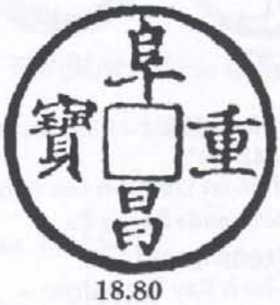


18.80

State of Qi (1130-37).

Liu Yu.

Obv: 阜昌元寶 *Fu Chang yuan bao* c/wise.

18.75	Seal script.	FD1673	4
18.76	Regular script.	FD1672, S1075	4

Obv: 阜昌通寶 *Fu Chang tong bao.*

18.77	Seal script.	FD1675, S1076	4
18.78	Regular script.	FD1674	4

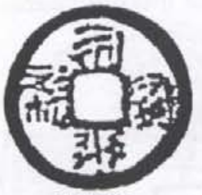
Obv: 阜昌重寶 *Fu Chang zhong bao.*

18.79	Seal script.	FD1677	4
18.80	Regular script.	FD1676	4

西夏 *Xi Xia* The Western Xia (1032-1227).

The Western Xia was a Tangut kingdom in the north-west (Gansu and Shaanxi) area of China with its capital at Ningxia. The Tanguts, who called themselves the Mi-nyag, were a Buddhist people of Tibetan extraction, who did not adopt Chinese civilisation as readily as the other Tartar peoples. In 1032, Li Yuanhao declared himself Emperor of the Tanguts and established the dynasty. Although he was unsuccessful in his attempt to conquer China, the Song paid him annual tribute from 1044. For about two centuries, the Western Xia maintained an uneasy three-way peace with the Song and the Liao-Khitans. They were made subjects of the Mongols in 1207, and ruthlessly conquered by them in 1227. The chronicles say that only one or two in a hundred saved their lives, and the land became a wilderness strewn with whitening bones.

In 1036, they created their own script which was a mixture of ideographic and syllabic elements and was superficially similar to Chinese in appearance. Coins with inscriptions in this script were produced. They circulated along with Song coins, and they are found in hoards together. Their weight equates to the Song 1 *qian* standard. The inscriptions (which are read clockwise) are transliterated with an approximation of the Tangut sound, as well as the conventional transcription into Chinese. The bottom and left characters, Lee Ndzen, mean "Precious coin".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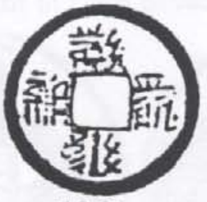
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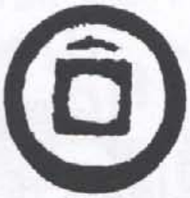
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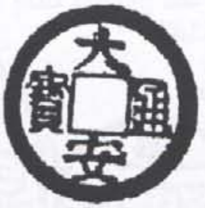
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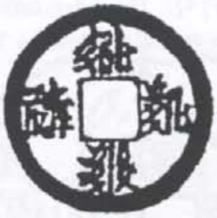
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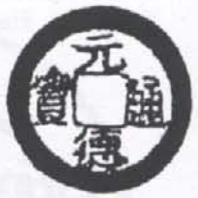
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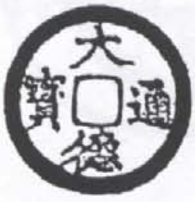
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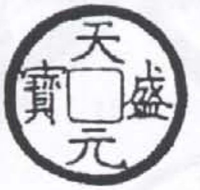
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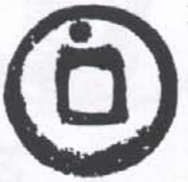
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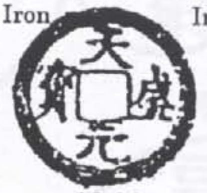
Iron

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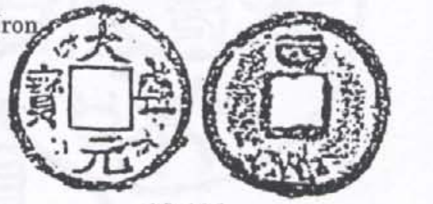
Iron

18.100

The Western Xia (1032-1227).

Emperor Yi Zong (1048-67).

18.90 Obv: Tangut: Shee-en Lhee-o-h Lee Ndzen = 福聖(圣)寶錢 *Fu Sheng Bao Qian* (1053-56). *The Tangut actually reads* Sheng Fu. FD1678 4

Emperor Hui Zong (1068-1086).

18.91 Obv: Tangut: T-ha-h Ray Lee Ndzen = 大安寶錢 *Da An Bao Qian* (1074-84). FD1679 5

18.92 Rev: Crescent above. 4

18.93 Obv: 大安通寶 *Da An tong bao* (1074-84). *Li* script. Distinguish from **18.17**. 1

Emperor Chong Zong (1086-1139).

18.94 Obv: Tangut: Tsh-hee-a Lhee Lee Ndzen = 貞觀(贞观)寶錢 *Zhen Guan Bao Qian* (1101-13). 0

18.95 Obv: 元德通寶 *Yuan De tong bao* (1119-26). *Li* script. FD1682 4

18.96 Obv: 大德通寶 *Da De tong bao* (1135-39). Distinguish from **19.28**. 0

Emperor Ren Zong (1139-93).

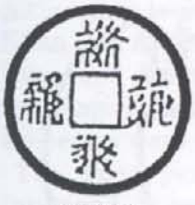
18.97 Obv: 天盛元寶 *Tian Sheng yuan bao* c/wise. (1149-69). FD1683, S1078 11

18.98 Rev: Large dot above. 6

18.99 Iron. FD1684 11

18.100 Rev: 西 *xi* (west). 6

Two bronze examples of this coin are known.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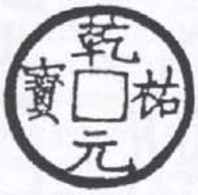
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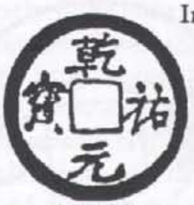
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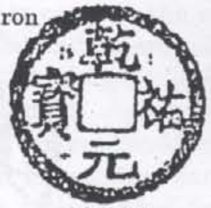

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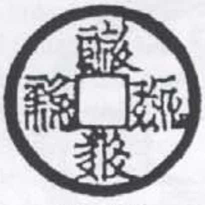
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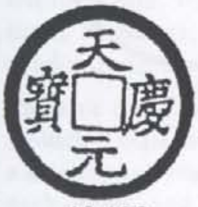
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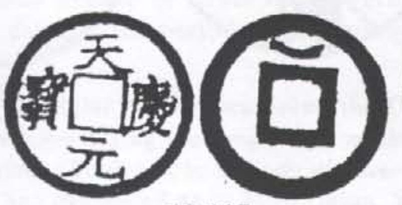
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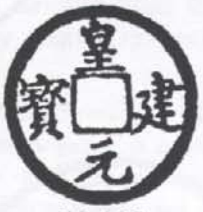
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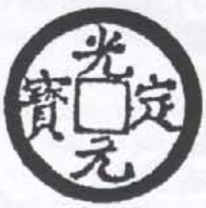
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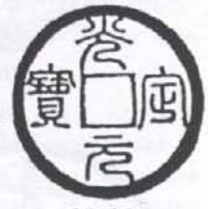
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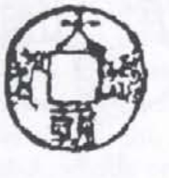
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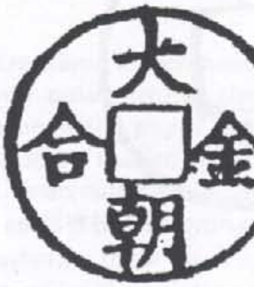
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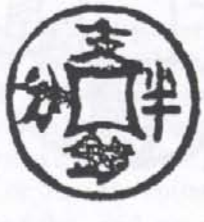

19.3

The Western Xia (1032-1227).

Emperor Ren Zong (1139-93).

18.101 Obv: Tangut: Ts-hee-oo-h 'Oo Lee Ndzen = 乾祐寶錢 *Qian You Bao Qian* (1170-93). FD1685 5

Obv: 乾祐元寶 *Qian You yuan bao* c/wise. (1170-93).

18.102	Regular script.	FD1686, S1079	6
18.103	Running script.	FD1688	4
18.104	Iron coin. Regular script.	FD1689, S1080	14

Emperor Huan Zong (1194-1206).

18.105 Obv: Tangut: Ng-goor Lee-oo-h Lee Ndzen = 天慶(庆)寶錢 *Tian Qing Bao Qian* (1194-1206). FD1690 4

18.106 Obv: 天慶(庆)元寶 *Tian Qing yuan bao* c/wise. (1194-1206). FD1691 6

Distinguish from 18.22.

18.107 Rev: Crescent above. FD1692 4

Emperor Xiang Zong (1206-11).

18.108 Obv: 皇建元寶 *Huang Jian yuan bao* c/wise. (1210-11). FD1693, S1081 9

Emperor Shen Zong (1211-23).

18.109 Obv: 光定元寶 *Guang Ding yuan bao* c/wise. (1211-23). FD1694, S1082 9

18.110 Seal Script. 0

Mongol Khans (Before the establishment of the Yuan Dynasty).

19.1 Obv: 大朝通寶 *Da Chao tong bao.* (?1206-27). FD1696 1

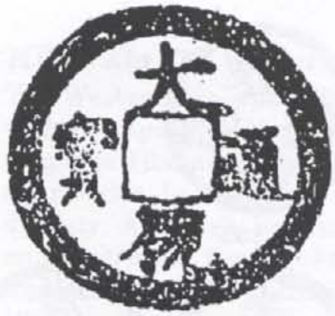
大朝 Da Chao, *Great Dynasty, was a name used by the Mongols for themselves. This coin is alleged to have been cast by the legendary Ghengis Khan at his capital at Karakorum. It is usually found in silver.*

19.2 Obv: 大朝金合 *Da Chao Jin He* (Great Dynasty Metal Equivalent). FD1697 4

The attribution of this coin is in doubt. The title Da Chao *was used by other states on the borders of China as well as by the Mongols. This coin is mentioned in the* Record of Coins *of c.1094, a century before the birth of Ghengis Khan. Peng considers it to have been a Liao issue. Most specimens are later copies.*

19.3 Obv: 交 or 支 鈔半分 *Jiao* or *Zhi chao ban fen* (Exchange for paper money half *fen* [of silver]). FD1819 4

Attributed to the period when the Mongols were occupying Jin territory c.1230-80.



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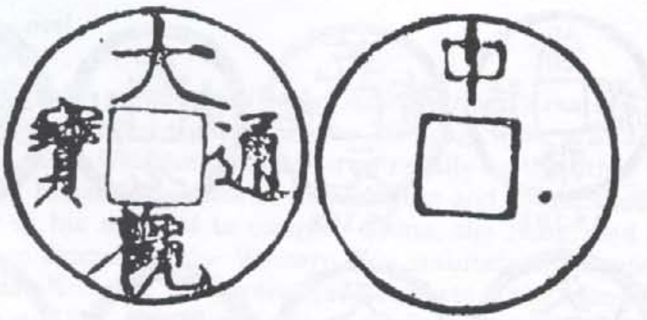

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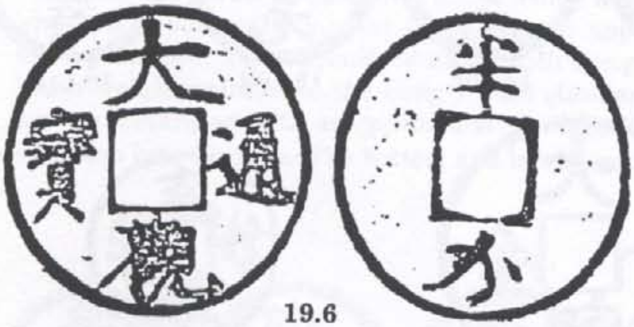

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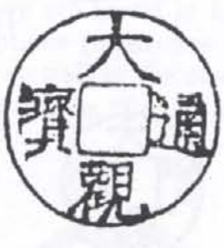

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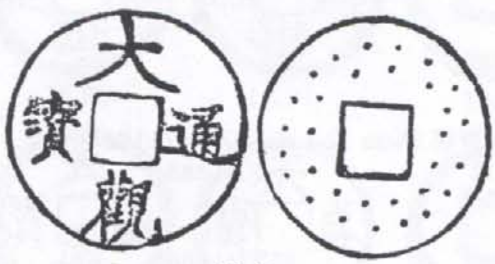

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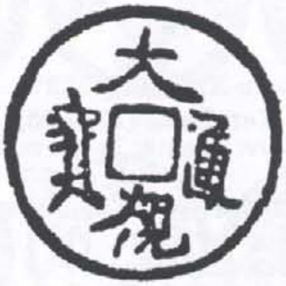


19.9

Mongol Khans (Before the establishment of the Yuan Dynasty).

Obv: 大觀(观)通寶 *Da Guan tong bao.*

19.4	Broad rims.	FD1065	6
19.5	Rev: 中 *Zhong* above.		5
19.6	Rev: 半錢 *Ban qian* (Half a *qian* [of silver]).	FD1064	2
19.7	Small coin. *Guan* imperfectly written.	FD1057	8
19.8	Rev: Dot pattern.	FD1058	8
19.9	Barbarous writing.	FD1063	6

*Distinguish from the Northern Song coins **16.463-7**.*

Attributed to the period when the Mongols were occupying Jin territory c.1230-80.

19. 元 The Yuan Dynasty (1280-1368).

Although it took the Mongols nearly forty years to conquer the whole of China, by 1280 Khubilai Khan (the *Kubla Khan* of Coleridge) was installed as Emperor of China with the dynastic title of Yuan and the capital at Peking. In general, the Mongols took over the Chinese institutions unchanged, but appointed Mongol overseers to them. Apart from Khubilai Khan, the Mongol Emperors were only puppets of the many cliques among the Mongol aristocracy.

The Yuan period saw the beginning of the bimetallic monetary system, in which silver (uncoined in *yuanbao* boat-shaped ingots) was mainly used for long distance and high value transactions, while bronze or brass coins were usually used for small scale everyday transactions. However, during this period, paper money printed on cotton or mulberry bark paper was predominant.

> Emperor Shi Zu [Khubilai Khan] once asked the Chief Protector, Liu Bingzhong, about coins, and Liu replied: 'Coins are used during the *yang* stage; mulberry paper is used during the *yin*. The Chinese are in a bright *yang* region. The desert is a shady *yin* area. Now, Your Majesty has arisen like a dragon in the dark desert, and has descended as ruler of China. You ought to use mulberry paper money so that your sons' and grandsons' generations may guard it. If you use coins, the realm within the Four Seas will not be peaceful.'

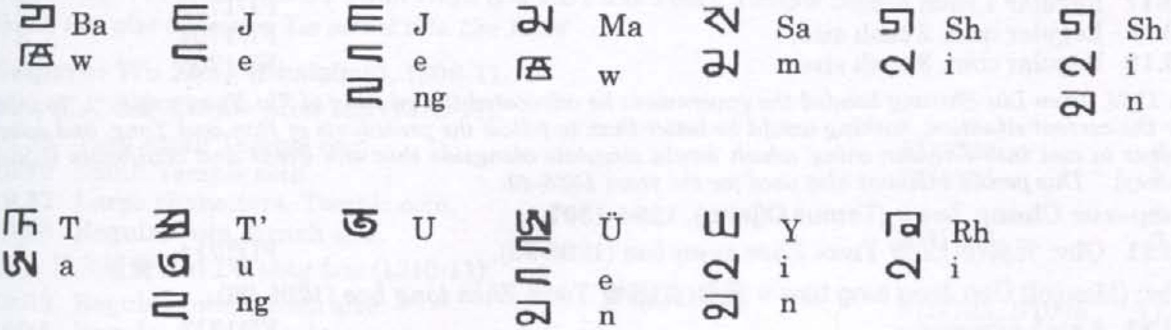
The Mongols were at first very conscientious about maintaining reserves for their paper money; they would not permit the issue of new notes, unless there was adequate gold or silver to back them. Despite this, eventually the value of the paper money depreciated, and soaring prices, as well as extensive counterfeiting of the notes, fuelled the unrest that led to the fall of the dynasty. Casting of coins was slight, and most Yuan coins are scarce or rare. There are a number of especially small coins, which are known as 供养钱 *Gongyang qian*, Offering or Temple coins. These were cast by some of the larger monasteries to be used as offerings to Buddha, and are not official coinage, although no doubt welcomed by the people as small change.

In 1350, a 宝泉都提举司 *Bao Quan Du Ti Ju Si* (Supervisorate-in-chief of Coinage) was established in Peking to have central control of coins and paper money. It directly controlled the Peking mint and the Paper Money Treasury. In 1351, it began establishing subordinate offices in the provinces. In 1352, it opened three copper smelting factories to prepare copper for casting into coins.

From 1350, most of southern China was under the control of various warlords who founded their own ephemeral dynasties and issued coins inscribed with their own period titles.

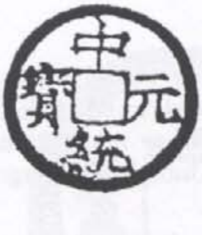
In 1269, Khubilai Khan commissioned a Tibetan Lama called Matidhvaja Sribhadra to create a new Mongolian alphabet, which he hoped would be used throughout his vast multilingual empire. Sribhadra created the Phags-pa alphabet, based on the Tibetan alphabet. The inscriptions of some Yuan coins were wholly or partly in Phags-pa. However, it fell into disuse by the 1350s.

Some Phags-pa inscriptions:



An "a" is implicit with a consonant unless another vowel is given. "i" here is short as in "pin". These transliterations reflect the pronunciation of Chinese in the Yuan period.

Mongolian inscriptions are read top, bottom, left, right.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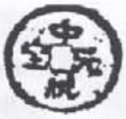
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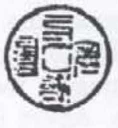
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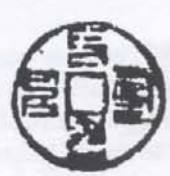
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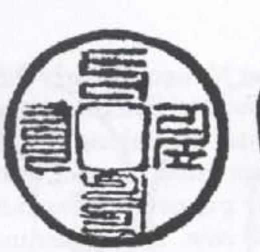
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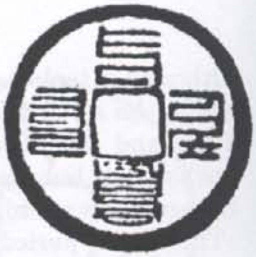
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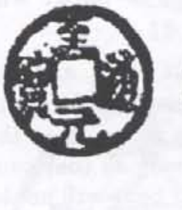
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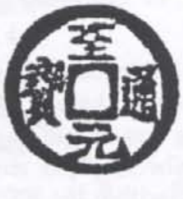
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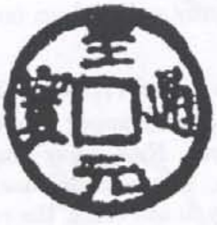
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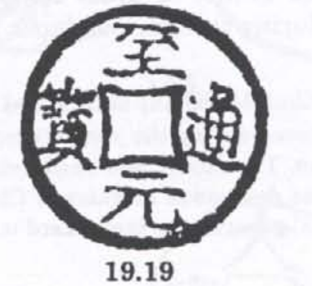
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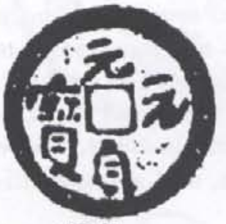
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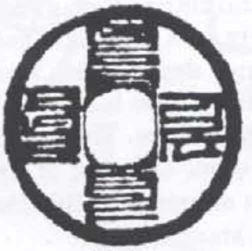
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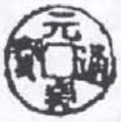
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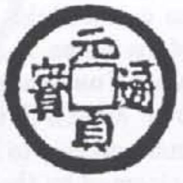
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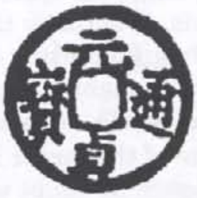
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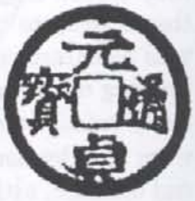

19.26

Emperor Shi Zu (Khubilai Khan). 1260-94.

Obv: 中統元寶 *Zhong Tong yuan bao* (1260-63).

19.10	Regular coin.	FD1699	2
19.11	Temple coin.	FD1698	4

Obv: (Mongol) Je Üen tung baw = 至元通寶 *Zhi Yuan tong bao* (1285-94).

19.12	Very small Temple coin.		5
19.13	Small Temple coin.	FD1706	5
19.14	Regular coin 2 cash size.	FD1707, S1102	6
19.15	Regular coin 3 cash size.	FD1708	6

Obv: 至元通寶 *Zhi Yuan tong bao* (1285-94).

19.16	Small Temple coin.	FD1703	6
19.17	Regular 1 cash coin.	FD1792	5
19.18	Regular coin, 2 cash size.	FD1704	3
19.19	Regular coin, 3 cash size.	FD1705	2

In 1285, when Liu Shirong headed the government he advocated the minting of Zhi Yuan coins: "... to plan for the current situation, nothing would be better than to follow the precedents of Han and Tang, and select copper to cast into Zhiyuan coins, which would circulate alongside thin silk deeds and certificates [paper money]." This period title was also used for the years 1335-40.

Emperor Cheng Zong (Temur Oljeitu). 1294-1307.

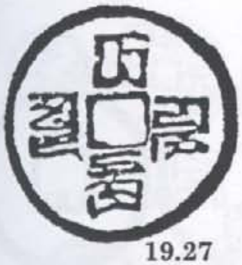
19.21	Obv: 元貞(贞)元寶 *Yuan Zhen yuan bao* (1295-96).	FD1714	2

Obv: (Mongol) Üen Jeng tung baw = 元貞(贞)通寶 *Yuan Zhen tong bao* (1295-96).

19.22	3 cash size coin.	FD1713	3

Obv: 元貞(贞)通寶 *Yuan Zhen tong bao* (1295-96).

19.23	Small Temple coin.	FD1709	5
19.24	Regular coin, small characters.	FD1711	4
19.25-6	Regular coin, large characters.	FD1712	3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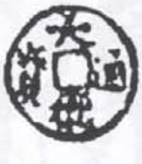
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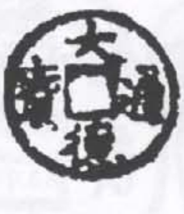
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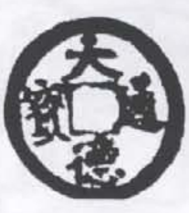
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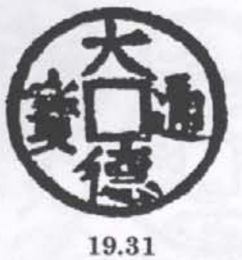
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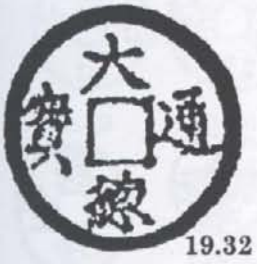
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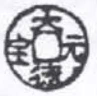
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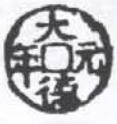
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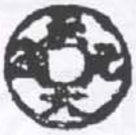
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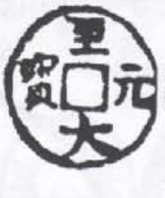
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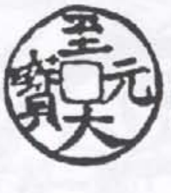
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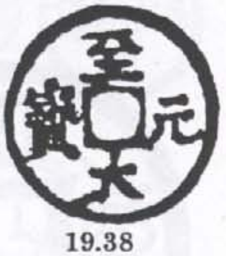
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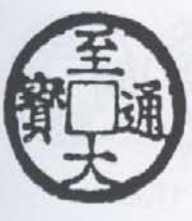
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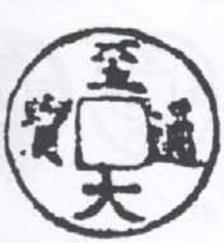
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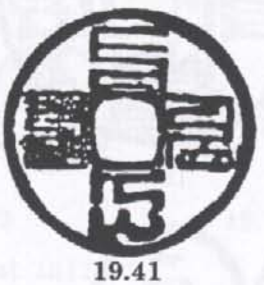
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Emperor Cheng Zong (Temur Oljeitu). 1294-1307.

Obv: (Mongol) Ta De tung baw = 大德通寶 *Da De tong bao* (1297-1307).

19.27	3 cash size coin.	FD1720	2

Obv: 大德通寶 *Da De tong bao* (1297-1307).

19.28	Small Temple coin.	FD1715	4
19.29	Regular coin, narrow rims.	FD1716	4
19.30	broad rims.	FD1717, S1097	3
19.31	Regular coin, 2 cash size.	FD1718	2
19.32	Regular coin, 3 cash size.	FD1719	2
19.33	Obv: 大德元寶 *Da De yuan bao*. Small Temple coin.		5
19.34	Obv: 大德元年 *Da De Yuan Nian* (Da De First Year). Temple coin.		4

*Da De was also a Western Xia period title. See **18.96***

Emperor Wu Zong (Khaishan). 1308-11.

Obv: 至大元寶 *Zhi Da yuan bao* (1310-11).

19.35	Very small Temple coin.	FD1729	6
19.36	Small Temple coin.	FD1725	6
19.37	Large characters. Temple coin.		6
19.38	Regular coin, 2 cash size.	FD1727	2

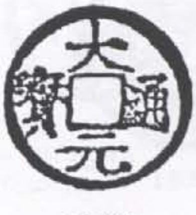
Obv: 至大通寶 *Zhi Da tong bao* (1310-11).

19.39	Regular coin, 1 cash size.	FD1723, S1098	11
19.40	Regular coin, 2 cash size.	FD1724	2

Obv: (Mongol) Je Ta tung baw = 至大通寶 *Zhi Da tong bao* (1310-11).

19.41	3 cash size. Trial casting		2

In the 3rd year of Zhi Da (1310), the Zhi Da tong bao *coin was cast at various mints in Shandong, Hedong, Liaoyang, Jinghuai and Chuanhan (Sichuan).*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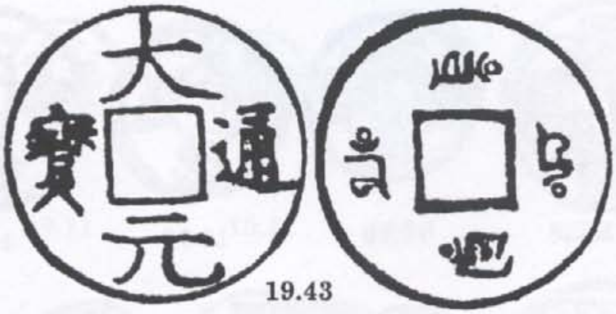
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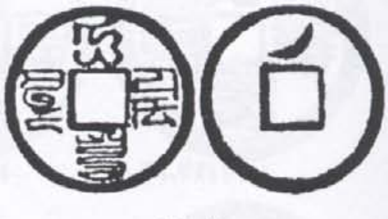
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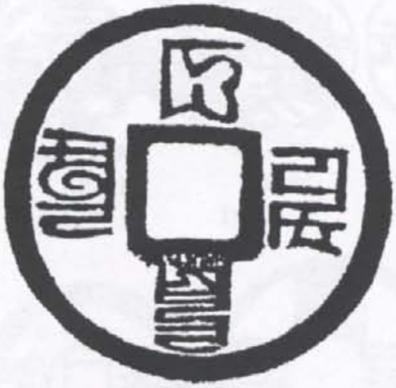
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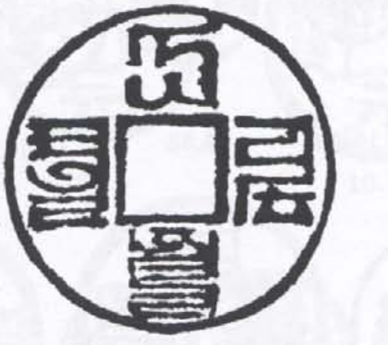
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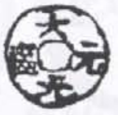
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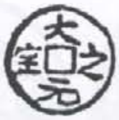
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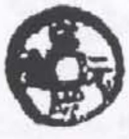
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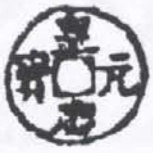
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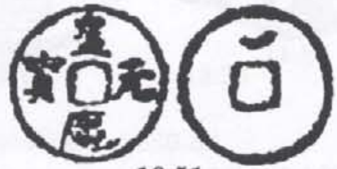
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Emperor Wu Zong (Khaishan). 1308-11.

Obv: 大元通寶 *Da Yuan tong bao* (1310-11).

19.42	Regular coin. Slender Gold calligraphic style (see **16.452**).	FD1730	1
19.43	10 cash size. Rev: Inscription in ?Sanskrit, not deciphered.	FD1732	2

Obv: (Mongol) Ta Üen tung baw = 大元通寶 *Da Yuan tong bao* (1310-11).

19.44	Small coin. Rev: Oblique crescent above.		2
19.45	10 cash coin. Broad rims.		3
19.46	Narrow rims.	FD1733, S1099	10

In 1310, a mint was established for casting this coin, one being equal to ten of the Zhi Da tong baos. *But the next year there was a change in policy:*

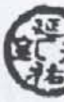
> Regulations halting use of the Silver Certificates [paper money] and Copper Coins.
> Though coins are an ancient system, their current use is not possible. The new and old copper coins recently issued by the Department of Ministries have been amalgamated into strings. Those hoarded among the people are everywhere so abundant that they cannot be counted. Though their use for making change is more convenient than the use of silver, they block and harm the Certificate system. For the Da Yuan copper coin a deadline of 50 days from the date proclaimed in the text of the edict has been set for them all to be brought to the Certificate Treasuries for exchange without loss. Old coins from former times which the offices had issued and the commoners have hoarded are not to be exempted, and are not to circulate after the day set. Violators will be punished.

19.47	Obv: 大元元寶 *Da Yuan yuan bao.* Very small Temple coin.	FD1735	6
19.48	Obv: 大元之宝 *Da Yuan zhi bao.* Very small Temple coin.		6

Emperor Ren Zong (Ayurbarwada). 1311-20.

Obv: 皇慶(庆)元寶 *Huang Qing yuan bao* (1312-13).

19.49	Very small Temple coin.	FD1740	4
19.50	Small Temple coin.	FD1738, S1100~	4
19.51	Temple coin. Rev: Crescent above.	FD1739	3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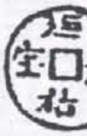
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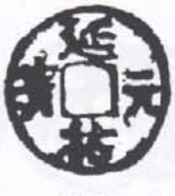
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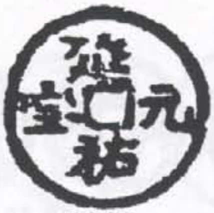
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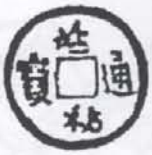
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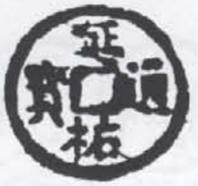
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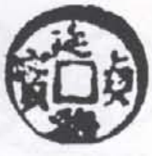
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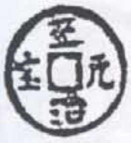
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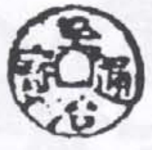
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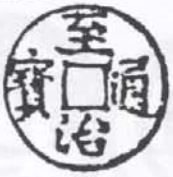
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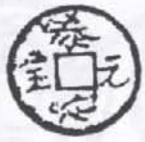
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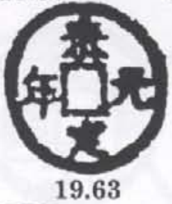
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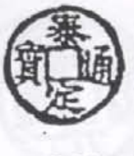
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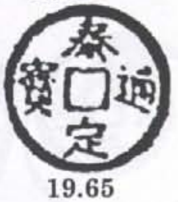
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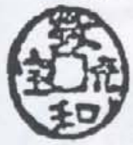
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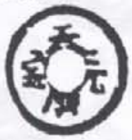
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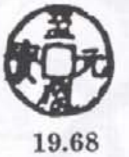
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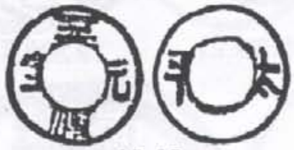
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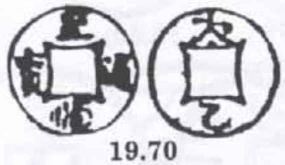
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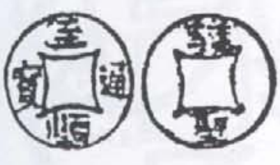
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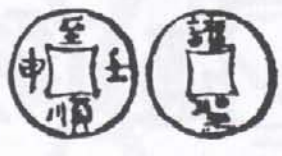
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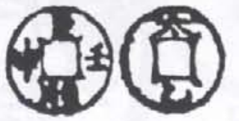
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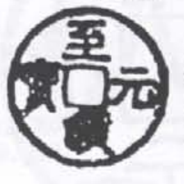
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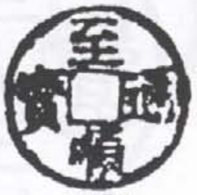
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Emperor Ren Zong (Ayurbarwada). 1311-20.

	Obv: 廷祐元寶 (or 宝) *Ting You yuan bao* (1314-20).		
19.52-4	Temple coins.	FD1744 &c	5
19.55	2 cash size coin.	FD1745	2
	Obv: 廷祐通寶 *Ting You tong bao* (1314-20).		
19.56	Small Temple coin.	FD1746	4
19.57	Regular size Temple coin.	FD1747	3
19.58	Obv: 廷祐貞寶 *Ting You Zhen Bao* (Ting You Virtuous Coin). Temple coin.	FD1748	4

Emperor Ying Zong (Shidebala) 1321-23.

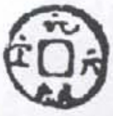
	Obv: 至治元宝 *Zhi Zhi yuan bao* (1321-23).		
19.59	Small Temple coin.	FD1750	4
	Obv: 至治通寶 *Zhi Zhi tong bao* (1321-23).		
19.60-1	Temple coins.	FD1751	4

Emperor Taiding (Yesun Temur). 1323-28.

	Obv: 泰定元寶 *Tai Ding yuan bao* (1324-27).		
19.62	Small Temple coin.	FD1758	5
19.63	Obv: 泰定元年 *Tai Ding Yuan Nian* (Tai Ding First Year).	FD1759	4
	Obv: 泰定通寶 *Tai Ding tongbao* (1324-27).		
19.64-5	Temple coins.		5
19.66	Obv: 致和元宝 *Zhi He yuan bao.* (1328).	FD1760	4

Emperor Wen Zong (Tugh Temur). 1329-32.

19.67	Obv: 天曆(历)元寶 *Tian Li yuan bao* (1329-30). Small Temple coin.	FD1761	4
	Obv: 至順(顺)元寶 *Zhi Shun yuan bao* (1330-32). Temple coins.		
19.68	Rev: Plain.	FD1763	5
19.69	Rev: 太平 *Tai Ping*. Great Peace.		4
19.70	Rev: 太乙 *Tai Yi*. Great ?(cyclical character).	FD1766	6
19.71	Rev: 護聖(护圣) *Hu Sheng* (Protect the sacred).	FD1767	6
19.72	Obv: 至順壬申 *Zhi Shun Ren Shen. Ren Shen* are the cyclical characters for 1332. Rev: 護聖(护圣) *Hu Sheng* (Protect the sacred).	FD1767	6
19.73	Obv: 至順壬申 *Zhi Shun Ren Shen*. Rev: 太乙 *Tai Yi*. As 19.70 above.	FD1769	6
19.74	Obv: 至順元寶 *Zhi Shun yuan bao*. ?Regular coin.	FD1762	4
19.75	Larger coin.	FD1764	3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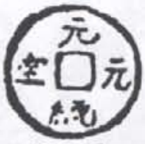
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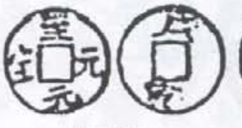
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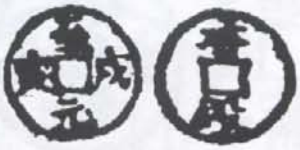
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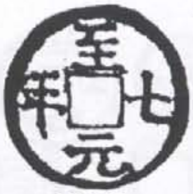
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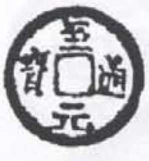
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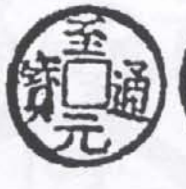
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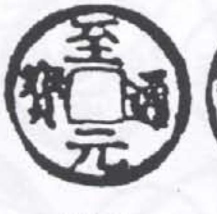
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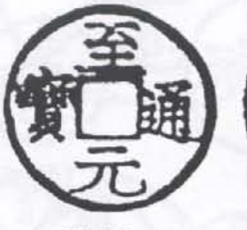
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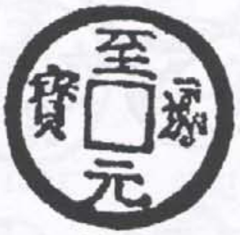
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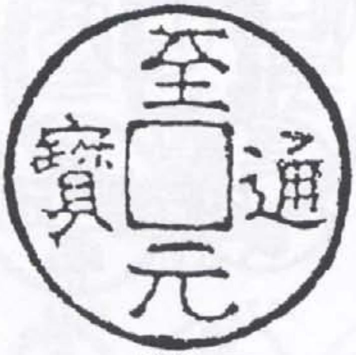
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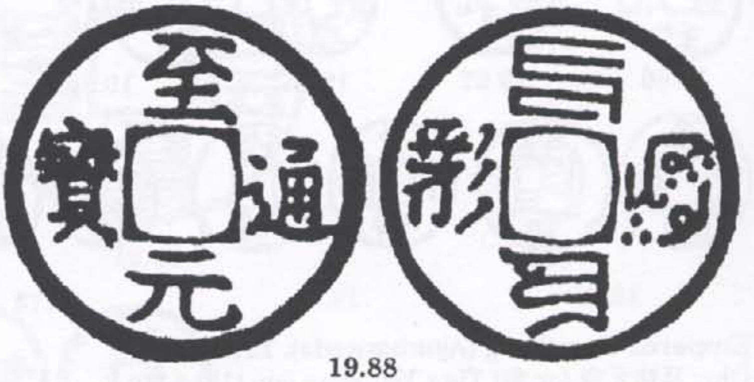
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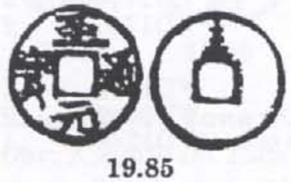
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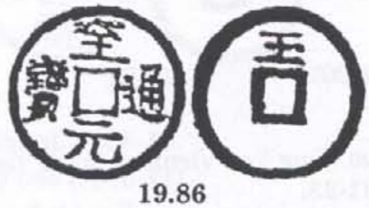
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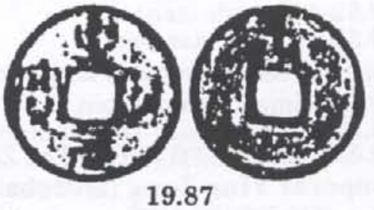

19.87

Emperor Shun (Toghon Temur). 1333-68.

Obv: 元統元宝 *Yuan Tong yuan bao* (1333-34).

19.75a Very small Temple coin. FD1771 4

19.75b Small Temple coin. FD1770 4

Obv: 至元元寳 *Zhi yuan yuan bao* (1335-40). Temple coins.

19.76 Rev: 戊寅 *Wu Yin* (Cyclical characters for 1338) above and below. FD1780 6

19.77 Obv: 至元戊寅 *Zhi Yuan Wu Yin. Wu Yin* are the cyclical characters for 1338.
Rev: 香殷 *Xiang Yin* (Incense in abundance) above and below. FD1781 4

19.78 Obv: 至元七年 *Zhi Yuan Qi Nian* (Zhi Yuan 7th year – 1341). FD1782 4

Obv: 至元通寳 *Zhi yuan tong bao* (1335-40).

19.79 Small Temple coin. FD1776 6

19.80 Temple coin. FD1773 5

19.81 Rev: Dot left, crescent right. FD1775 4

19.82 Regular size. 3

19.83 2 cash size. FD1777 3

19.84 10 cash size. Presumably a Temple coin. 2

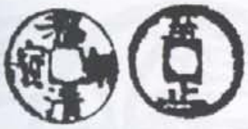
19.85 Rev: 玉 *Yu* (Jade). Small Temple coin. 4

19.86 Regular size coin. 3

19.87 Inscription in seal script. 3

19.88 *The Four Scripts Coin.* Rev: Undeciphered inscription in Mongol (Je) top, ?Uighur right, Mongol or Jurched bottom, Tangut left. Presumably a Temple coin or amulet. FD1778 2

The period title Zhi Yuan was also used by Khubilai Khan (see ***19.18-20****).*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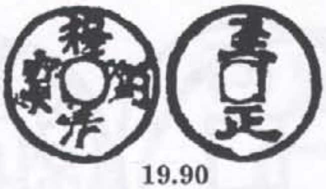
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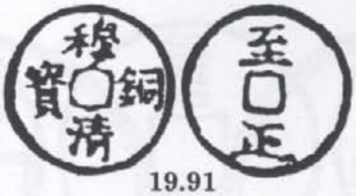
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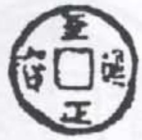
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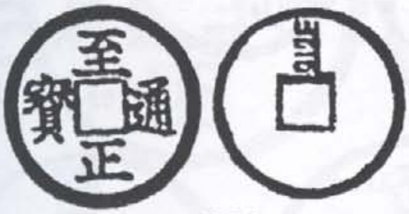
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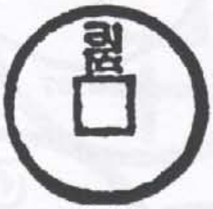
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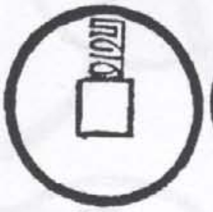
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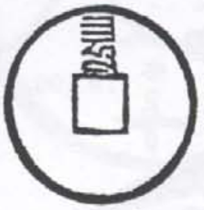
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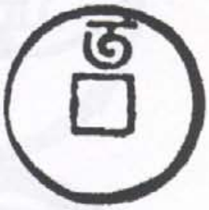
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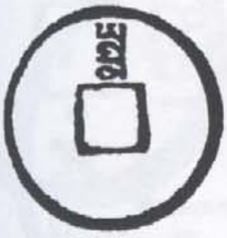
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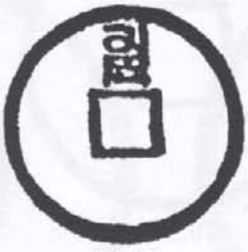
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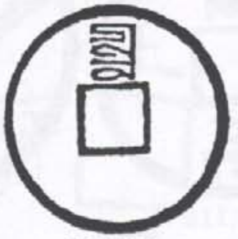
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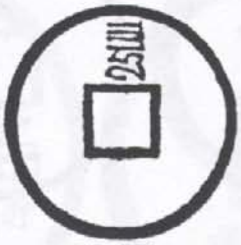
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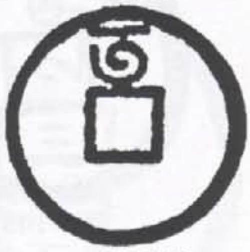
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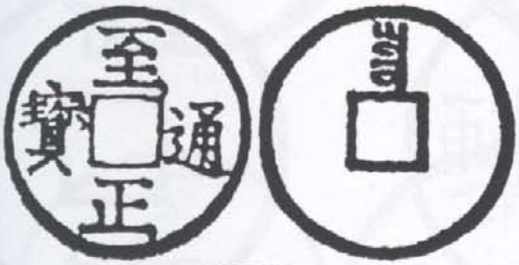
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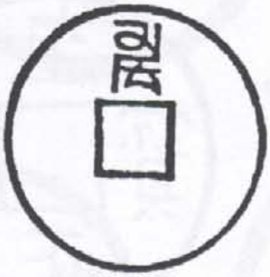
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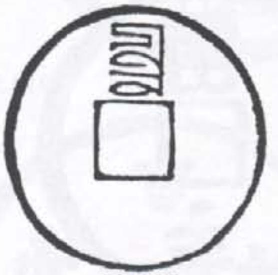

19.105

Emperor Shun (Toghon Temur). 1333-68.

Obv: 穆清銅寶 *Mu Qing Tong Bao* (Majestic Brightness Copper Treasure).

Rev: 至正 *Zhi Zheng*. The period title (1341-68) – *Mu Qing* must have some other significance.

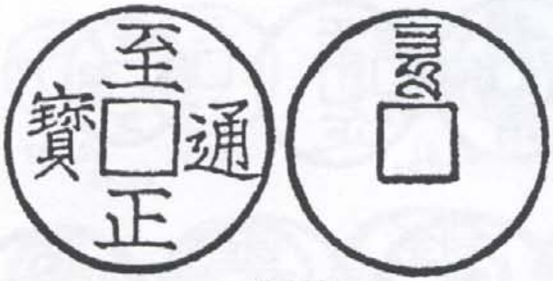
19.89	Very small size Temple coin.	5
19.90	Small size Temple coin.	4
19.91	Regular size Temple coin.	4

Obv: 至正通寶 *Zhi Zheng tong bao* (from 1350).

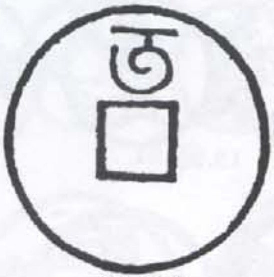
19.92	Small Temple coin.	6

Mongol word on reverse above for the cyclical characters for the year of casting.

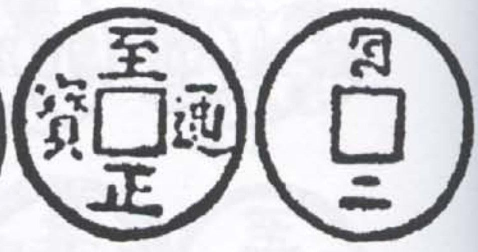
19.93	1 cash size. Rev:	Yin for 庚寅 *geng yin* (1350).	FD1785	6
19.94		Maw for 辛卯 *xin mao* (1351).	FD1786, S1103	10
19.95		Shin for 壬辰 *ren chen* (1352).	FD1787	10
19.96		Ze for 癸巳 *gui si* (1353).	FD1788	10
19.97		U for 甲午 *jia wu* (1354).	FD1789	6
19.98	2 cash size.	Yin for 庚寅 *geng yin* (1350).	FD1790, S1105	5
19.99		Maw for 辛卯 *xin mao* (1351).	FD1791	9
19.100		Shin for 壬辰 *ren chen* (1352).	FD1792, S1104	9
19.101		Ze for 癸巳 *gui si* (1353).	FD1793	9
19.102		U for 甲午 *jia wu* (1354).	FD1794	6
19.103	3 cash size.	Yin for 庚寅 *geng yin* (1350).	FD1795	4
19.104		Maw for 辛卯 *xin mao* (1351).	FD1796, S1106	8
19.105		Shin for 壬辰 *ren chen* (1352).	FD1797, S1107	8



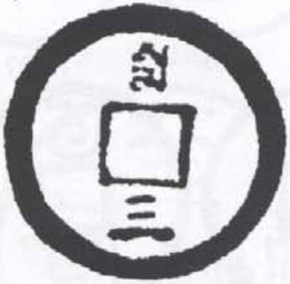
19.106



19.107



19.108



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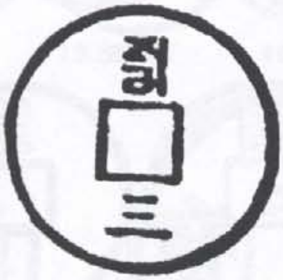

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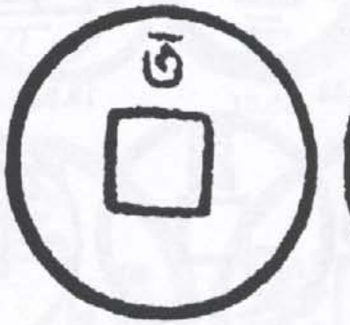
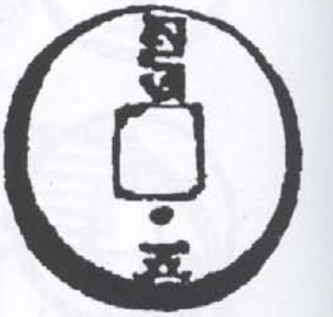


19.111



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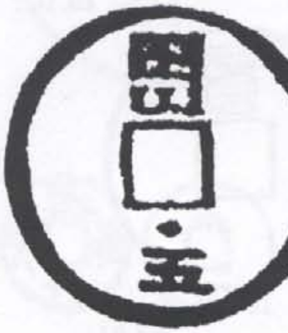
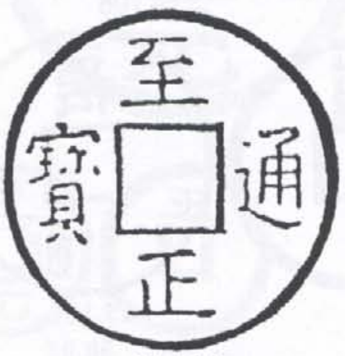
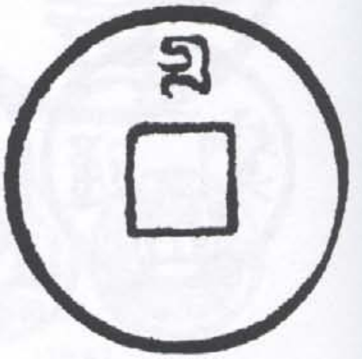


19.113



19.114



19.115

Emperor Shun (Toghon Temur). 1333-68.

Obv: 至正通寶 *Zhi Zheng tong bao* (from 1350).

Mongol word on reverse above for the cyclical characters for the year of casting.

19.106	3 cash size.	Ze for 癸巳 *gui si* (1353).	FD1798, S1108	8
19.107		U for 甲午 *jia wu* (1354). Distinguish from **19.111**.	FD1799	6

Various Mongol inscriptions for date or denomination on reverse.

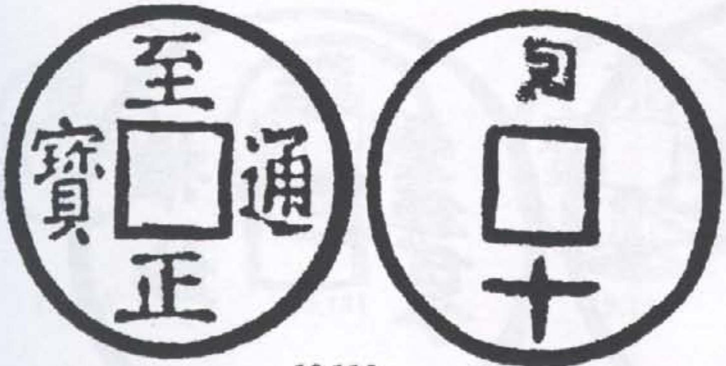
19.108	Rev: Rhi for *er* above. 二 *Er* (2) below.	FD1800, S1109	11
19.109	Rev: Sam for *san* above. 三 *San* (3) below. Broad rim.	FD1803, S1110	9
19.110	As above. Narrow rim.	FD1805	6

5 cash size.

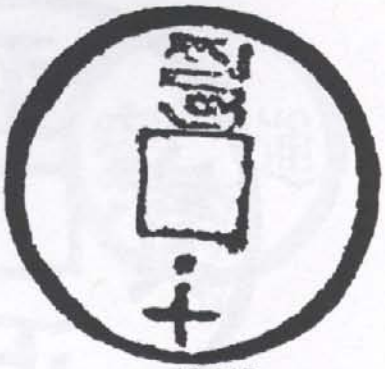
19.111	Rev: U for *wu* (5) above.	FD1804	4
19.112	Rev: Seu for 戊戌 *wu xu* (1358) above. Dot and 五 *wu* (5) below.	FD1806	3
19.113	Rev: Hai for 己亥 *ji hai* (1359). Dot and 五 *wu* (5) below.	FD1807	3
19.114	Obv: Fine characters. Rev: Plain.		3

10 cash coin.

19.115	Obv: Coarse characters. Rev: Shi for 十 *shi* (10) above.	FD1808, S1111	8



19.116



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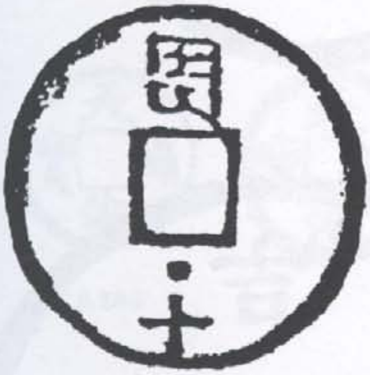

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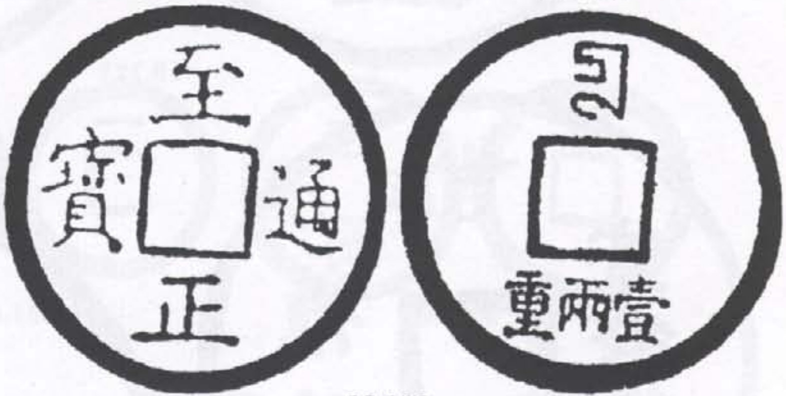

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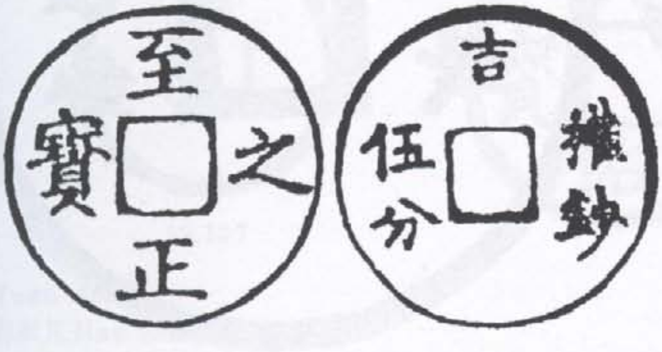
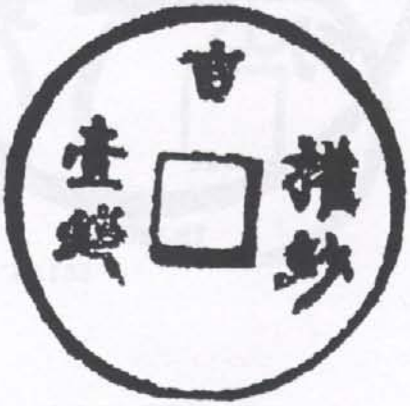


19.120



19.121

Emperor Shun (Toghon Temur). 1333-68.

Obv: 至正通寳 *Zhi Zheng tong bao* (from 1350).

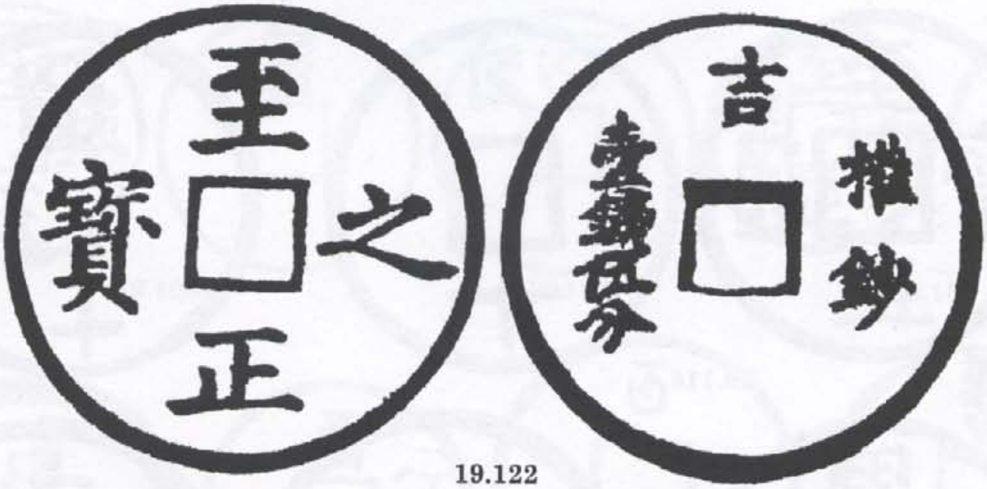
Various Mongol inscriptions for date or denomination on reverse. 10 cash size.

19.116	Rev: Shi above. 十 *shi* (10) below.		2
19.117	Rev: Seu for 戊戌 *wu xu* (1358) above. Dot and 十 *shi* (10) below.	FD1811	5
19.118	Rev: Hai for 己亥 *ji hai* (1359) above. Dot and 十 *shi* (10) below.	FD1810	4
19.119	Rev: Shi for 十 *shi* (10) above. 壹兩重 *Yi liang zhong* (1 *liang* weight) below.	FD1812, S1112	3

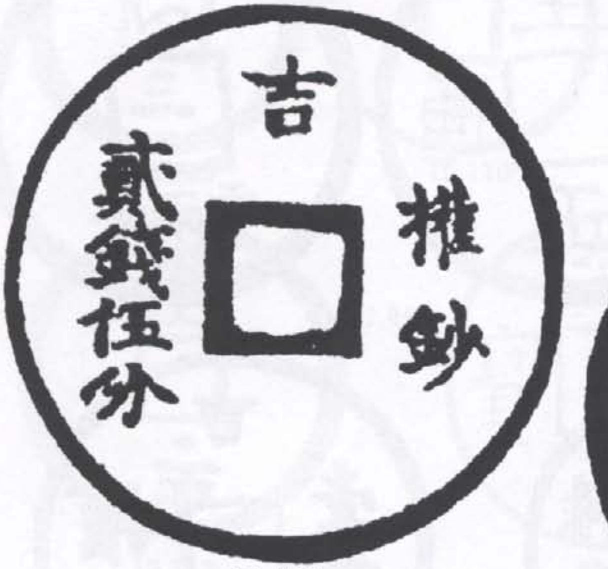
Obv: 至正之寳 *Zhi Zheng Zhi Bao* (from 1350).

Rev: 吉 *Ji* above. Possibly for Ji An in Jiangxi.
權鈔(权钞) *Quan Chao* (Equivalent in paper money) right. Denomination left.

19.120	Rev: 伍分 *Wu fen* (5 *fen*) left.	FD1814, S1113	1
19.121	Rev: 壹錢 *Yi qian* (1 *qian*) left.	FD1815	2


至正之寶
吉
權鈔
壹錢伍分

19.122



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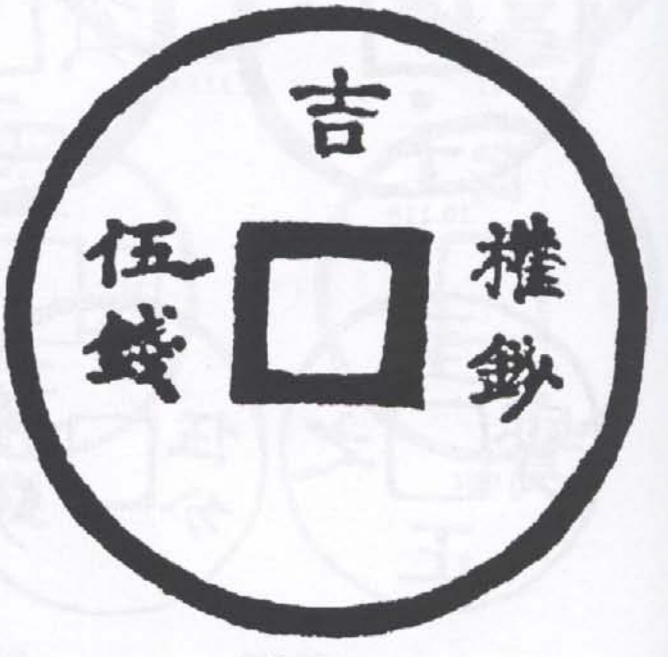


19.124

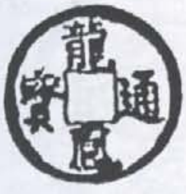
Emperor Shun (Toghon Temur). 1333-68.

Obv: 至正之寶 *Zhi Zheng Zhi Bao* (from 1350).

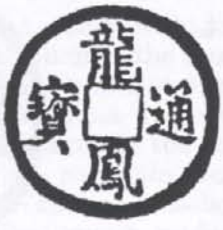
Rev: 吉 *Ji* above. Possibly for Ji An in Jiangxi.
權鈔(权钞) *Quan Chao* (Equivalent in paper money) right. Denomination left.

19.122	Rev: 壹錢伍分 *Yi qian wu fen* (1 *qian* 5 *fen*) left.	FD1813	2
19.123	Rev: 貳錢伍分 *Er qian wu fen* (2 *qian* 5 *fen*) left.	FD1816	2
19.124	Rev: 伍錢 *Wu qian* (5 *qian*) left.	FD1817, S1114	2

In 1350, Chancellor Tuotuo attempted to reform the currency system. He issued more paper money and these large coins whose inscriptions equate their value to that of this paper money. The paper money was made out of inferior material so it was easily damaged and hard to redeem. Soon afterwards, rebellion broke out in the south. The government resorted to printing more paper money to pay the soldiers, but this led to a collapse of confidence and widespread price inflation ensued. In 1355, a labourer was paid the equivalent of 2,500 cash a day in paper money, more than a first rank official would be paid in cash! Cart loads of paper money were used in transactions. The people no longer used the notes, which they regarded as nothing more than scrap paper, and resorted to barter. Coins were rarely seen, and became precious.



19.130



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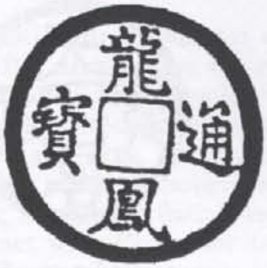

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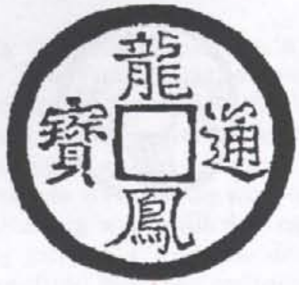

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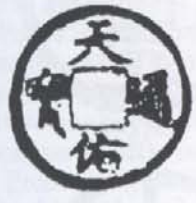

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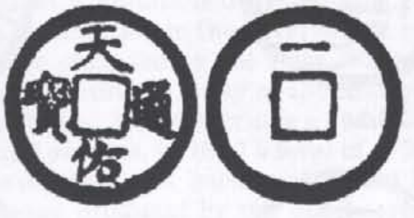

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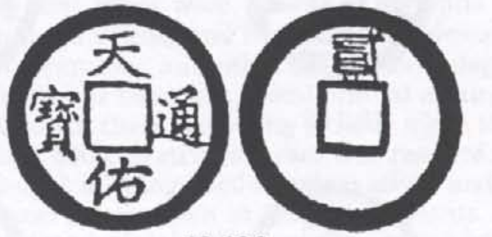
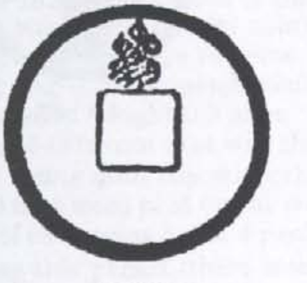


19.136



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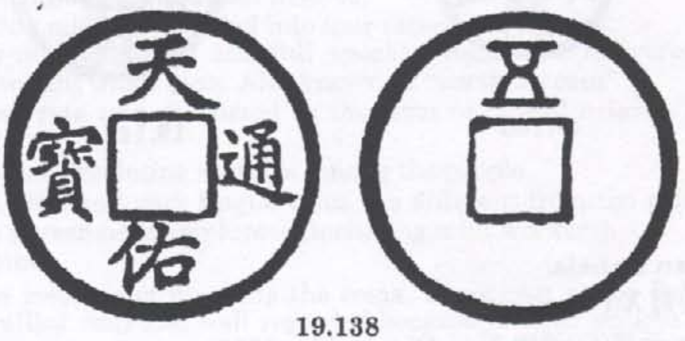


19.138

Yuan Rebels.

韩林儿 Han Lin'er.

Obv: 龍鳳(龙凤)通寶 *Long Feng tong bao* (Dragon and Phoenix currency). (1355-66).

19.130	1 cash size.	FD1821, S1115	5
19.131	2 cash size.	FD1823	3
19.132	3 cash size.	FD1824	5
19.133	5 cash size.	FD1825	3

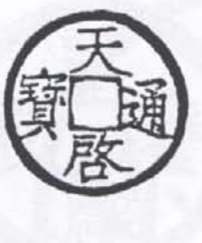
In 1351 Liu Futong organised the Red Turban Army and rose in revolt against the Mongols. In 1355, he proclaimed Han Lin'er (son of a late associate of his) Emperor with the dynastic name of Song. His capital was at Bozhou in Anhui.

张士诚 Zhang Shicheng.

Obv: 天佑通寶 *Tian You tong bao* (1354-57).

19.134	Rev: Plain.	FD1840, S1125	3
19.135	Rev: 一 *Yi* (1 [cash]) above.		4
19.136	Rev: 貳 (seal script) *Er* (2 [cash]) above.	FD1839	5
19.137	Rev: 叁 (seal script) *San* (3 [cash]) above.	FD1841	5
19.138	Rev: 五 (seal script) *Wu* (5 [cash]) above.	FD1842, S1126	5

Zhang Shicheng was originally a salt-trader of Taizhou in Jiangsu. He rebelled against the Mongols, and took the title of Prince of Wu of the Da Zhou kingdom, with the capital at various places in the Suzhou area. He turned the monasteries into palaces, and cast money from the Buddhist statues and bells.



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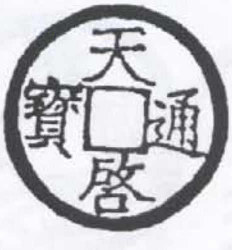

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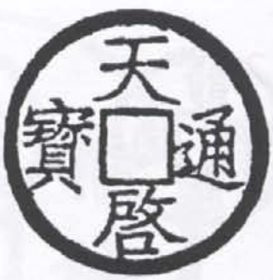

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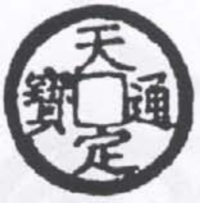

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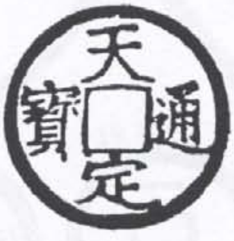

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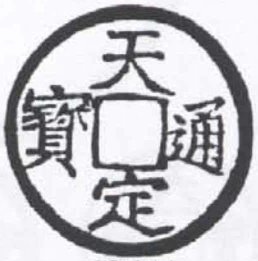

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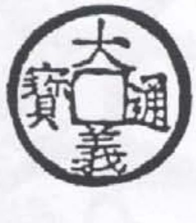

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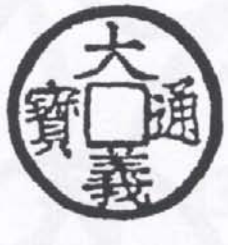

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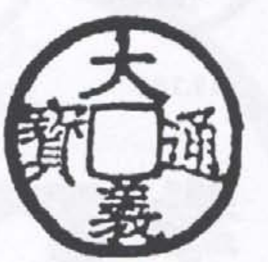


19.147

Yuan Rebels.

徐寿辉 Xu Shouhui.

Obv: 天啓(启)通寶 *Tian Qi tong bao* (1358).

19.139	1 cash size.	FD1826, S1117	2
19.140	2 cash size.	FD1827	2
19.141	3 cash size.	FD1828, S1118	3

*In 1351, Xu Shouhui set up his Tian Wan kingdom in Hubei; in 1358, he started casting Tian Qi coins. Tian Qi was also used as a period title in the Ming dynasty (see **20.180**). Schjöth quotes:*

The Board of Works mint of the Ming dynasty once sent out some scores of old stock Tian Qi cash, the antique appearance of which was puzzling. The testing officials were at a loss to explain their origin, until they eventually realised that the period title Tian Qi had existed before under the above pretender.

Obv: 天定通寶 *Tian Ding tong bao* (1359-60).

19.142	1 cash size.	FD1833, S1122	7
19.143	2 cash size.	FD1832, S1123	7
19.144	3 cash size.	FD1830, S1124	7

陈友凉 Chen Youliang.

Obv: 大義(义)通寶 *Da Yi tong bao* (1360-61).

19.145	1 cash size.	FD1834, S1119	7
19.146	2 cash size.	FD1835, S1120	7
19.147	3 cash size.	FD1836, S1121	7

Chen Youliang slew Xu Shouhui in 1360, and changed the name of the kingdom to Han and the period title to Da Yi. His capital was at Wuchang in Hubei and then at Nanking.

20. 明 The Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)

Mongol rule in China was brought to an end after a civil war among the Mongol princes, and a massive peasant rebellion in the south. After eliminating his rivals, Zhu Yuanzhang, a peasant leader who had become eminent during the rebellion, proclaimed himself Emperor of the Ming Dynasty in 1368, and China was once again united under native rule. A stable period followed that led to great advances in the sciences and arts. The novel developed as an art form. The famous blue and white porcelain became the norm, although experiments were made with other colours. The Great Wall was consolidated; much of it that is now standing was built during the Ming period. The Portuguese made contact with China for trading purposes, and the Jesuits entered the country. At first, at any rate, East and West mutually benefited from the contact.

In the beginning of the Ming period, coins and paper money were used indiscriminately. *The Great Ming Universally Circulating Precious Paper Money* is the earliest collectable currency note. After the Hongzhi period (1505), notes ceased to be generally circulated and silver or coins were used. The silver dollars of Spain and other countries became accepted as currency in China.

The capital was at first at Nanking; in 1421, it was moved to Peking. However, a skeletal central government was still maintained at Nanking, so that there were Boards of Revenue and Works in both cities. In addition to the government mints in Peking and Nanking, and provincial mints, mints were also operated by the Ever Normal Granaries and other government departments. However, the meaning of many of the mintmarks has been lost. Total annual casting in 1503 has been estimated at 250,000 strings a year. Although there were long periods when there was no or little casting of coins, in 1630 a level of at least 500,000 strings a year was reached.

From the 15th century onwards, good quality coin fought a losing battle against silver and the flood of debased coinage produced by the public and corrupt foremen at the official mints. Private issues attracted nicknames such as 沙版 *shaban* (sand-plate), 圓眼 *yuanyan* (round-holes), 洗背 *xibei* (washed-out back), 皮棍 *pigun* (skin-sticks). In the southern areas, coin virtually disappeared and cloth, grain, silver, and even cowries were used instead.

In the 1620s, the output of the Nanking mint was divided into four categories of coins:

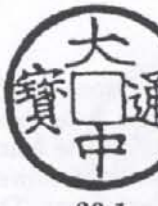
1. 样钱 *yang qian (*model coin), coins of fine quality and full weight which were delivered to Peking as seigniorage revenue. Their weight was 1 *qian*. Also known as "northern coin"
2. 俸钱 *feng qian* (stipend coin), second rate coin disbursed in the form of official salaries and emoluments. Weight 0.9 *qian*.
3. A third-rate coin that was the principal circulating medium among the people.
4. 賞錢 *shang qian* (tip money), small, thin and very fragile coins (no different from the private issues) that were paid out as wages to government employees (including mint workers).

Coins of categories 3 and 4 predominated.

During this period, there were three methods of finishing the coins. Those cast at the Peking mint were known as 鏇邊 *xuanbian* (milled rim) and well regarded because of their smooth and even rims. At first these were worked with a lathe; from 1562, files were used in an effort to reduce costs. The coins produced at the Nanking mint were divided into two types: the 金背 *jinbei,* (gold reverse) coin, whose bright colour gave rise to the myth that the coins were gilded, and the 火漆 *huoqi* (baked lacquer) coin, which was covered with a dark lacquer. The gold reverse coin in fact used a more refined copper alloy, smelted four times rather than twice as in the case of the baked lacquer coin, which accounted for its brighter colour. Of these three types, the gold reverse usually enjoyed the greatest favour. In 1572, it traded at 800 to a *liang* of silver, while the other two types had slipped to 1,000 to the *liang*. But a report of 1576 claimed that the milled rim coins, despite their middling reputation, predominated in commerce. The baked lacquer coins were regarded as debased and often not accepted as a means of payment. Ironically, the higher value ascribed to the gold reverse coins hindered their circulation. Apparently, people hoarded them, preferring to use cheaper coins, including counterfeits, in daily transactions. When the milled rim coins were first issued it was reported that they enjoyed great popularity and merchants would accept no other coin, rejecting even the gold reverse coins. Yet within a few years the reputation of the gold reverse coins eclipsed all others, and the milled rim coins were cast aside as worthless.

From the Ming dynasty onwards, only one period title for each reign was used, and the title is usually used instead of the Emperor's name.

Due to ever changing circumstances, it is difficult to find representative examples of the value of cash during this period. One record states that a labourer needed over 60 cash a day to feed a wife and child.



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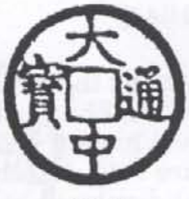

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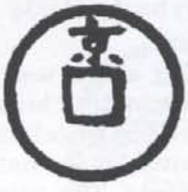

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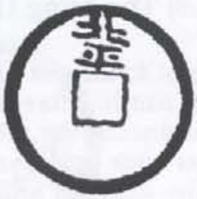

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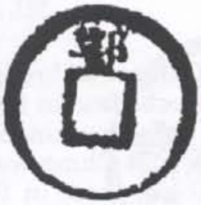

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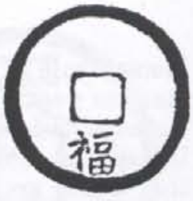

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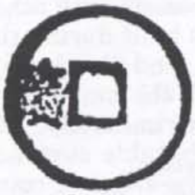

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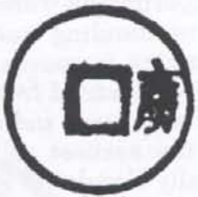

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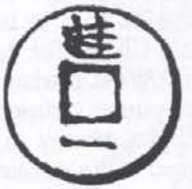

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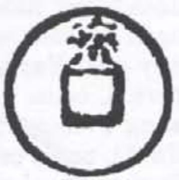

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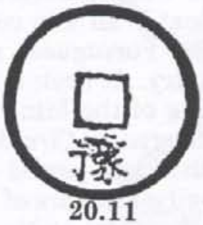

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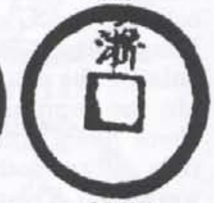

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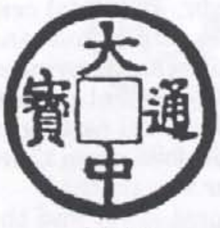

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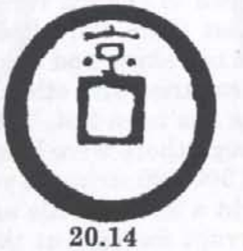

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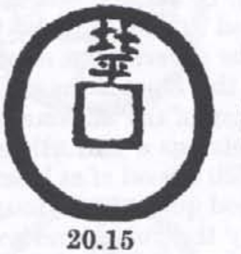

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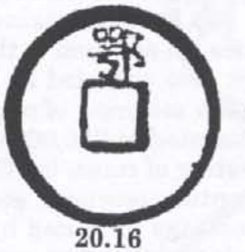

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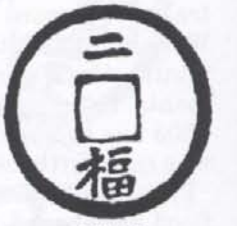

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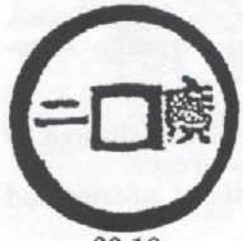

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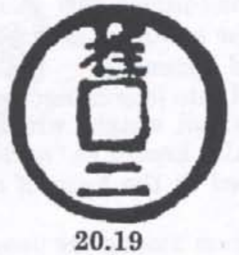

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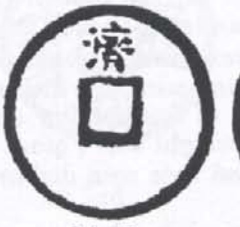

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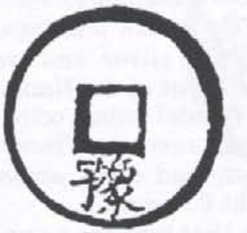

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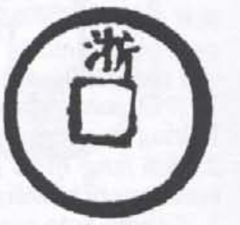


20.22

Zhu Yuanzhang, as Prince of Wu.

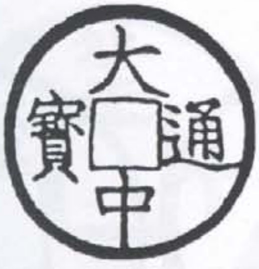
Obv: 大中通寳 *Da Zhong tong bao* (1361-68).

1 cash coins.

20.1	Rev: Plain. Seven stroke *bei,* one dot *tong*. Fine calligraphy.	FD1843, S1127	12
20.2	Six stroke *bei,* two dot *tong*. Regular calligraphy.		12
20.3	Rev: 京 *Jing* above. Nanking mint.	FD1846	2
20.4	Rev: 北平 *Bei Ping* above. Peking mint.	FD1844, S1128	11
20.5	Rev: 鄂 *E* above. Hubei province mint.	FD1845	2
20.6	Rev: 福 *Fu* above. Fujian province mint.	FD1850	2
20.7	Rev: 廣(广) *Guang* left. Guangdong province mint.	FD1852	4
20.8	Rev: 廣(广) *Guang* right.	FD1853	4
20.9	Rev: 桂 *Gui* above. 一 *yi* below. Guilin mint, Guangxi. 1 [cash].	FD1849	8
20.10	Rev: 濟(济) *Ji* above. Jinan mint, Shandong.	FD1848	2
20.11	Rev: 豫 *Yu* below. Henan province mint.	FD1851	10
20.12	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* above. Zhejiang province mint.	FD1847, S1129	11
	Rev: 治 *Zhi*. Japanese made. See **20.71**.		

2 cash coins.

20.13	Rev: Plain.	FD1854, S1130	11
20.14	Rev: 京 *Jing* above. Nanking mint.	FD1857	2
20.15	Rev: 北平 *Bei Ping* above. Peking mint.	FD1855	4
20.16	Rev: 鄂 *E* above. Hubei province mint.	FD1856	2
20.17	Rev: 二 福 *Er Fu* above and below. Fujian province mint. 2 [cash].	FD1861	4
20.18	Rev: 廣(广)二 *Guang er* right and left. Guangdong province mint. 2 [cash].	FD1863	3
20.19	Rev: 桂二 *Gui er* above and below. Guilin mint. 2 [cash].	FD1860	2
20.20	Rev: 濟(济) *Ji* above. Jinan mint, Shandong.	FD1859	2
20.21	Rev: 豫 *Yu* below. Henan province mint.	FD1862	8
20.22	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* above. Zhejiang province mint.	FD1858	8



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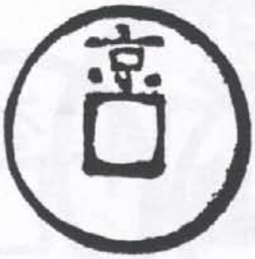

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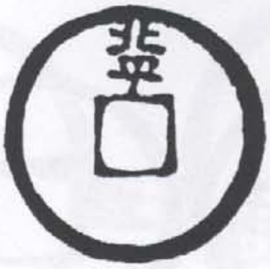

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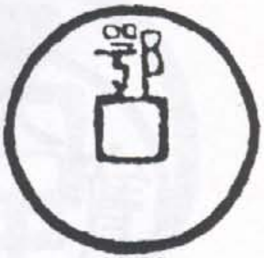

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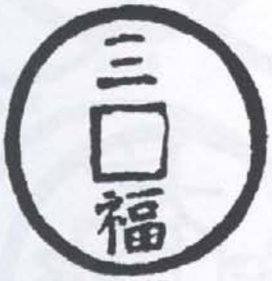

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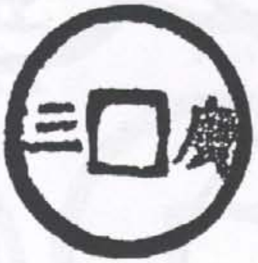

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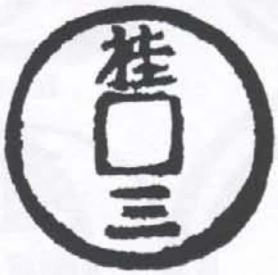

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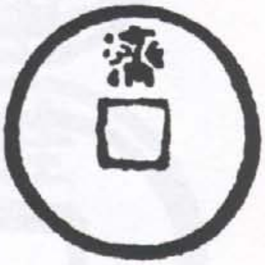

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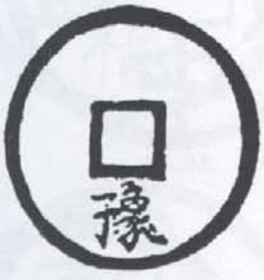

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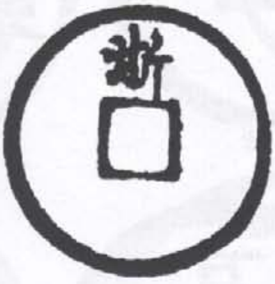

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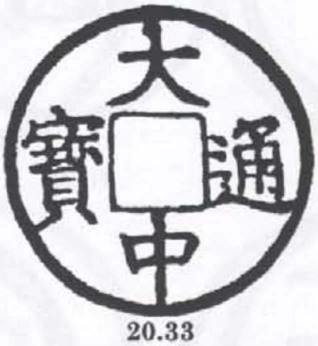

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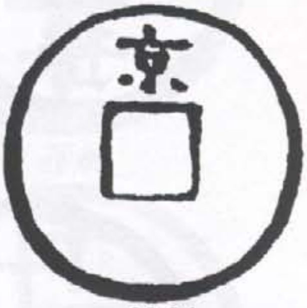

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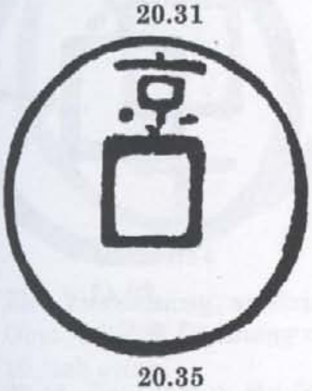

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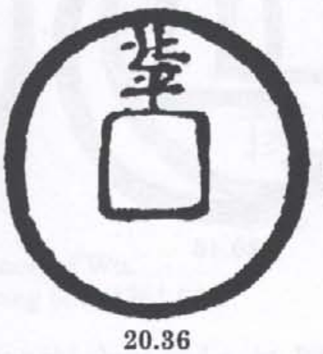

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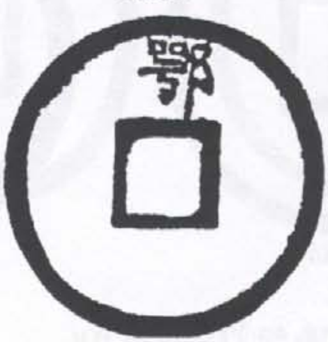

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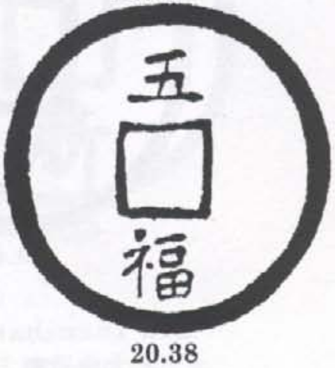


20.38

Zhu Yuanzhang, as Prince of Wu.

Obv: 大中通寶 *Da Zhong tong bao* (1361-68).

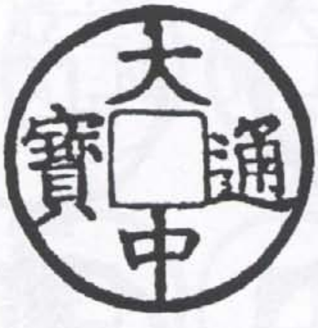
3 cash coins.

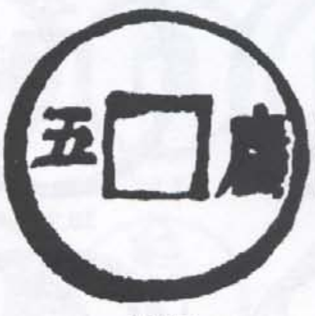
20.23	Rev: Plain.	FD1864, S1131	11
20.24	Rev: 京 *Jing* above. Nanking mint.	FD1867	3
20.25	Rev: 北平 *Bei Ping* above. Peking mint.	FD1865	2
20.26	Rev: 鄂 *E* above. Hubei province mint.	FD1866	2
20.27	Rev: 三福 *San Fu* above and below. Fujian province mint. 3 [cash].	FD1871	2
20.28	Rev: 廣(广)三 *Guang san* right and left. Guangdong mint. 3 [cash].	FD1873	2
20.29	Rev: 桂三 *Gui san* above and below. Guilin mint. 3 [cash].	FD1870	2
20.30	Rev: 濟(济) *Ji* above. Jinan mint, Shandong.	FD1869	2
20.31	Rev: 豫 *Yu* below. Henan province mint.	FD1872	7
20.32	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* above. Zhejiang province mint.	FD1868	8

5 cash coins.

20.33	Rev: Plain.	FD1874, S1132	10
20.34	Rev: 京 *Jing* above. Nanking mint. Small character.	FD1877	2
20.35	Large character.		2

20.36-38 Text next page.





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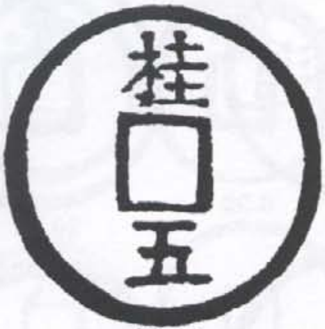

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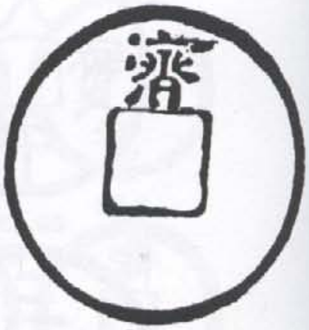

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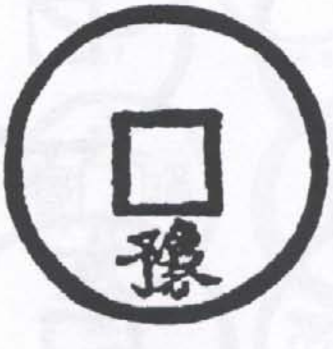

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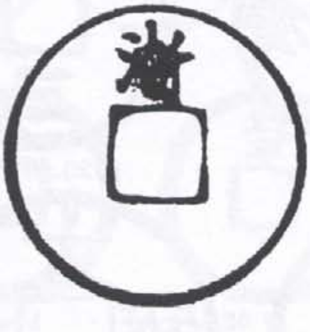

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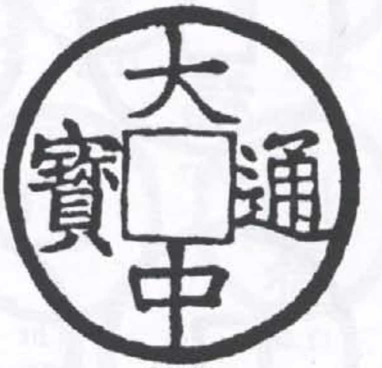

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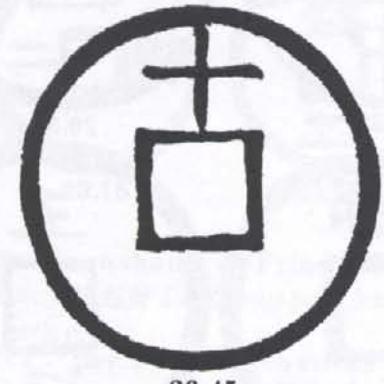

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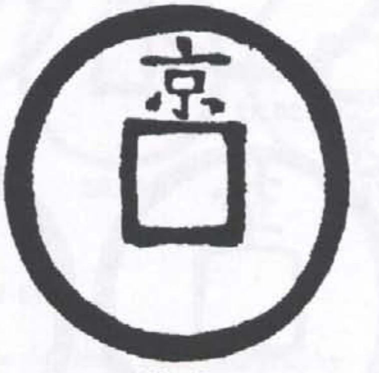

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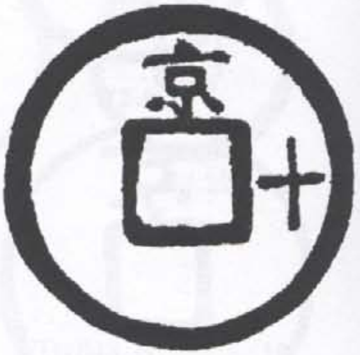

20.47

Zhu Yuanzhang, as Prince of Wu.
Obv: 大中通寶 *Da Zhong tong bao* (1361-68).
5 cash coins.

20.36	Rev: 北平 *Bei Ping* above. Peking mint.	FD1875	2
20.37	Rev: 鄂 *E* above. Hubei province mint.	FD1876	2
20.38	Rev: 五福 *Wu Fu* above and below. Fujian province mint. 5 [cash].	FD1881	4

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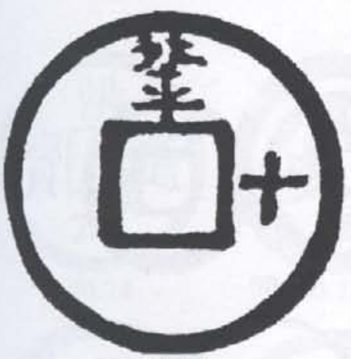
20.39	Rev: 廣(广)五 *Guang wu* right and left. Guangdong mint. 5 [cash].	FD1883	2
20.40	Rev: 桂五 *Gui wu* above and below. Guilin mint. 5 [cash].	FD1880	2
20.41	Rev: 濟(济) *Ji* above. Jinan mint, Shandong.	FD1879	2
20.42	Rev: 豫 *Yu* below. Henan province mint.	FD1882, S1133	7
20.43	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* above. Zhejiang province mint.	FD1878	7

10 cash coins.

20.44	Rev: Plain.		2
20.45	Rev: 十 *Shi* above. 10 [cash].	FD1884, S1134	10
20.46	Rev: 京 *Jing* above. Nanking mint.		3
20.47	十 *Shi* (10 [cash]) right.	FD1888	8



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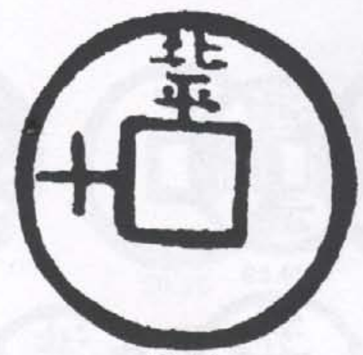

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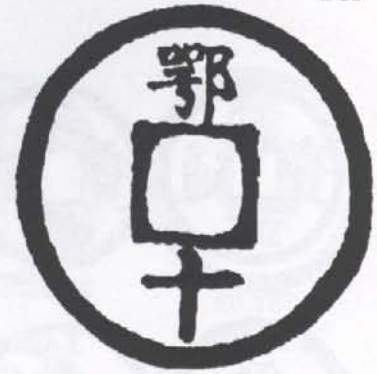

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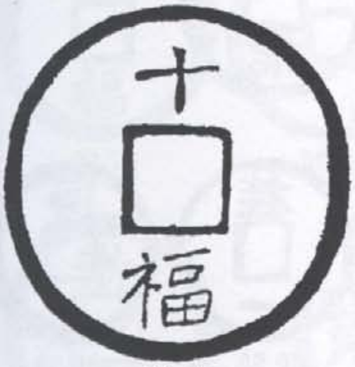

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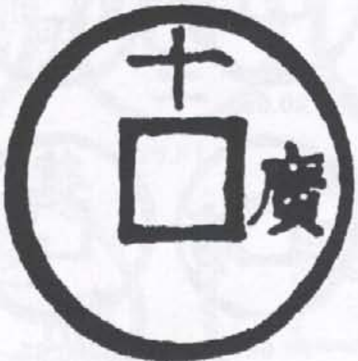

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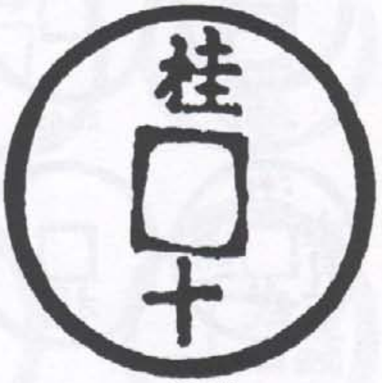

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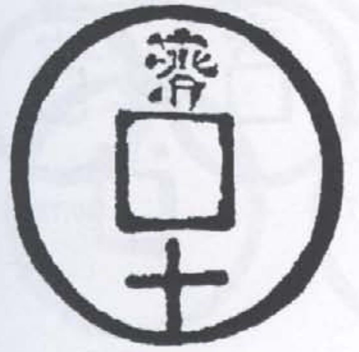

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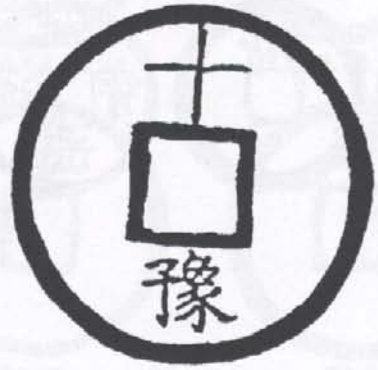

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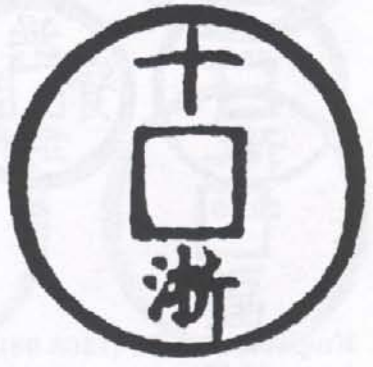


20.56

Zhu Yuanzhang, as Prince of Wu.

Obv: 大中通賨 *Da Zhong tong bao* (1361-68).

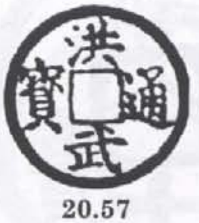
10 cash coins.

20.48	Rev: 北平 十 *Bei Ping shi* above and right. Peking mint. 10 [cash].	FD1886	8
20.49	Rev: 北平 十 *Bei Ping shi* above and left.	FD1885	8
20.50	Rev: 鄂 十 *E shi* above and below. Hubei province mint. 10 [cash].	FD1887	8
20.51	Rev: 十福 *Shi Fu* above and below. Fujian province mint. 10 [cash].	FD1893	5
20.52	Rev: 十 廣(广) *Shi Guang* above and right. Guangdong mint. 10 [cash].	FD1889	3
20.53	Rev: 桂十 *Gui shi* above and below. Guilin mint. 10 [cash].	FD1891	7
20.54	Rev: 濟(济)十 *Ji shi* above and below. Jinan mint. 10 [cash].	FD1890, S1136	8
20.55	Rev: 十豫 *Shi Yu* above and below. Henan province mint. 10 [cash].	FD1892	9
20.56	Rev: 十浙 *Shi Zhe* above and below. Zhejiang mint. 10 [cash].	FD1894, S1135	9

In 1361, Zhu Yuanzhang, (who was to become the Ming Emperor Tai Zu) set up the 寶源 Bao Yuan *(Board of Works) Minting Department at Nanking and cast the* Da Zhong tong bao *coins. Soon after, in 1364, commands were given to establish the Huoyuan mint in Jiangxi and patterns of the five large and small coins to be cast were promulgated.*

Zhu had made up his mind to take Da Zhong as the name of his dynasty, but invoking the advice of heaven, Da Ming was eventually decided on.

Some of these coins were probably made in the succeeding Hong Wu period, as it took some time to reclaim China from the Mongols. According to the records, the Fujian mint was not open until 1394. The plain reverse coins could be from the Jiangxi mint, or from Shaanxi, Sichuan and Yunnan, if they were in operation at that time.



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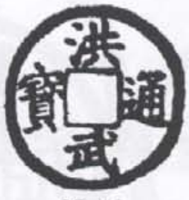

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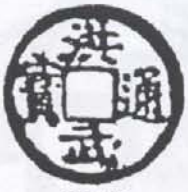

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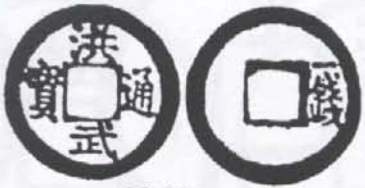

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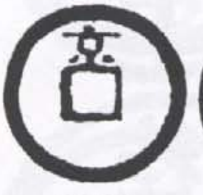

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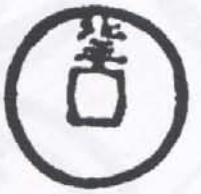

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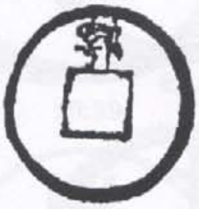

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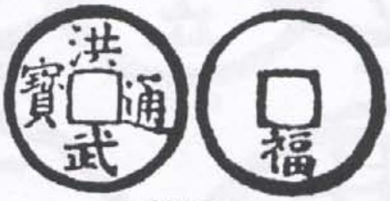

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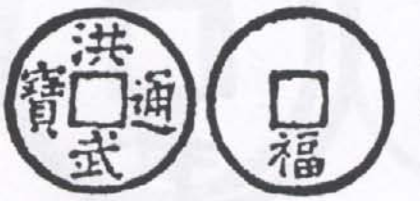

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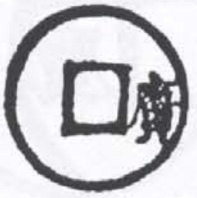

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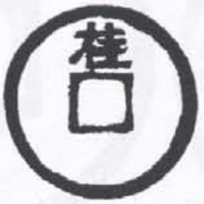

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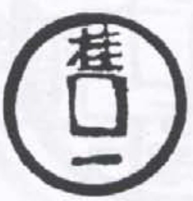

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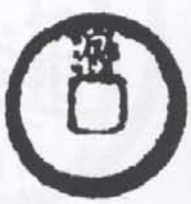

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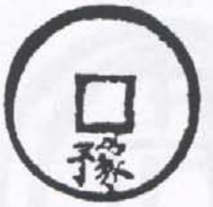

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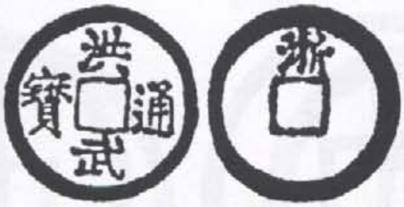

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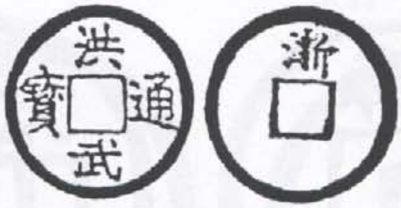

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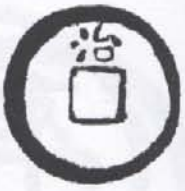


20.73

Emperor Tai Zu (1368-98).

Obv: 洪武通寶 *Hong Wu tong bao.*

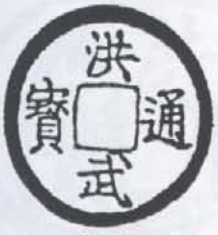
1 cash coins.

20.57	Obv: One dot *tong*. Regular *Wu*.	FD1895, S1137	14
20.58	Obv: Two dot *tong*. Regular *Wu*.		14
20.59	Obv: Two dot *tong*. Dot of *Wu* below horizontal line.		8

There are many other small variations in the Hong Wu *obverses.*

20.60	Rev: 一錢 *Yi qian* (1 *qian*) right.	FD1896, S1142	14
20.61	Rev: 京 *Jing* above. Nanking mint.	FD1899	2
20.62	Rev: 北平 *Bei Ping* above. Peking mint.	FD1897, S1143	13
20.63	Rev: 鄂 *E* above. Hubei province mint.	FD1898	1
20.64	Rev: 福 *Fu* below. Fujian province mint. Obv: 尔 *er bao.*	FD1904, S1148	12
20.65	Obv: 缶 *fou bao.*	FD1905	12
20.66	Rev: 廣(广) *Guang* right. Guangdong province mint.	FD1907	5
20.67	Rev: 桂 *Gui* above. Guilin mint, Guangxi province.	FD1902, S1150	14
20.68	Rev: 桂 *Gui* above, 一 *yi* below. Guilin mint, 1 [cash].	FD1903	6
20.69	Rev: 濟(济) *Ji* above. Jinan mint, Shandong.	FD1901	1
20.70	Rev: 豫 *Yu* below. Henan province mint.	FD1906, S1144	10
20.71	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* above. Zhejiang province mint. Two dot *tong*.	FD1900, S1145	13
20.72	One dot *tong.*		13
20.73	Rev: 治 *Zhi*.		

This coin, and others similar with jia *and* mu *reverses, were made in Kajiki in Japan during the last half of the sixteenth century.*



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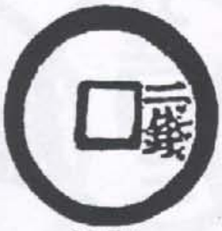

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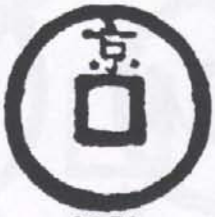

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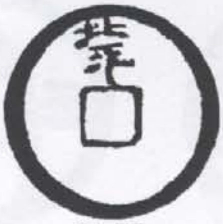

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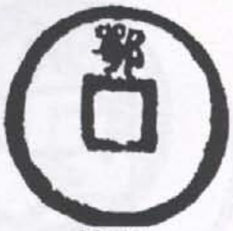

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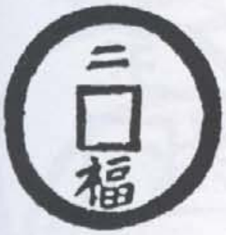

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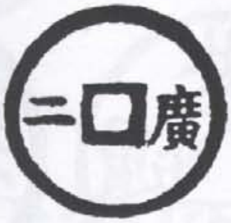

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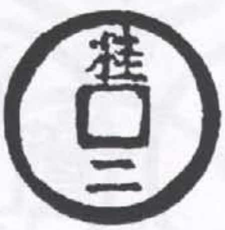

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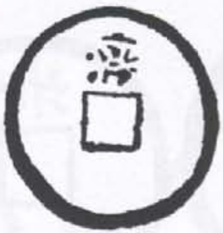

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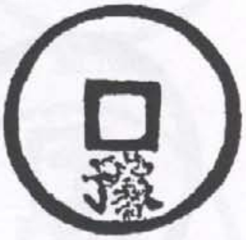

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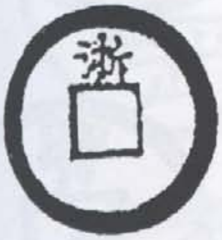

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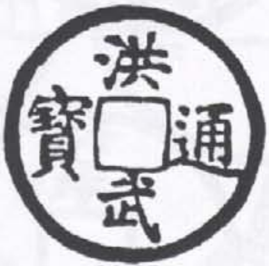

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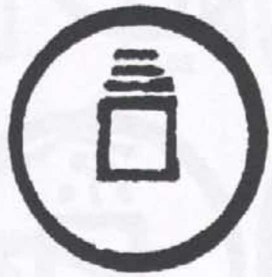

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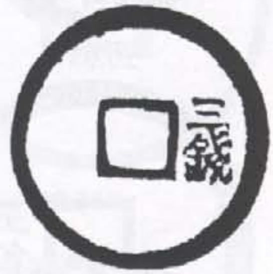

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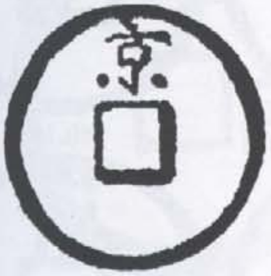

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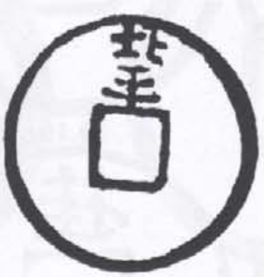

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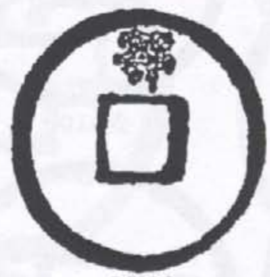

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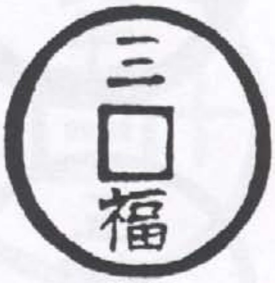


20.91

Emperor Tai Zu (1368-98).

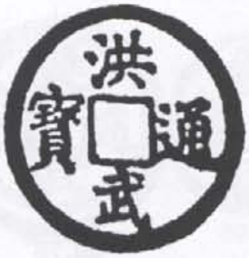
Obv: 洪武通寶 *Hong Wu tong bao.*

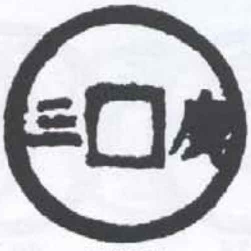
2 cash coins.

20.74	Rev: Plain.	FD1908	3
20.75	Rev: 二錢 *Er qian* (2 *qian*) right.	FD1909, S1154	12
20.76	Rev: 京 *Jing* above. Nanking mint.	FD1912	2
20.77	Rev: 北平 *Bei Ping* above. Peking mint.	FD1910	4
20.78	Rev: 鄂 *E* above. Hubei province mint.	FD1911	2
20.79	Rev: 二 福 *Er Fu* above and below. Fujian province mint. 2 [cash].	FD1916	6
20.80	Rev: 廣(广)二 *Guang er* right and left. Guangdong mint. 2 [cash].	FD1918	2
20.81	Rev: 桂二 *Gui er* above and below. Guilin mint. 2 [cash].	FD1915	2
20.82	Rev: 濟(济) *Ji* above. Jinan mint, Shandong.	FD1914	2
20.83	Rev: 豫 *Yu* below. Henan province mint.	FD1917	8
20.84	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* above. Zhejiang province mint.	FD1913	9

3 cash coins.

20.85	Rev: Plain.	FD1919	3
20.86	Rev: 三 *San* (3) above.	FD1920	2
20.87	Rev: 三錢 *San qian* (3 *qian)* right.	FD1922, S1155	11
20.88	Rev: 京 *Jing* above. Nanking mint.	FD1925	3
20.89	Rev: 北平 *Bei Ping* above. Peking mint.	FD1923	5
20.90	Rev: 鄂 *E* above. Hubei province mint.	FD1924	2
20.91	Rev: 三福 *San Fu* above and below. Fujian province mint. 3 [cash].	FD1929	5





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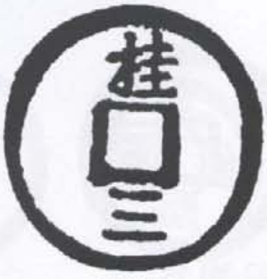

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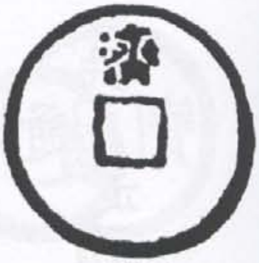

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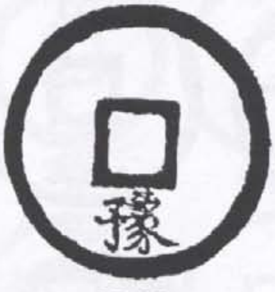

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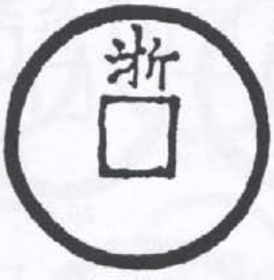

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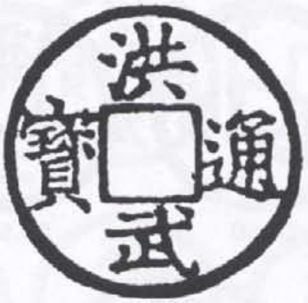

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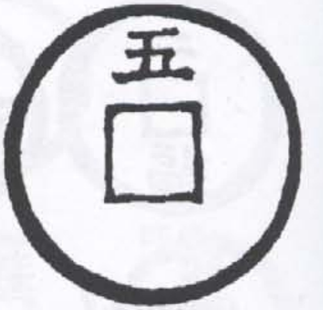

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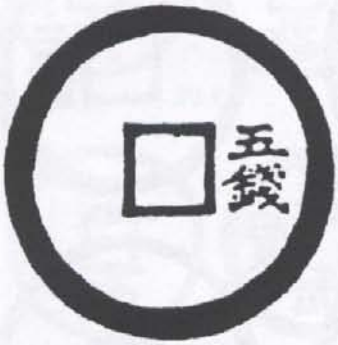

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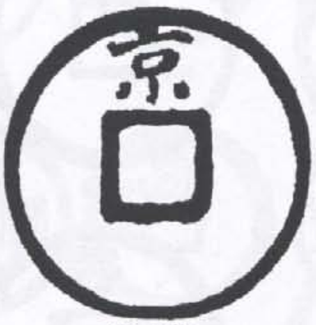

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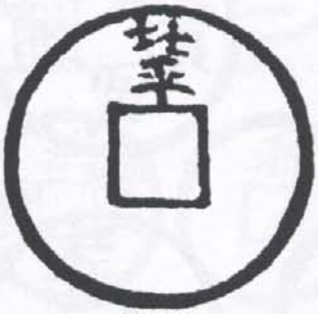

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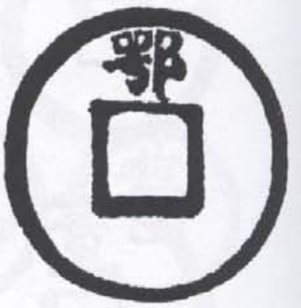

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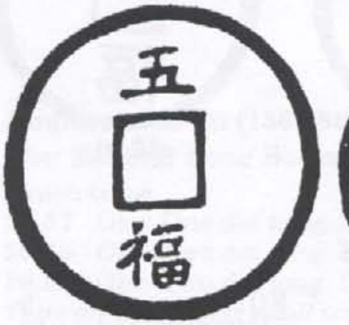

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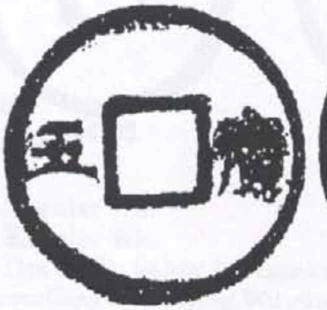

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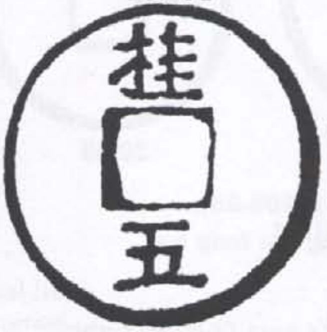

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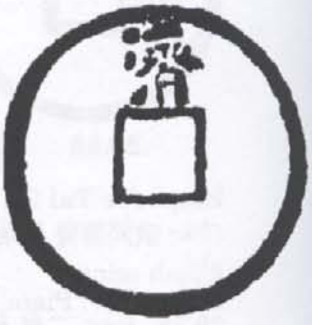


20.106

Emperor Tai Zu (1368-98).

Obv: 洪武通寶 *Hong Wu tong bao.*

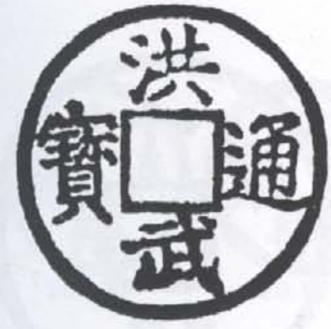
3 cash coins.

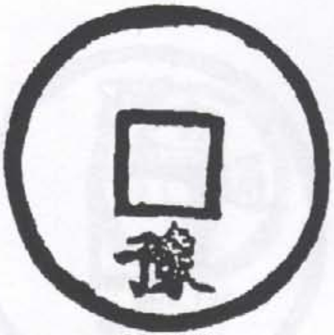
20.92	Rev: 廣(广)三 *Guang san* right and left. Guangdong mint. 3 [cash].	FD1931	2
20.93	Rev: 桂三 *Gui san* above and below. Guilin mint. 3 [cash].	FD1928	2
20.94	Rev: 濟(济) *Ji* above. Jinan mint, Shandong.	FD1927	2
20.95	Rev: 豫 *Yu* below. Henan province mint.	FD1930	8
20.96	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* above. Zhejiang province mint.	FD1926	8

5 cash coins.

20.97	Rev: Plain.	FD1932	3
20.98	Rev: 五 *Wu* (5 [cash]) above.	FD1933	5
20.99	Rev: 五錢 *Wu qian* (5 *qian*) right.	FD1934, S1157	8

20.100-106 Text next page.





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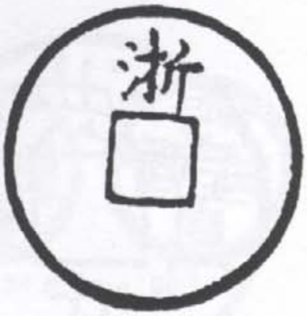

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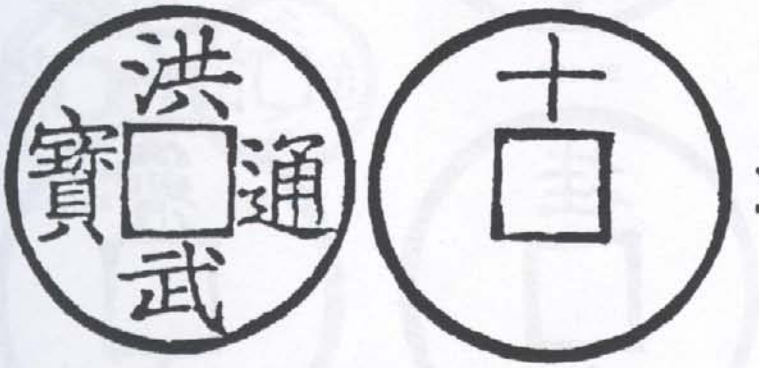

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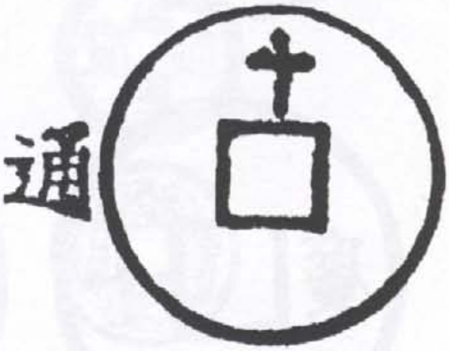

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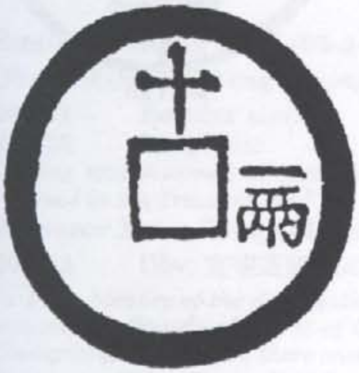

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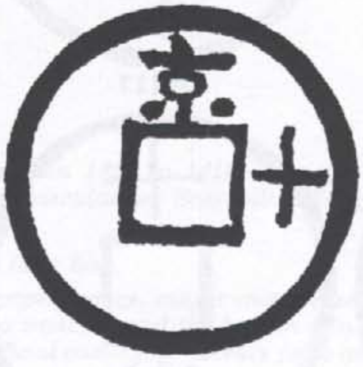

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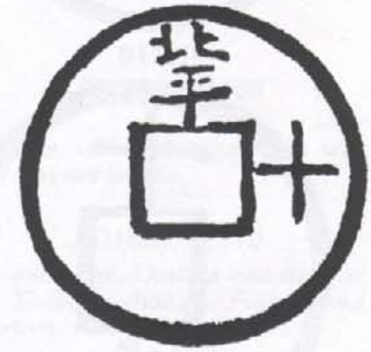

20.113

Emperor Tai Zu (1368-98).
Obv: 洪武通寶 *Hong Wu tong bao.*

5 cash coins.

20.100	Rev: 京 *Jing* above. Nanking mint.	FD1937	2
20.101	Rev: 北平 *Bei Ping* above. Peking mint.	FD1935	3
20.102	Rev: 鄂 *E* above. Hubei province mint.	FD1936	2
20.103	Rev: 五福 *Wu Fu* above and below. Fujian province mint. 5 [cash].	FD1941, S1156	7
20.104	Rev: 廣(广)五 *Guang wu* right and left. Guangdong mint. 5 [cash].	FD1944	2
20.105	Rev: 桂五 *Gui wu* above and below. Guilin mint. 5 [cash].	FD1940	2
20.106	Rev: 濟(济) *Ji* above. Jinan mint, Shandong.	FD1939	2

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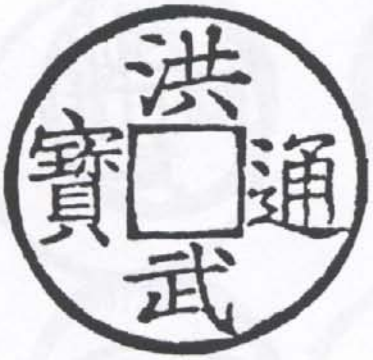
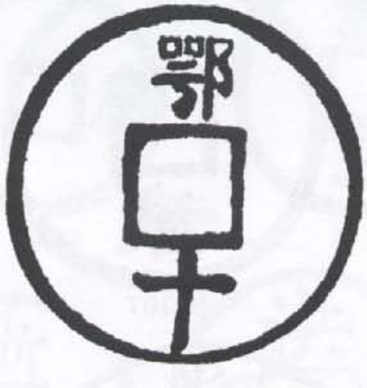
20.107	Rev: 豫 *Yu* below. Henan province mint.	FD1943	8
20.108	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* above. Zhejiang province mint.	FD1938	8

10 cash coins.

20.109	Rev: 十 *Shi* (10 [cash]) above. Large character.		8
20.110	Small character, one dot *tong.*	FD1945	8
20.111	Rev: 十 一兩 *Shi yi liang* (10, 1 *liang*) above and right.	FD1946, S1158	10
20.112	Rev: 京十 *Jing shi* above and right. Nanking mint. 10 [cash].	FD1948, S1159	9
20.113	Rev: 北平 十*Bei Ping shi* above and right. Peking mint. 10 [cash].	FD1947, S1161	8





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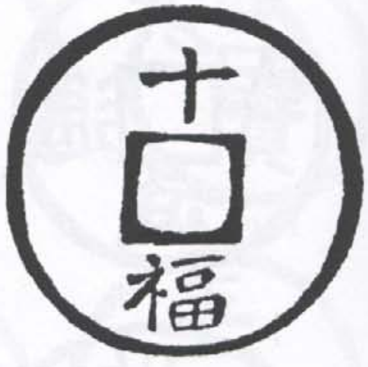

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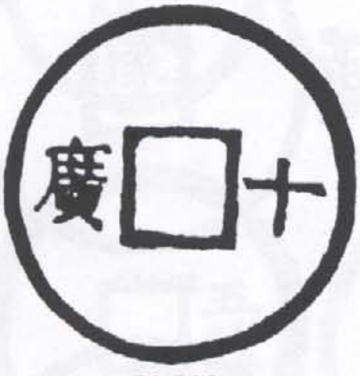

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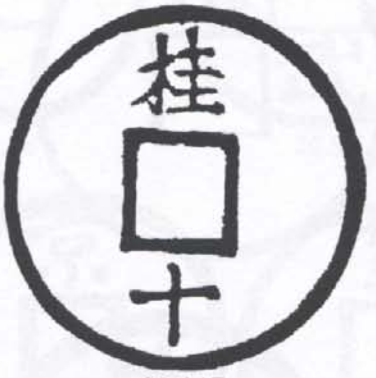

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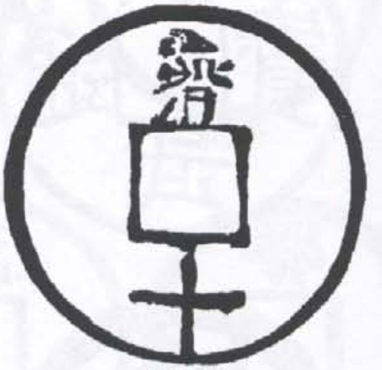

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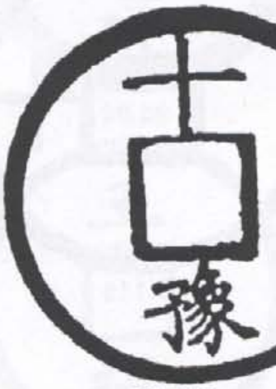

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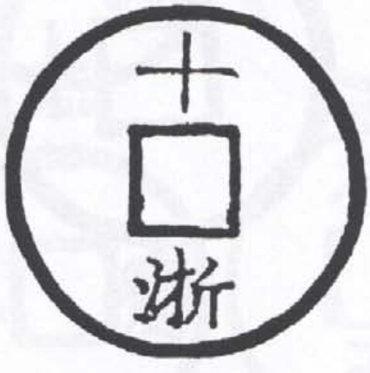


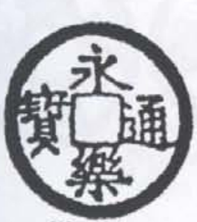
20.120

Emperor Tai Zu (1368-98).
Obv: 洪武通賓 *Hong Wu tong bao.*

10 cash coins.

20.114	Rev: 鄂 十 *E shi* above and below. Hubei mint. 10 [cash].	FD1950	6
20.115	Rev: 十福 *Shi Fu* above and below. Fujian mint. 10 [cash].	FD1954, S1163	10
20.116	Rev: 十 廣(广) *Shi Guang* right and left. Guangdong mint. 10 [cash].	FD1949	3
20.117	Rev: 桂十 *Gui shi* above and below. Guilin mint. 10 [cash].	FD1952	6
20.118	Rev: 濟(济)十 *Ji shi* above and below. Jinan mint, Shandong. 10 [cash].	FD1951	8
20.119	Rev: 十豫 *Shi Yu* above and below. Henan mint. 10 [cash].	FD1953, S1160	9
20.120	Rev: 十浙 *Shi Zhe* above and below. Zhejiang mint. 10 [cash].	FD1957, S1162	9

Casting of the Hong Wu tong bao *coin commenced in 1368. In 1371, large* Da Zhong *and* Hong Wu *coins were discontinued as they were not accepted in the market place. Between 1375 and 1376, minting was suspended. In 1387, minting was again halted for 2 years, mainly due to a shortage of copper. When minting was resumed in 1389, the small coin weighed 1* qian, *the 2 cash coin 2* qian, *the 3 cash coin 3* qian, *the 5 cash coin 5* qian, *and the 10 cash coin 1* liang. *The next year the weight of the 1 cash coin was changed to 1.2* qian. *Minting stopped again in 1393, and copper coins were prohibited in favour of paper money*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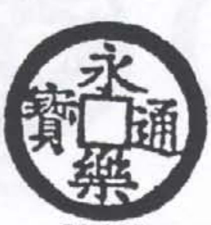
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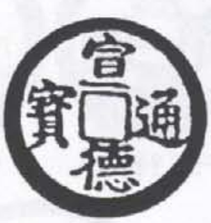
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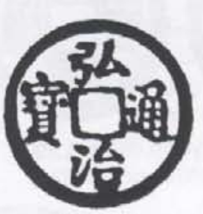
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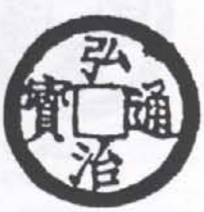
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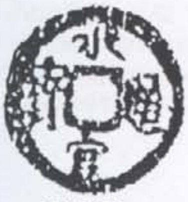
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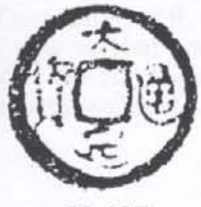
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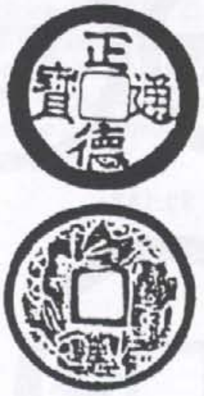

Zheng De Amulet

Emperor Cheng Zu (1403-24).

Obv: 永樂(乐)通寶 *Yong Le tong bao.*

20.121 Regular size. FD1958, S1166 14
20.122 Large size. 13

Casting was resumed at some time between 1408 to 1410 – the records vary, although much coin was retained in the Treasury, and not put into circulation. Some silver Yong Le coins are known.

Emperor Xuan Zong (1426-35).

20.123 Obv: 宣德通寶 *Xuan De tong bao.* FD1959, S1170 13

In 1433, because of the devaluation of paper money, copper coins came into use again. Casting was divided between the Boards of Works of the two capitals, and the branch mints in Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Fujian, and Guangdong. After 1435, there was no official casting for seventy years and private coining proliferated.

Emperor Xiao Zong (1488-1505).

Obv: 弘治通寶 *Hong Zhi tong bao.*

20.124 氵radical of 治 written with two strokes – the Ming coin. FD1960, S1176 13
20.125 氵radical of 治 written with three strokes – a Vietnamese product. FD1961

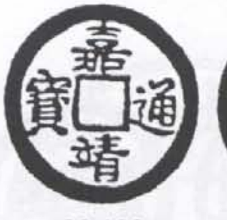
In 1503, minting was restored in Peking. Nanking and the provinces. In 1505, coins of 1.2 qian *weight were cast, and for each* jin *of pure copper 2* liang *of* 好锡 hao yin *(superior tin) was added. Although* hao yin *does not mean zinc, it was either during this reign or that of Jia Jing that zinc was first added to the coinage alloy, and so from then onwards the alloy was brass rather than bronze. As the mints had been closed for so long, the government had to pardon counterfeiters and recruit them as mint workers*

Guizhou local issues.

20.126 Obv: 水官通寶 *Shui Guan tong bao.* 8
20.127 Obv: 大定通寶 *Da Ding tong bao.* 8

Attributed to the Tribal Commissioners of Guizhou province in the Hong Zhi period (1488-1505). Shui Guan *and* Da Ding *are place names, not period titles.*

正德通寶 *Zheng De tong bao.* *Although no coins were issued with this period title, it is commonly found on amulets with a dragon and phoenix reverse, which are being made to this day. The traditional belief was that there were only two and a half genuine Zheng De coins in the Empire; carrying this coin on you could help you win at gambling.*



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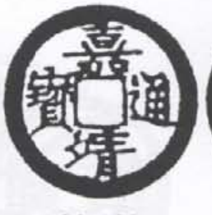

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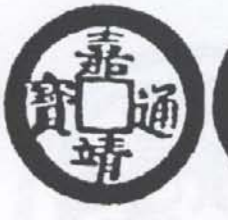

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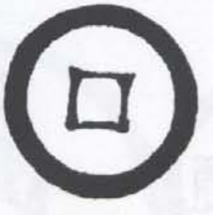

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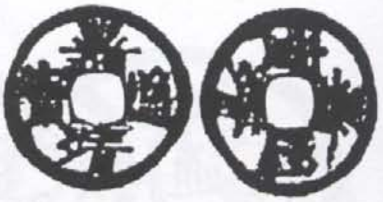

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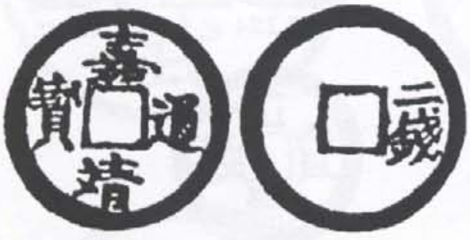

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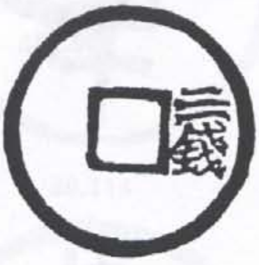

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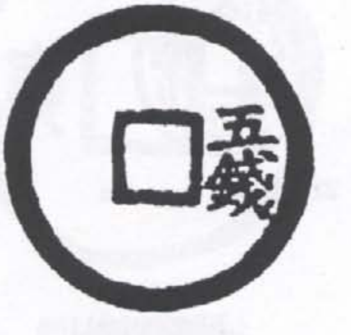

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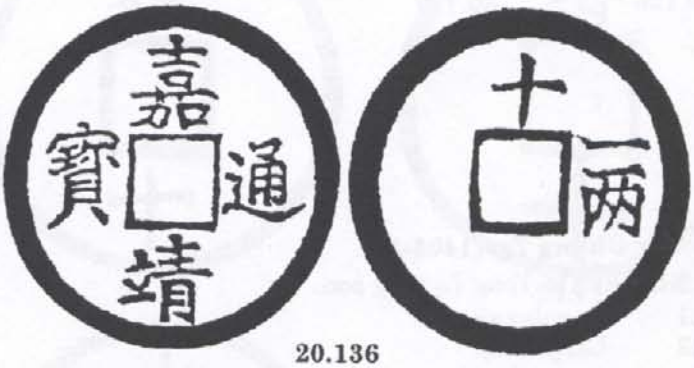

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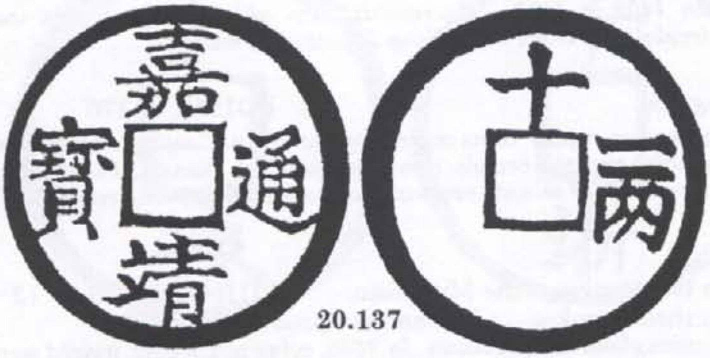


20.137

Emperor Shi Zong (1522-67).
Obv: 嘉靖通寶 *Jia Jing tong bao.*

One cash coins.

20.128	Regular type.	FD1962, S1181	13
20.129	Angular script.		12
20.130	The 尔 *er* component of *bao* looks like 人 *ren.*		8
20.131	Rev: Protrusions at the corners of the hole.		11
20.132	Inscription repeated on reverse.		6

Large coins.

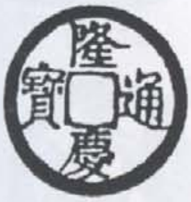
20.133	Rev: 二錢 *Er qian* (2 *qian*) right.	FD1963	1
20.134	Rev: 三錢 *San qian* (3 *qian*) right.	FD1964	2
20.135	Rev: 五钱 *Wu qian* (5 *qian*) right.	FD1965	2
20.136	Rev: 十 一两 *Shi yi liang* (Ten, 1 *liang*) above and right.	FD1967	2
20.137	Larger characters.	FD1966	2

Jiajing attempted to regain control of Ming cash. Casting of the small coins started in 1527. 100,000 strings were cast; the coin weight was 1.2 qian. *In 1563, the weight was changed to 1.3* qian. *Between 1541 and 1553, and from 1564, casting was suspended. In 1544, large coins Value 2, 3, 5, and 10 cash were minted. 30,000 were stored in the treasury and they were not generally circulated.*

According to The Ming Collected Statutes, six million *Jiajing tong bao* coins in total used:

Twice-fired brass	47,272 *jin*	Bright Alum	70 *jin*
Water-tin	4,728 *liang*	Pine resin	1,566 *jin*
Fried pieces (??)	145,000 *jin*	Cattle hooves	100,000
Wood charcoal	30,000 *jin*	Crucibles	3,520
Firewood	2,350 *jin*	Artisan's wages	0.038 *liang* of silver per 100 coins
White hemp	750 *jin*		

The histories say that in 1553, a supplementary casting of coins of the period titles for which there had been no regular issue of coins (建文 Jian Wen, 洪熙 Hong Xi, 正統 Zheng Tong, 景泰 Jing Tai, 天順 Tian Shun, 成化 Cheng Hua, 弘治 Hong Zhi, and 正德 Zheng De), amounting to 95 million strings, was carried out. No genuine coins with these period titles are known, and the quantity quoted is far too high for the capacity of the mints. The supplementary casting must have been just a proposal and so Schjöth #1164 etc are all forgeries or Japanese fabrications.



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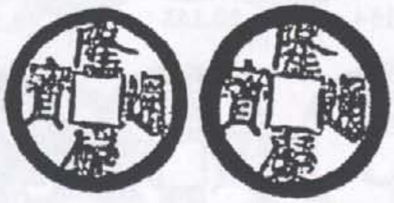


20.139

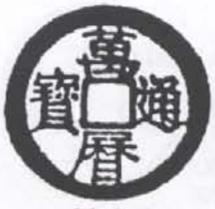
Emperor Mu Zong (1567-72).

Obv:隆慶(庆)通寶 *Long Qing tong bao*.

20.138	Rev: Plain.	FD1969, S1183	11
20.139	Inscription repeated on reverse.		5

Issued from 1570. Each weighed 1.3 qian. *Casting was again suspended on the death of the Emperor.*

In the spring of 1576, casting was resumed at the Peking and Nanking mints. Soon afterwards, mints in Yunnan, Shanxi, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, Jiangxi, Fujian, and Huguang were opened. The two capitals issued gold reverse and baked lacquer coins weighing 1.25 qian, the provinces milled rim coins weighing 1.3 qian. The alloy was 93.8% brass and 6.2% tin. However, the rising price of copper, lack of skilled workmen, and poor distribution from the mints led to the failure of the Wanli coins by 1579. Yunnan was closed in 1580, most other mints in 1582. Only in Huguang, where three local mints each produced a noticeably different kind of coin, did casting continue. Another attempt to restore coin in 1599 led the Board of Works to build a second mint at Nanking, increasing the number of furnaces from 60 to 250. Proposals for the Nanking Board of Revenue and the River Transport Intendancy to build mints were also accepted; the Ever Normal Granary mint opened up another 250 furnaces. Nanking was soon awash with a glut of coin. In 1606, production was scaled back to some 15,000 strings a year, and some mints closed.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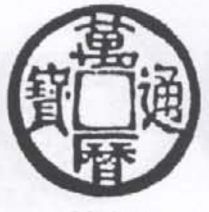
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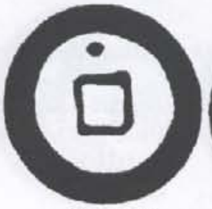
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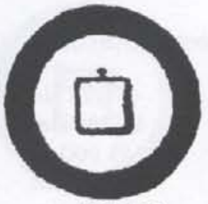
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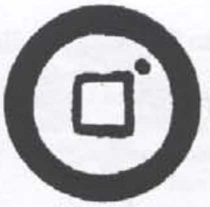
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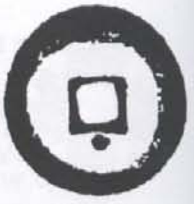
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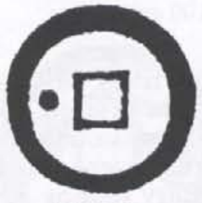
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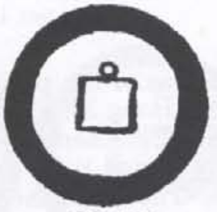
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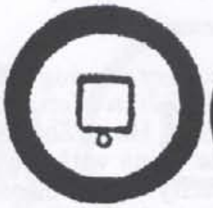
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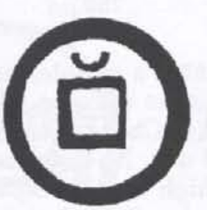
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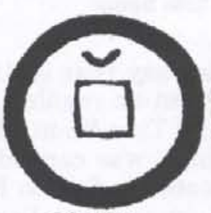
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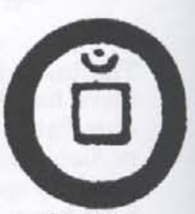
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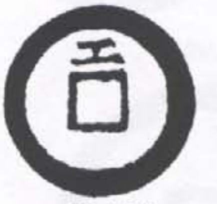
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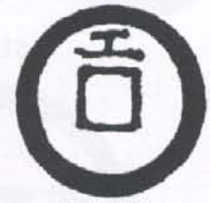
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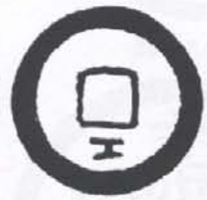
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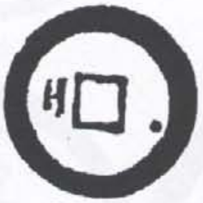
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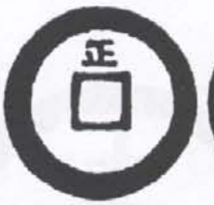
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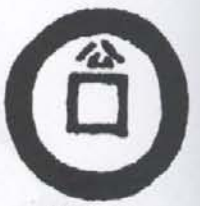
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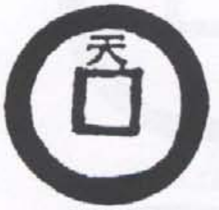
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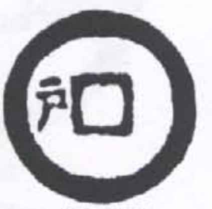
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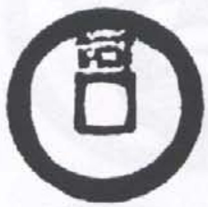
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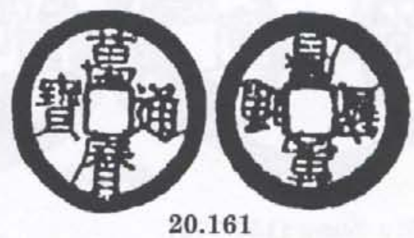
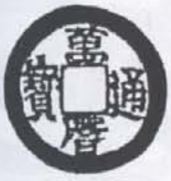

20.161

Emperor Shen Zong (1573-1620).

Obv: 萬曆(万历)通寶 *Wan Li tong bao.*

20.140	Rev: Plain. Regular characters.	FD1970, S1185	15
20.141	Large characters.		10
20.142	Rev: Large dot above.		11
20.143	Rev: Small dot above.	S1186	13
20.144	Rev: Dot at 2 o' clock.		11
20.145	Rev: Dot below.		11
20.146	Rev: Dot left.		10
20.147	Rev: Circle above.	FD1972, S1187	10
20.148	Rev: Circle below.		7
20.149	Rev: Crescent above.	FD1973	7
20.150	Larger coin.		6
20.151	Rev: Dot and crescent above.		5
20.152	Rev: 工 *Gong* above. The Board of Works mint.	FD1974, S1188	12
20.153	Large character.		10
20.154	Character below, upside down.		7
20.155	Character left, dot right.		6
20.156	Rev: 正 *Zheng* above.	FD1975	6
20.157	Rev: 公 *Gong* above.	FD1970, S1189	10
20.158	Rev: 天 *Tian* above.	FD1977	8
20.159	Rev: 户 *Hu* above. The Board of Revenue mint.		2
20.160	Rev: 河 *He* above.		2
20.161	Inscription repeated on reverse.	FD1978, S1198	7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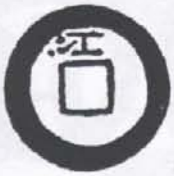
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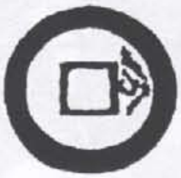
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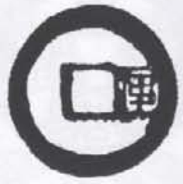
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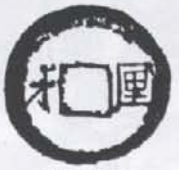
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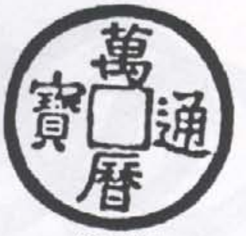
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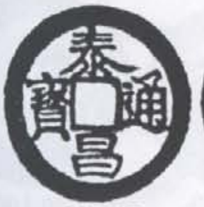
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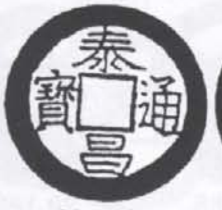
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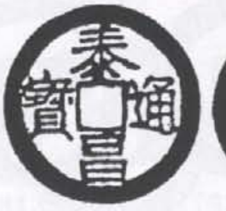
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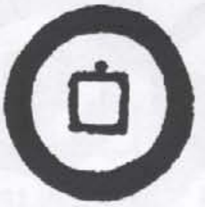
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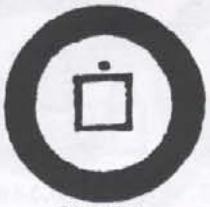
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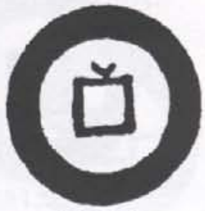
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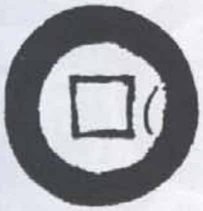
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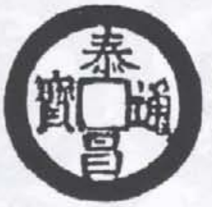
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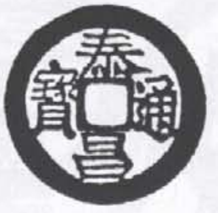
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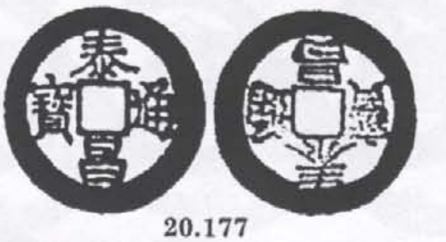
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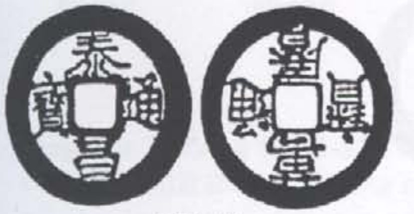
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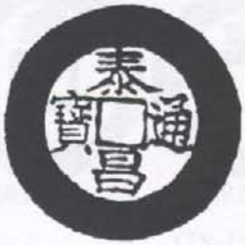

20.179

Emperor Shen Zong (1573-1620).

Obv: 萬曆(万历)通寶 *Wan Li tong bao.*

Smaller coins.

20.162	Rev: Plain.	S1190	15
20.163	Rev: 江 *Jiang.*		3
20.164	Rev: ?abbreviation of 錢 *qian* right.	S1192	9
20.165	Rev: 厘 *Li* right.	S1191	11
20.166	Rev: 厘才 *Li cai* right and left. Vietnamese forgery.		
20.167	2 cash size coin.	FD1980, S1193	11

Emperor Guang Zong (1620).

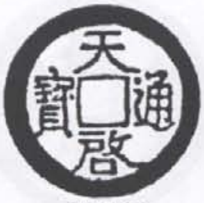
Obv: 泰昌通寶 *Tai Chang tong bao.*

20.168	Rev: Plain. One dot *tong.*	FD1984, S1199	12
20.169	Two dot *tong.*		12
20.170	Large *Tai Chang. Chang* rectangular.		9
20.171	Rev: Dot above, on rim of hole.	FD1985, S1200	11
20.172	Rev: Dot above.		11
20.173	Rev: Crescent above.		10
20.174	Rev: Crescent right.		9

Obv: 泰 *Tai* written with 小 instead of 氺 in the middle.

20.175	Small characters.		3
20.176	Large characters.		3
20.177	Inscription repeated on reverse.	FD1986	7
20.178	萬曆(万历)通寶 *Wan Li tong bao* (the previous period title) on reverse.	FD1987	6
20.179	2 cash size coin (trial casting only).		3

Although Guang Zong ruled for only one month, the Tai Chang coins are by no means rare as his successor Xi Zong, acting with proper filial piety, caused a further issue of the Tai Chang coins to be made during the first year of his reign.



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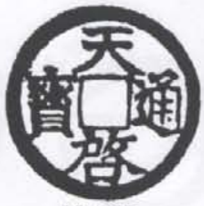

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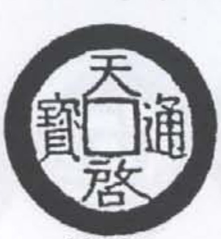

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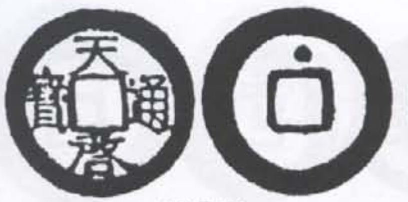

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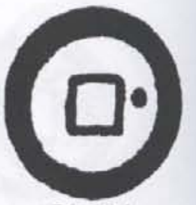

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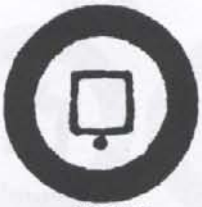

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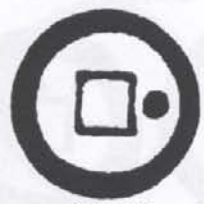

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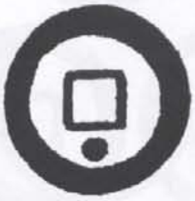

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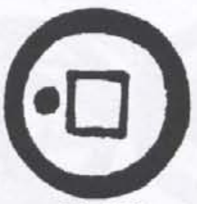

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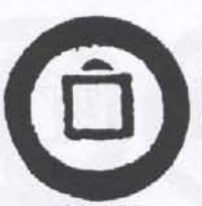

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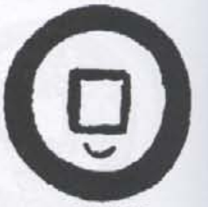

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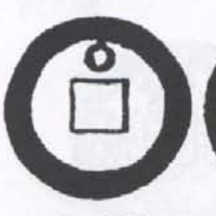

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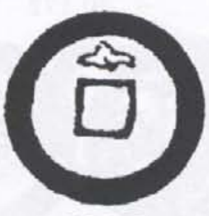

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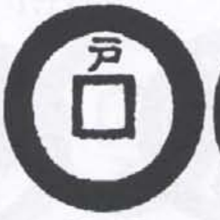

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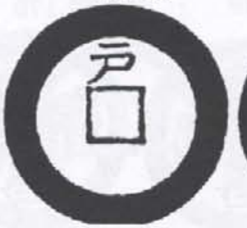

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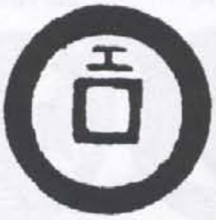

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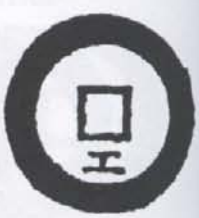

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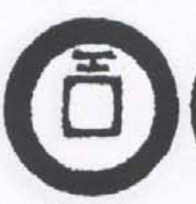

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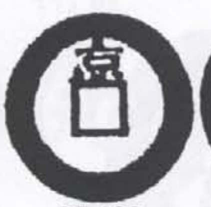

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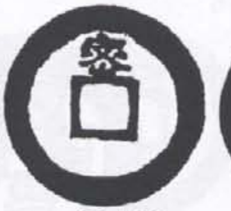

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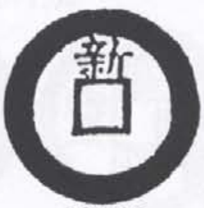


20.200

Emperor Xi Zong (1621-27).

Obv: 天啓(启)通寶 *Tian Qi tong bao.*

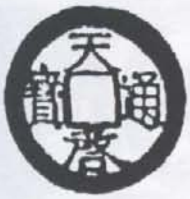
1 cash coins.

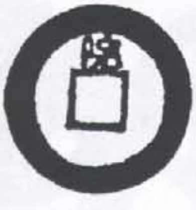
20.180	Rev: Plain. Regular characters.	FD1988, S1202	14
20.181	Large characters.		11
20.182	Large size.		11
20.183	Rev: Dot above.		10
20.184	Rev: Dot right.	S1206	10
20.185	Rev: Dot below.	S1205	10
20.186	Rev: Large dot right.		7
20.187	Rev: Large dot below.		8
20.188	Rev: Large dot left.		7
20.189	Rev: Inverted crescent above.		10
20.190	Rev: Crescent below.	FD1989, S1203	10
20.191	Rev: Circle above.		6
20.192	Rev: Lucky clouds above.		5
20.193	Rev: 户 *Hu* above. The Board of Revenue mint.	FD1990, S1207	13
20.194	Large size.		8

In 1622, the 寶泉 Bao Quan *mint was set up under the control of the Board of Revenue to help defray the cost of defence against the Manchus. The main mint was in Peking, but there were also branches in Nanking. Rivalry between the Boards of Works and Revenue prevented effective co-ordination of coinage policy.*

20.195	Rev: 工 *Gong* above. The Board of Works mint.	FD1991, S1209	13
20.196	Rev: 工 *Gong* below.	FD1992, S1211	13
20.197	Rev: Inverted 工 *Gong* above.	S1210	9
20.198	Rev: 京 *Jing* above. Nanking mint.	FD1997	4
20.199	Rev: 密 *Mi* above. Miyun mint, Zhili province (from 1625).	FD2001	9
20.200	Rev: 新 *Xin* above. New mint.	FD1999	10

In 1623, there were five mints in operation in Nanking; two were run by the Board of Works, two by the Board of Revenue, and one by the local government. The Old and New mints of the Board of Revenue are specifically mentioned in the records. In 1625, the New mint was mothballed, to be reopened in 1630. However, it appears that there were New mints that could have used Xin *at Peking as well.*





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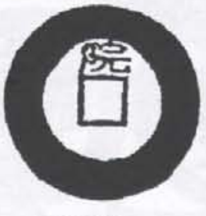

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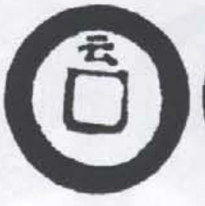

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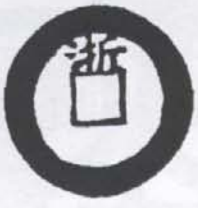

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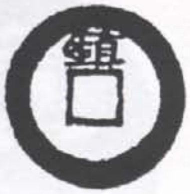

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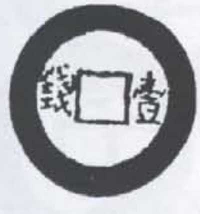

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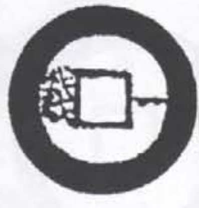

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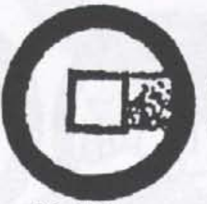

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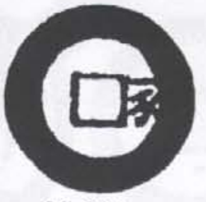

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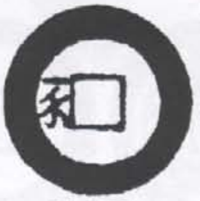

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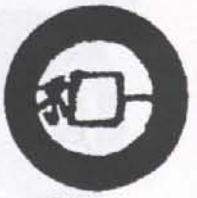

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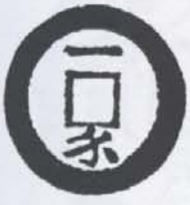

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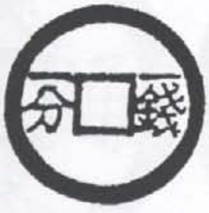

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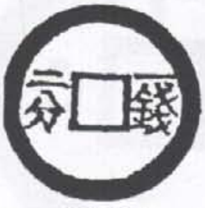

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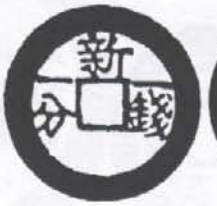

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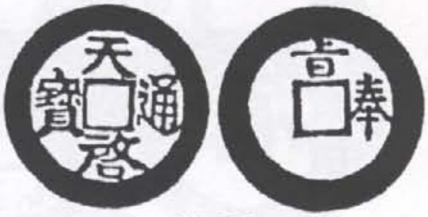


20.216

Emperor Xi Zong (1621-27).

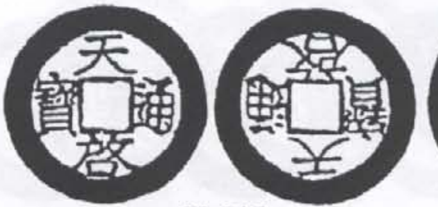
Obv: 天啓(启)通寶 *Tian Qi tong bao.*

1 cash coins.

20.201	Rev: 院 *Yuan* above.	FD2003, S1215	9
20.202	Large *Yuan.*		9
20.203	Rev: 云 *Yun* above. Yunnan province mint (from 1625).	FD2002, S1214	11
20.204	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* above. Zhejiang province mint.	FD2000, S1213	10
20.205	Rev: 鎮(镇) *Zhen* above. Attributed to various garrison mints in Zhili.	FD2004	7
20.206	Rev: 壹錢 *Yi qian* (1 *qian*) right and left.	FD1993	5
20.207	Rev: 一錢 *Yi qian* (1 *qian*) right and left.		5
20.208	Rev: 一錢 *Yi qian* (1 *qian*) right.	FD1998	5
Rev: 一 乑 (= 錢) *Yi qian* (1 *qian*) variously located.			
20.209	Rev: *Yi qian* right.		5
20.210	Rev: *Yi qian* left.		9
20.211	Rev: *Yi qian* right and left.		5
20.212	Rev: *Yi qian* above and below.	S1216	5
20.213	Rev: 一錢一分 *Yi qian yi fen* (1 *qian* 1 *fen*) right and left.	FD1994	2
20.214	Rev: 一錢二分 *Yi qian er fen* (1 *qian* 2 *fen*) right and left.	FD1995	6
20.215	Rev: 一錢一分 *Yi qian yi fen* (1 *qian* 1 *fen*) right and left. 新 *Xin* above. New mint. See **20.200.**	FD1996, S1212	10
20.216	Rev: 旨奉 *Zhi Feng* (By Imperial Decree) top and right.	FD2005	4
20.217	Rev: Inscription repeated.	FD2010, S1219	7

In1623, the Censor Zhao Hongfan reported: "I witnessed the promulgation of the new Tian Qi coins. Their copper content was only 20 or 30 percent, and their lead or slag content 70 or 80 percent. They were so brittle and thin that if thrown on the ground they could break... The officials were not strict enough. They left things to the furnace foremen, who threw off all restraints on their cupidity..."

Melting down of copper artefacts of great historical and religious significance from the government storehouses for coinage upset conservative officials and added to the bad reputation of Tianqi coins.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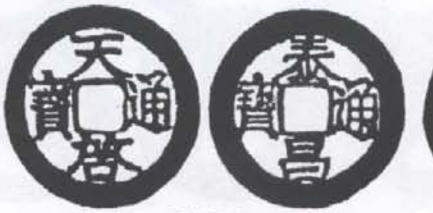
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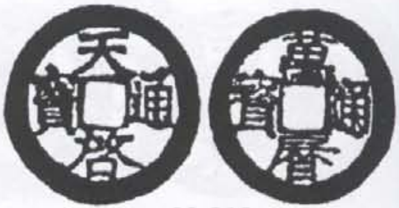
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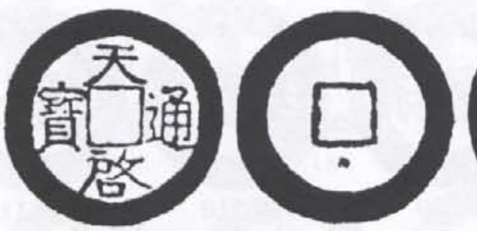
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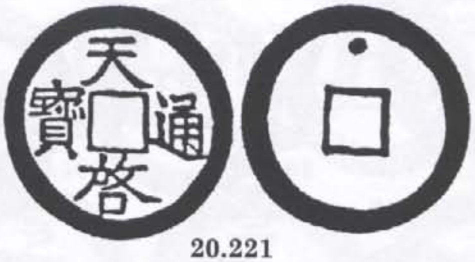
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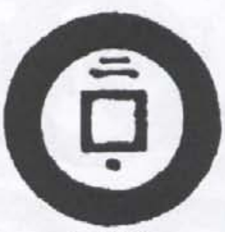
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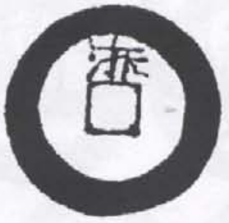
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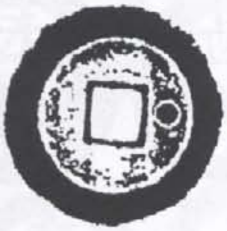
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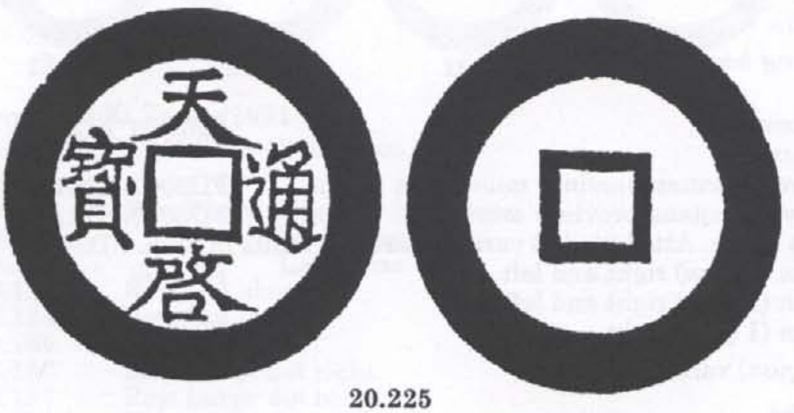
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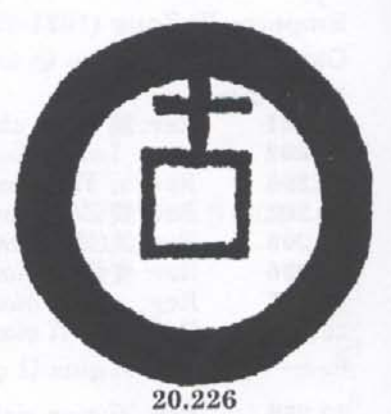

20.226

Emperor Xi Zong (1621-27).

Obv: 天啓(启)通寶 *Tian Qi tong bao.*

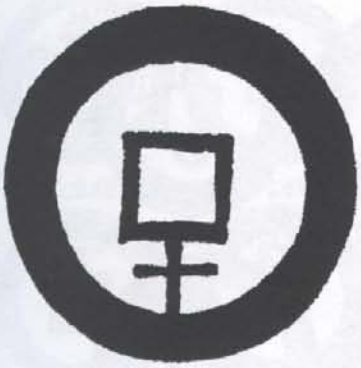
20.218	Rev: 泰昌通寶 *Tai Chang tong bao.* Previous period title.		6
20.219	Rev: 萬曆通寶 *Wan Li tong bao.* Earlier period title.		6

2 cash coins.

20.220	Rev: Small dot below.	FD2006? S1217?	10
20.221	Rev: Dot above.	FD2009, S1218	8
20.222	Rev: 二 *er* (2) above. Dot below.	FD2008	2
20.223	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* above. Zhejiang province mint.	FD2007	3
20.224	Rev: Incuse circle right.		6

10 cash coins.

20.225	Rev: Plain.	FD2016, S1220	10
20.226	Rev: 十 *Shi* (10) above.	FD2017, S1221	10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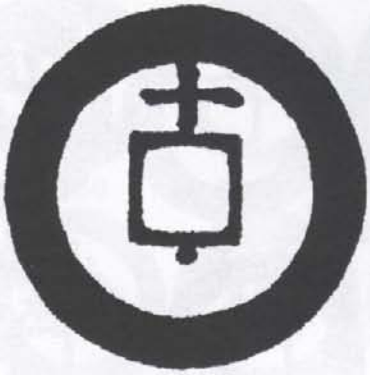
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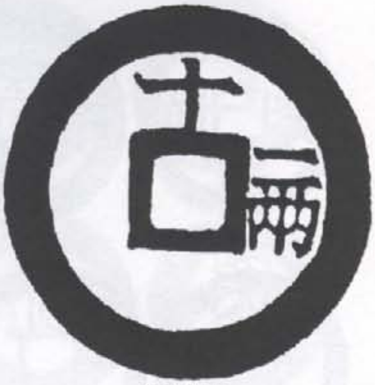
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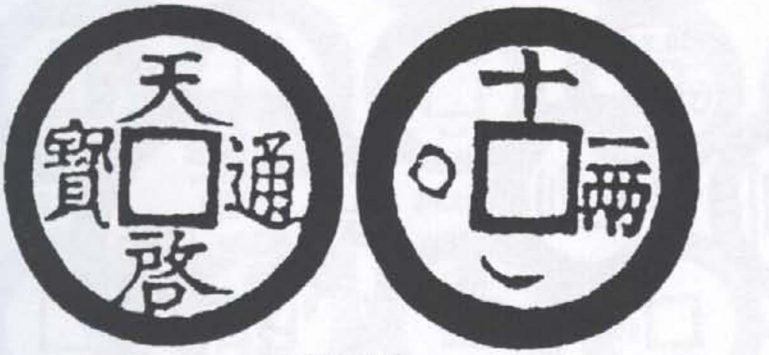
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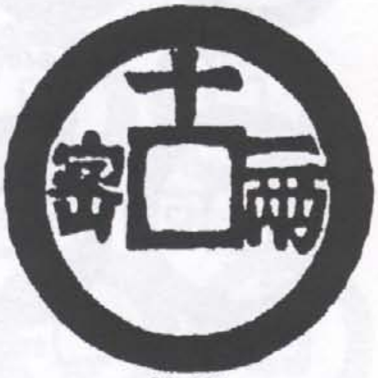
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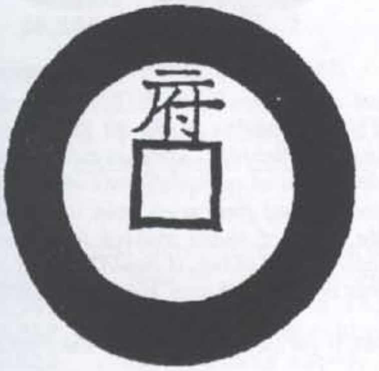
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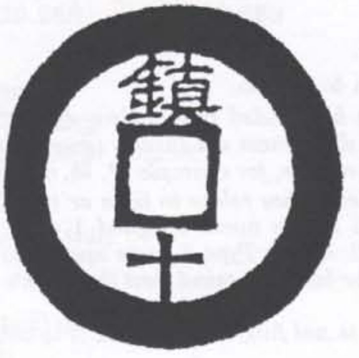
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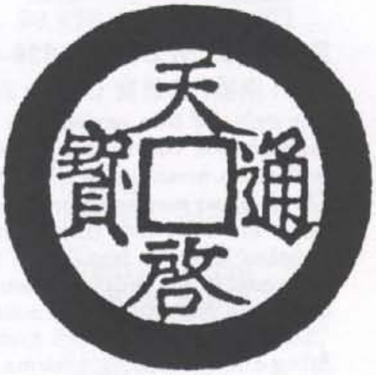

20.234

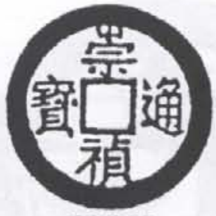
Emperor Xi Zong (1621-27).

Obv: 天啓(启)通寶 *Tian Qi tong bao.*

10 cash coins.
Rev: 十 *Shi* (10).

20.227	Rev: *Shi* below.	FD2019	10
20.228	Rev: *Shi* above, dot below.	FD2018, S1222	10
20.229	Rev: *Shi* above. 一兩 *Yi liang* (1 *liang*) right.	FD2020, S1223	10
20.230	Rev: 一兩 *Yi liang* (1 *liang*) right. Crescent below, circle left.	FD2021	3
20.231	Rev: 密 *Mi* left. Miyun mint, Zhili province.	FD2022	3
20.232	Rev: 府 *Fu* above. Xuanfu mint, Zhili.	FD2023, S1224	7
20.233	Rev: 鎮(镇) 十 *Zhen shi* above and below. Undetermined mint. Cf 20.205.	FD2024, S1225	4
20.234	Inscription repeated on reverse.		5

In 1621, Wang Xiangjian, Minister of the Board of War, asked permission to cast 10 cash large coins (and 100 cash and 1,000 cash coins, which, however, were not produced). Debasement soon set in, and coins were produced weighing only half the original coin weight of 1 liang. *They were exchanged for only 6 to 8 cash. Their casting ceased in 1622, and they were withdrawn from circulation in 1626.*



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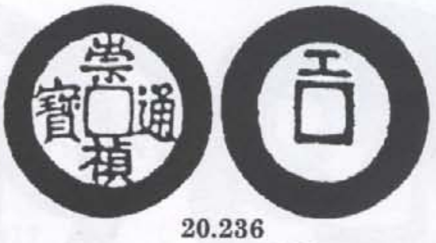

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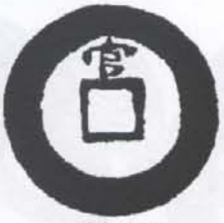

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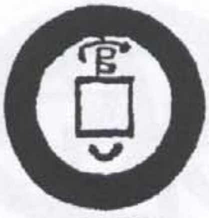

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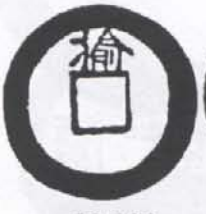

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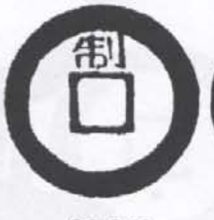

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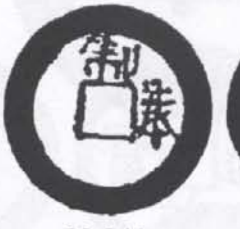

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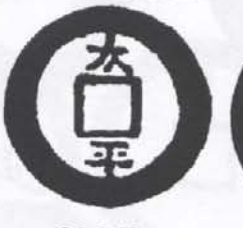

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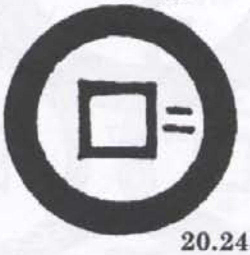

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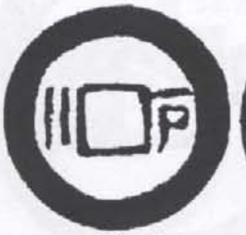

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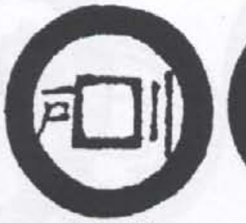

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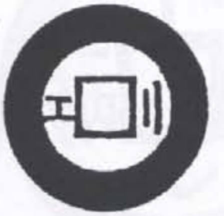
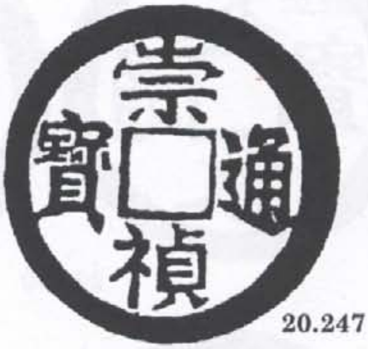


20.246



20.247

Emperor Si Zong (1628-44).

Obv: 崇禎(禎)通寶 *Chong Zhen tong bao.*

The coins of this period title can be divided into various types based on variations in the 禎 Zhen *and* 通 tong *obverse characters. Obverse differences are largely ignored by Ding and Schjöth, so cross references are to the commonest type. The same reverse, for example* 户, 局, *or* 八錢, *can be found with different obverses.*

It is by no means clear how these types relate to time or to mint location. At first each coin weighed 1.3 qian, *but by 1630, coins minted in the north weighed* 1 qian, *while some of those minted in the south weighed* 8 fen *or less (see p. 237). As the Type 2 coins appear to be later and lighter, it could be that these were cast in the south. It should be borne in mind that there were Boards of Revenue and Works in Peking as well as in Nanking in the south.*

Even if this privy mark system is not fully understood, it is clear that it formed the basis of the Southern Ming and early Qing systems.

Type 1.1. 礻 *Zhen*. Closed head, one dot *tong*.

Larger coins, diam. > 26mm. ?1.3 *qian* weight.

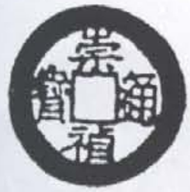
20.235	Rev: Plain.	FD2025	15
20.236	Rev: 工 *Gong* above. The Board of Works mint.	FD2048, S1251	11
20.237	Rev: 官 *Guan* above. Tongguanshan mint, Anhui.	FD2061, S1255	12
20.238	Crescent below.	FD2062, S1256	12
20.239	Rev: 榆 *Yu* above. Yulin prefecture mint, Shaanxi.	FD2074, S1259	11
20.240	Rev: 制 *Zhi* above.	FD2076	5
20.241	Rev: 制奉 *Zhi Feng* (Imperial Edict) above and right.	FD2077	11
20.242	Rev: 太平 *Tai Ping* above and below. ?Mint in Gansu.	FD2078, S1271	11

2 cash coins.

20.243	Rev: 二 *Er* right. Two [cash].	FD2091, S1283	10
20.244	Rev: 户二 *Hu er* right and left. The Board of Revenue mint.	FD2084	3
20.245	Rev: 户二 *Hu er* left and right.	FD2086	10
20.246	Rev: 工二 *Gong er* left and right. The Board of Works mint.		5

10 cash coin.

20.247	Rev: Plain.	FD2096	4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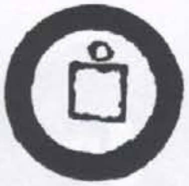
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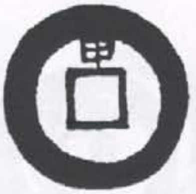
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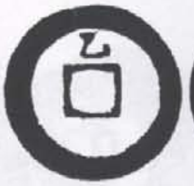
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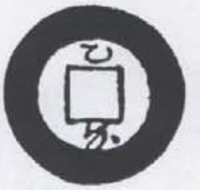
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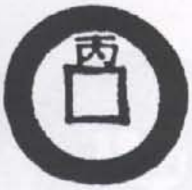
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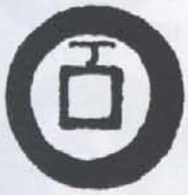
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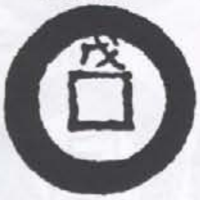
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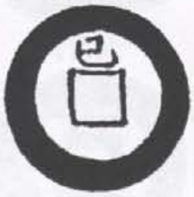
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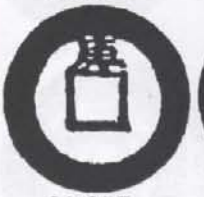
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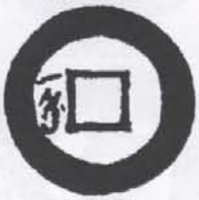
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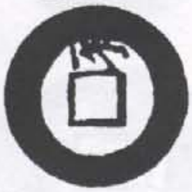
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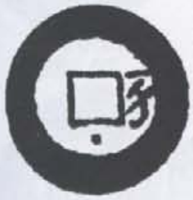
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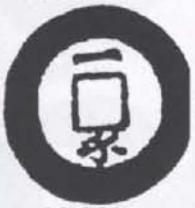
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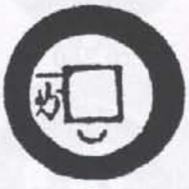
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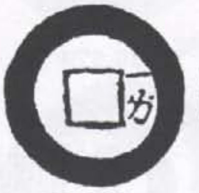
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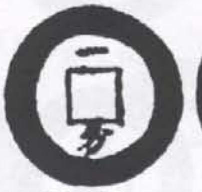
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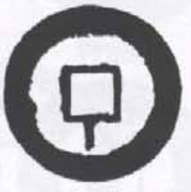
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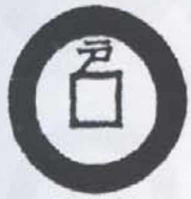
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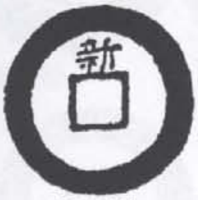
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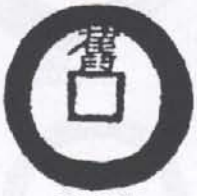
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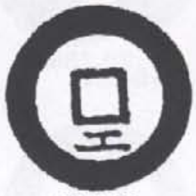
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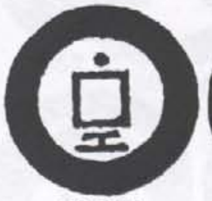
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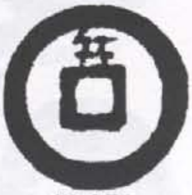

20.271

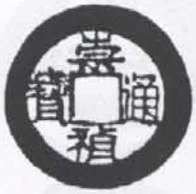
Emperor Si Zong (1628-44).

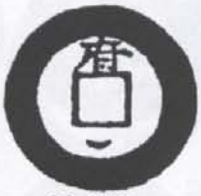
Obv: 崇禎(祯)通寳 *Chong Zhen tong bao.*

Type 1.1. 礻 *Zhen.* Closed head, one dot *tong.*

Smaller coins. Obverse calligraphy as **20.235** or **20.248.**

20.248	Rev: Plain.	S1228	15
20.249	Rev: Circle above.	FD2029, S1234	12
	Rev: Cyclical characters for the dates 1634-40.		
20.250	Rev: 甲 *Jia* above. 1634.	FD2038, S1236	13
20.251	Rev: 乙 *Yi* above. 1635.	FD2039, S1237	13
20.252	錢 (abbreviated) *qian* below.	FD2035	13
20.253	Rev: 丙 *Bing* above. 1636.	FD2040, S1238	11
20.254	Rev: 丁 *Ding* above. 1637.	FD2041	6
20.255	Rev: 戊 *Wu* above. 1638.	FD2042, S1239	14
20.256	Rev: 己 *Ji* above. 1639.	FD2043, S1240	13
20.257	Rev: 庚 *Geng* above. 1640.	FD2044	7
	Rev: 一扌 (= 錢) *Yi qian* (1 *qian*) variously located.		
20.258	Rev: *Yi qian* left.		6
20.259	Rev: *Yi qian* sideways, above.		6
20.260	Rev: *Yi qian* right, dot below.	FD2034, S1243	12
20.261	Rev: *Yi* above, *qian* below.	FD2031, S1241	13
	Rev: 一錢 (abbreviated like 力) *Yi qian* (1 *qian*) variously located.		
20.262	Rev: *Yi qian* left, crescent below.		8
20.263	Rev: *Yi qian* right.	FD2033, S1242	13
20.264	Rev: *Yi* above, *qian* below.	FD2032	13
20.265	Rev: Vertical line below.		8
20.266	Rev: 户 *Hu* above. The Board of Revenue mint.		13
20.267	Rev: 新 *Xin* above. New mint. See **20.200.**	FD2053, S1257	13
20.268	Rev: 舊(旧) *Jiu* above. Old mint. "		6
20.269	Rev: 工 *Gong* below. The Board of Works mint.	S1252	13
20.270	Rev: 工 *Gong* below. Dot above.	FD2049, S1253	12
20.271	Rev: 兵 *Bing* above. Attributed to the Board of War, Nanking.		6





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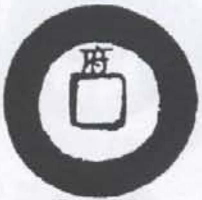

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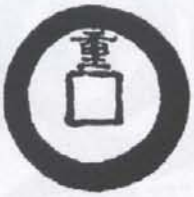
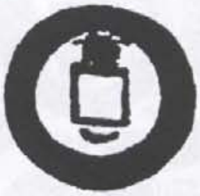
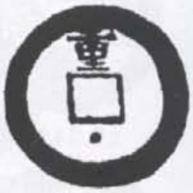


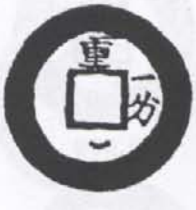
20.274



20.275



20.276



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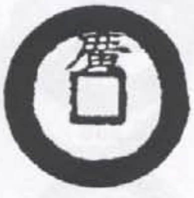

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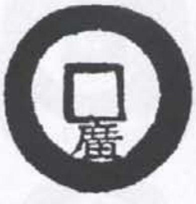

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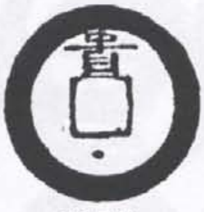

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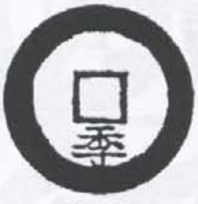

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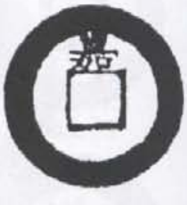

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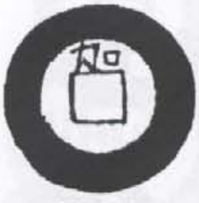

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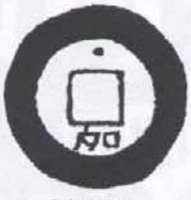

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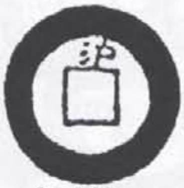

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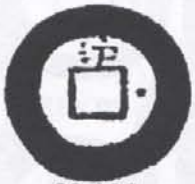

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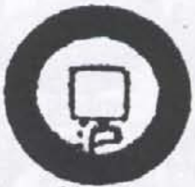

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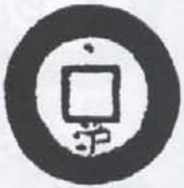

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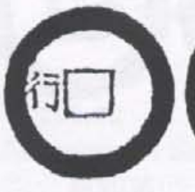

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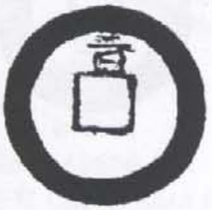


20.290

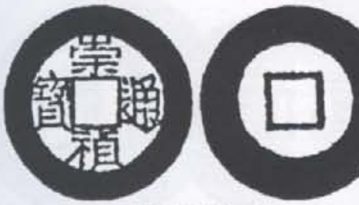
Emperor Si Zong (1628-44).

Obv: 崇禎(祯)通寶 *Chong Zhen tong bao.*

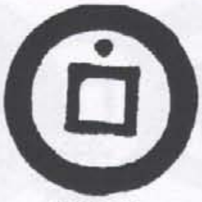
Type 1.1. 礻 *Zhen.* Closed head, one dot *tong.*

Smaller coins. Obverse calligraphy as **20.235** or **20.248**.

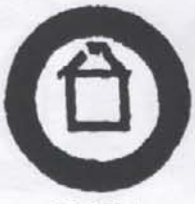
20.272	Rev: 府 *Fu* above. Xuanfu mint, Zhili.	Large character.		11
20.273		Small character.	FD2075, S1272	11
20.274	Rev: 重 *Chong* above. Chongqing mint, Sichuan.		S1261	12
20.275		Crescent below.	FD2057	10
20.276		Dot below.	FD2056	13
20.277	一錢 (abbreviated like 力) *Yi qian* (1 *qian*) right. Small crescent below.		FD2058	12
20.278	Rev: 廣(广) *Guang* above. Guangdong province mint.		FD2072, S1270	11
20.279	Rev: 廣(广) *Guang* below.			7
20.280	Rev: 貴(贵) *Gui* above. Guizhou province mint. Dot below.		S1269	10
20.281	Rev: 季 *Ji* below.		S1275	11
20.282	Rev: 嘉 *Jia* above. Jiazhou mint.			4
20.283	Rev: 加 *Jia* above. Jiazhou.		FD2059, S1262	12
20.284	Rev: 加 *Jia* below, dot above.		FD2060	11
20.285	Rev: 泸 (= 瀘) *Lu* above. Luzhou mint, Sichuan.		FD2050, S1263	14
20.286	Rev: 泸 *Lu* above, dot right.			11
20.287	Rev: 泸 *Lu* below.		S1264	14
20.288	Rev: 泸 *Lu* below, dot above.		FD2051, S1265	13
20.289	Rev: 行 *Xing* left.			3
20.290	Rev: 旨 *Zhi* above.			6



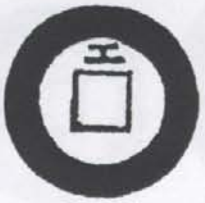
20.292



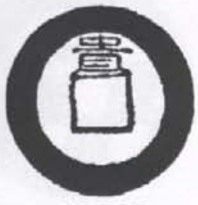
20.293



20.294



20.295



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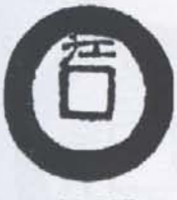

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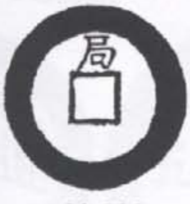

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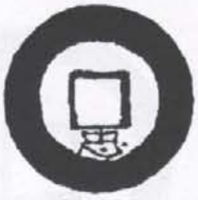
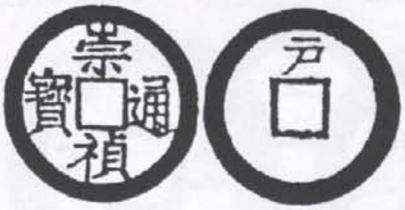
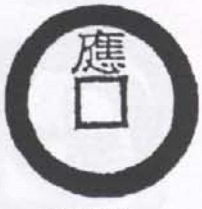


20.299



20.300



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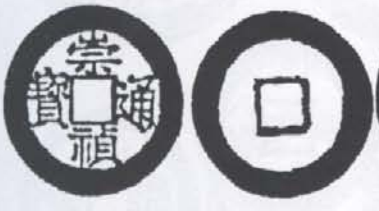

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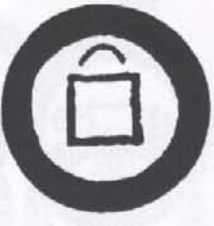

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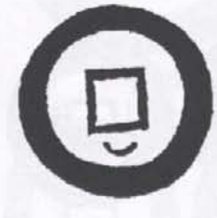

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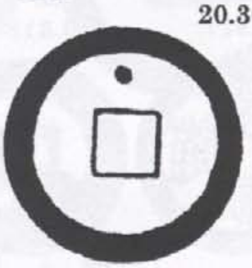

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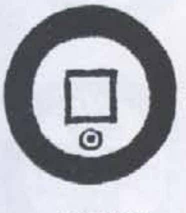

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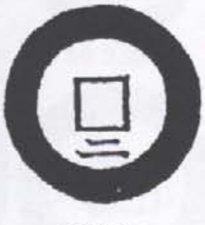

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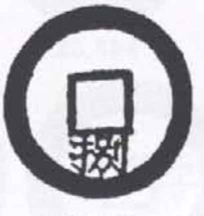

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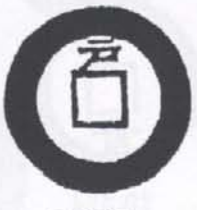

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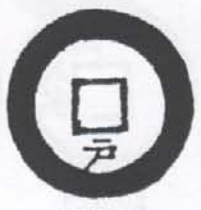

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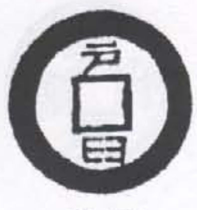


20.311

Emperor Si Zong (1628-44).

Obv: 崇禎(祯)通寶 *Chong Zhen tong bao.*

Type 1.2. 礻 *Zhen*. Closed head, two dot *tong*.

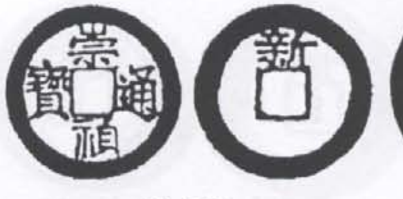
20.292	Rev: Plain.		15
20.293	Rev: Dot above.	FD2026, S1232	14
20.294	Rev: 八 *Ba* (8 [*fen*]) above.		7
20.295	Rev: 工 *Gong* above. The Board of Works mint.		14
20.296	Rev: 貴(贵) *Gui* above. Guizhou province mint.	FD2070	14
20.297	Rev: 江 *Jiang* above. Chaojing mint, Nanking.	FD2052, S1258	13
20.298	Rev: 局 *Ju* above. ?Nanking mint.	FD2063, S1254	13
20.299	Rev: 忠 *Zhong* below.		6

Type 1.3. 礻 *Zhen*. Square head *tong*.

20.300	Rev: 户 *Hu* above. The Board of Revenue mint.		14
20.301	Rev: 應(应) *Ying* above. Yingtian mint, Nanking.	FD2071, S1267	13

Type 2.1. 示 *Zhen*. Closed head, one dot *tong*.

20.302	Rev: Plain.		14
20.303	Rev: Inverted crescent above.	S1227	5
20.304	Rev: Crescent below.		10
20.305	Rev: Dot above.	FD2090, S1282	13
20.306	Rev: Dot in circle below.	S1235	14
20.307	Rev: 二 *Er* below.	FD2083	7
20.308	Rev: 捌 *Ba* (8 [*fen*]) below.	S1245	13
20.309	Rev: 户 *Hu* above. The Board of Revenue mint.	FD2045, S1247	13
20.310	Rev: 户 *Hu* below.	FD2046, S1249	13
20.311	Rev: 户 舊(旧) *Hu Jiu* above and below. B of Rev. Old mint.	FD2047, S1250	10



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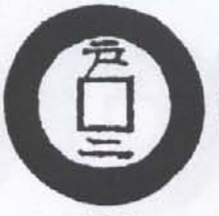

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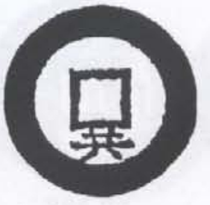

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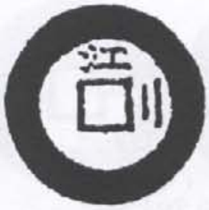

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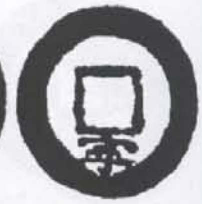

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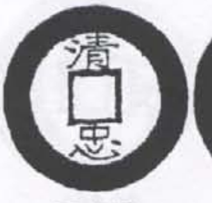

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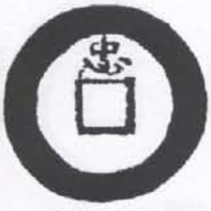

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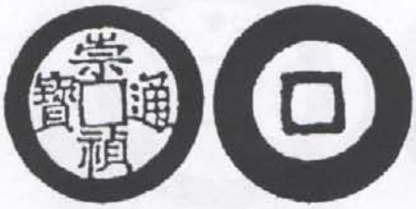

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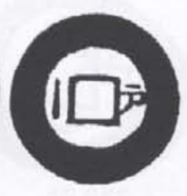

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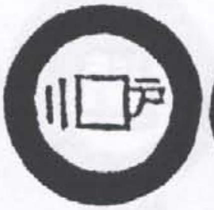

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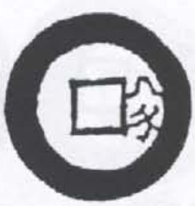

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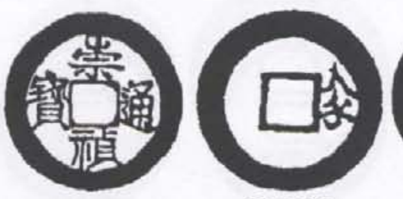

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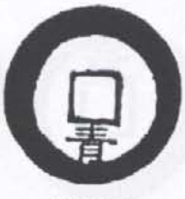


20.324

Emperor Si Zong (1628-44).

Obv: 崇禎(祯)通寶 *Chong Zhen tong bao.*

Type 2.1. 示 *Zhen*. Closed head, one dot *tong*.

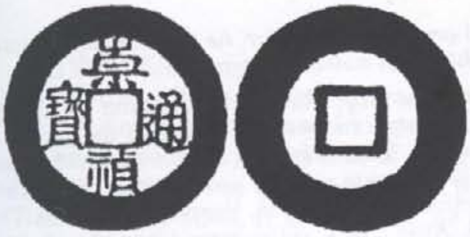
20.312	Rev: 新 *Xin* above. New Mint. See **20.200**.		11
20.313	Rev: 户二 *Hu er* above and below. Board of Revenue mint, 2 [cash].	S1279	9
20.314	Rev: 共 *Gong* below. Gongqing mint, Zhili.	FD2067, S1276	8
20.315	Rev: 江二 *Jiang er* above and right. Chaojing mint, Nanking. 2 [cash].		6
20.316	Rev: 寧(宁) *Ning* below. Jiangning mint, Nanking.		
20.317	Rev: 清忠 *Qing Zhong* above and below.	FD2066, S1273	11
20.318	Rev: 忠 *Zhong* above.		11

Type 2.2.a 示 *Zhen*. Closed head, two dot *tong* (looks like three dots).

20.319	Rev: Plain.		10
20.320	Rev: 户一 *Hu yi* right and left. Board of Revenue mint, 1 [cash].		4
20.321	Rev: 户二 *Hu er* right and left. Board of Rev mint, 2 [cash].	FD2085, S1280	10
20.322	Rev: 八錢 (abbreviated) *Ba qian* (8 *qian*) right. *Actual weight 8* fen.	S1244	11

Type 2.2.b. 示 *Zhen*. Closed head, two dot *tong* (normal form).

20.323	Rev: 八錢 (abbreviated) *Ba qian* (8 *qian*) right. Actual weight 8 *fen*.		11
20.324	Rev: 青 *Qing* below.	FD2064	13



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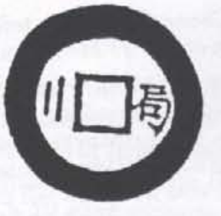

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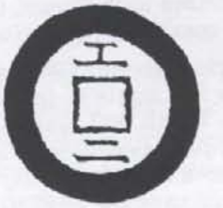

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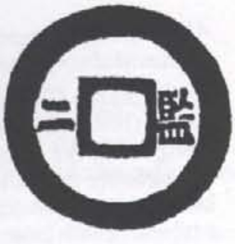

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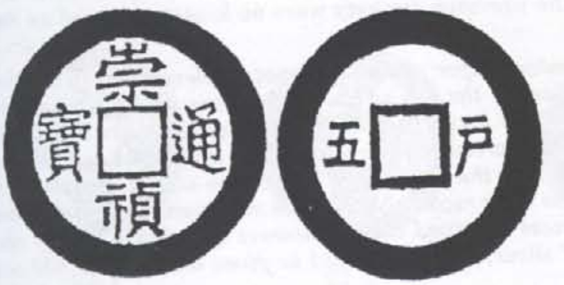

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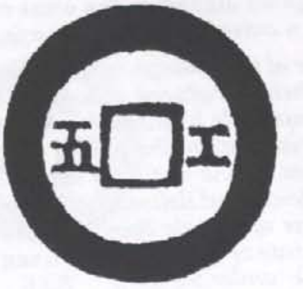

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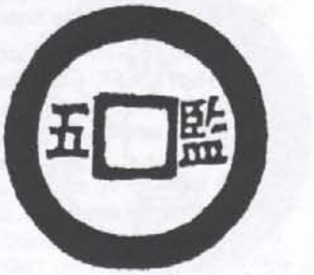

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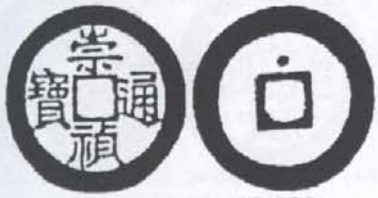

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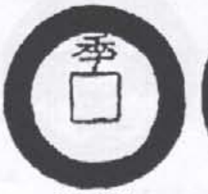
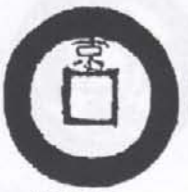


20.334



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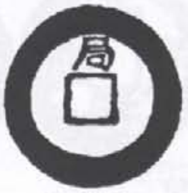
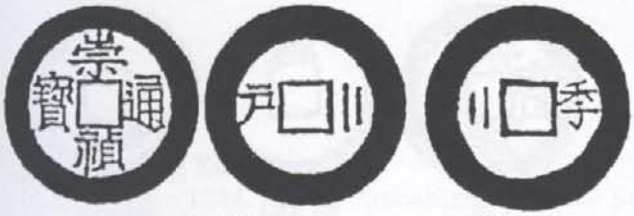


20.336



20.337 20.338

Emperor Si Zong (1628-44).

Obv: 崇禎(禎)通寶 *Chong Zhen tong bao.*

Type 2.2.b. 示 *Zhen.* Closed head, two dot *tong* (normal form).

2 cash coins.

20.325	Rev: Plain.		7
20.326	Rev: 局二 *Ju er* right and left. ?Nanking mint.	FD2087	7
20.327	Rev: 工二 *Gong er* above and below. Board of Works mint.	FD2088, S1281	9
20.328	Rev: 監(监)二 *Jian er* right and left.	FD2092	8

5 cash coins. Rev: 五 *Wu* (5 [cash]) left.

20.329	Rev: 户五 *Hu wu* right and left. Board of Revenue mint.	FD2093	10
20.330	Rev: 工五 *Gong wu* right and left. Board of Works mint.	FD2094	6
20.331	Rev: 監(监)五 *Jian wu* right and left.	FD2095, S1284	10

The 5 cash coins were cast in early 1644.

Type 2.3. 示 *Zhen.* Square head, two dot *tong.*

缶 *Fou bao.*

20.333	Rev: Dot above.	S1226~	13
20.334	Rev: 季 *Ji* above.	S1274	13
20.335	Rev: 京 *Jing* above. As **20.198**		3
20.336	Rev: 局 *Ju* above. ?Nanking mint.	DCH2047	13

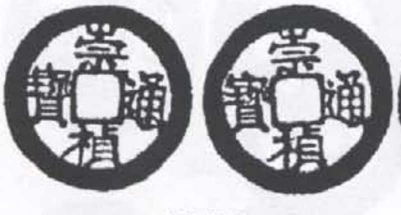
尔 *Er bao.*

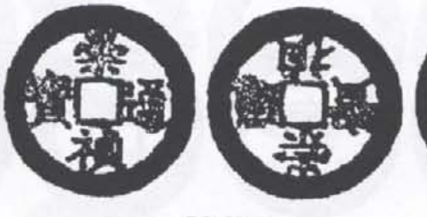
20.337	Rev: 户二 *Hu er* left and right. Board of Revenue mint, 2 [cash].	9
20.338	Rev: 季二 *Ji er* right and left. Meaning unknown, 2 [cash].	2

Although by comparison with Tianqi, Chongzhen was a talented and energetic ruler, he too had little success in maintaining the quality of regulation coins. Ye Mengzhu of Shanghai noted:

In the early Chongzen period, although the coins were large in size, larger than the Longqing and Wanli coins, those cast by the mints in the capital varied significantly in size and weight. While in the capital a *liang* of silver was worth 833 cash, in the provinces it was worth 1,100 and the cash were used interchangeably with Jiajing, Longqing, Wanli, and Tianqi coins. Later, private coinage proliferated; the quality of the coinage declined from day to day, and its value fell proportionately. By 1638, the rate was 1,700. The price of goods soared, and by 1640-41 it was only 2,000-2,200. After 1643, coins were traded at slightly more than 3,000 to the *liang* and 1,000 cash weighed no more than three *jin* [0.5 *qian* each]. In 1645, after the Manchu army subjugated Jiangnan, the coins of the previous dynasty were no longer accepted as legal tender, and the rate was a mere 8,300 for Ming coins.

Despite the parlous state of the coinage, attempts to restore paper money were not implemented. In the final months of 1643, Chongzhen introduced savage penalties for the use of counterfeit coin: using a single privately made coin was punishable by thirty blows, and those found in possession of four or more illicit coins were to be sentenced to decapitation. Beheading was also decreed for merchants who accepted Longqing and Wanli coins at a premium. Stone canisters were placed in the markets of Peking to collect private coins, which were to be melted down and delivered to the mints to be recast. Needless to say, even these stern measures failed to curb the use of private coin. An eyewitness observed that customers entering a money shop would receive the official rate of 650 cash for a liang *of silver, but then would be given and other 1,800 cash (to match the market rate) "under the table".*


20.350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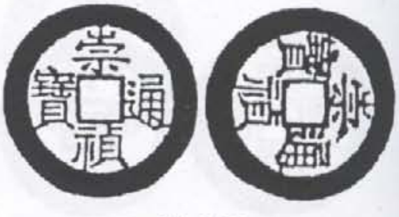
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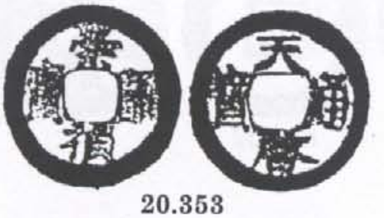
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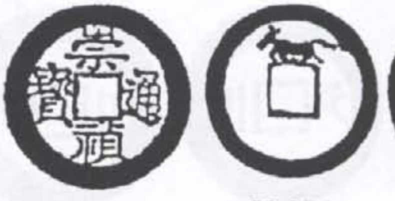
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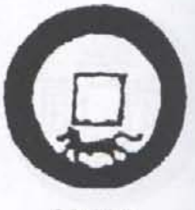
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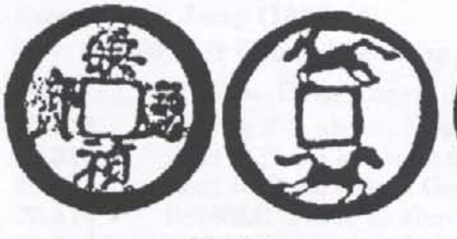
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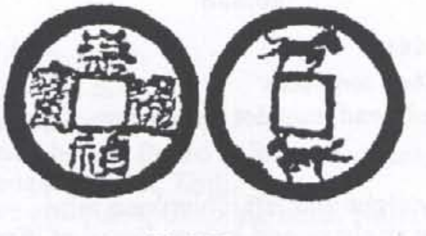

20.357

Emperor Si Zong (1628-44).

Obv: 崇禎(祯)通寶 *Chong Zhen tong bao.*

Miscellaneous.

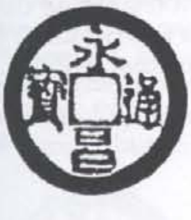
20.350	Type 1.1 obverse repeated on reverse.	FD2027	8
20.351	Type 1.2 obverse repeated on reverse.	FD2028	8
20.352	Type 2.3 obverse repeated on reverse.		8
20.353	Rev: 天啓(启)通寶 *Tian Qi tong bao*. The previous period title.		8
20.354	Rev: Running horse above.	FD2079, S1277-8	7
20.355	Rev: Running horse below.		7
20.356	Rev: Horses above and below, facing left and right.		7
20.357	Rev: Horses above and below, facing right and left.		7

Unusually, at least some of these 跑馬 Pao Ma, *Running Horse Coins, (**20.354-5**) appear to be circulating coins with a picture on them. This coin has attracted its fair share of imitations (**20.356-7?**), and folk lore.*

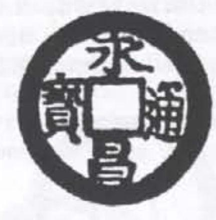
21. The Southern Ming and Qing Rebels

李自成 Li Zicheng.

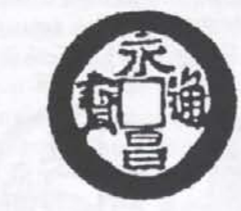
In February 1644, the rebel leader Li Zicheng, also known as 闯王 *Chuang Wang*, the "Dashing King", proclaimed himself king at Xi'an in the province of Shaanxi. He took the dynastic title of 顺 Shun with the period title of Yong Chang, and began casting coins. In April 1644, he advanced to Peking, but was repulsed by the Manchus in June. He fled back to the west, and was killed in June or July 1645. It is said that he cast a 10 cash coin as well as the 1 cash and the 5 cash, but no specimen of this has ever been reported.



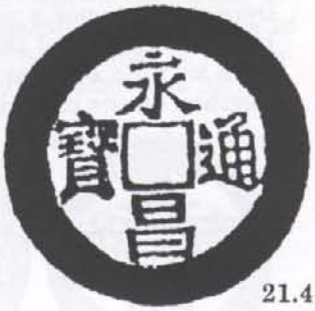
21.1



21.2



21.3



21.4

Obv: 永昌通寶 *Yong Chang tong bao* (1644-45).

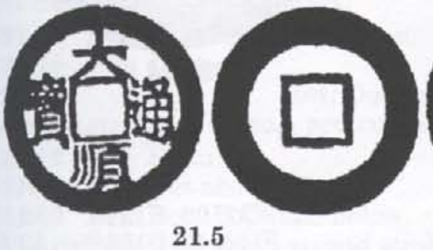
1 cash coins.			
21.1	*Yong* written conventionally with a dot at the top.	FD2134, S1323	11
21.2	*Yong* written with a line at the top.		11
21.3	*Yong* written with two lines at the top, called 二水 *'er shui' yong*.		10
5 cash coin.			
21.4	*'Er shui' yong*. Broad rims.	FD2136, S1325	10

张献忠 Zhang Xianzhong.

In December 1644, Zhang Xianzhong, another prominent rebel leader of the time, proclaimed himself 大西国王 *Da Xi Guo Wang*, King of the Great Western Kingdom, at Chengdu in Sichuan. He cast coins with the characters 大顺 Da Shun, the name of his dynasty. The metal for casting these coins came from statues and ornaments from the temples in the Chengdu area. He was eventually killed by the Manchu forces in January 1647.

Schjöth comments:

"Zhang was chiefly known as one of the most murderous ruffians who have disgraced the annals of China. This substantial coin was sought after by seafarers and others as a charm."



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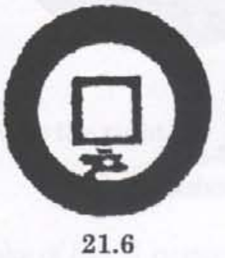

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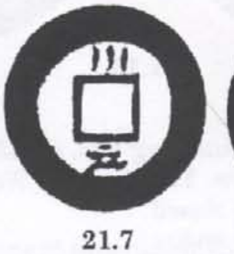

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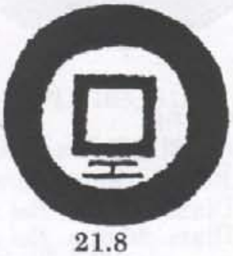


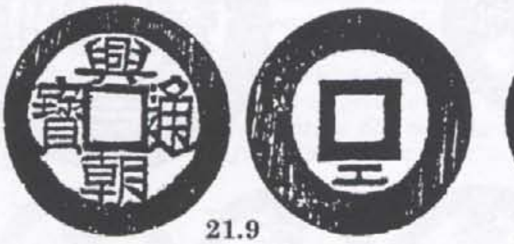
21.8

Obv: 大順(顺)通寶 *Da Shun tong bao* (1644-47).

21.5	Rev: Plain.	FD2137, S1326	13
21.6	Rev: 户 *Hu* below. The Board of Revenue.	S1327	13
21.7	Rev: 川户 *Chuan Hu*, above and below. ?Sichuan, Board of Revenue.		2
21.8	Rev: 工 *Gong* below. The Board of Works.	FD2138, S1328	13

孙可望 Sun Kewang.

Sun Kewang was an adopted son of the rebel Zhang Xianzhong. After the death of Zhang in early 1647, Sun led the remnants of his army from Sichuan to Guiyang in Guizhou, and styled himself 平东王 *Ping Dong Wang,* the Pacifying the East King. By 1648, he had set up the equivalent of his own dynasty at Yunnan-fu. In 1650, he sent his armies back into Guizhou, established another headquarters at Guiyang, and achieved control of most of the Southwest. His support was sought by Prince Yongming, whom he held virtually as a prisoner in Anlong, and then in Guiyang. In October 1657, Sun surrendered to the Manchus. He cast coins with the inscription *Xing Chao tong bao*. However, *Xing Chao*, meaning Prosperous Dynasty or Restore [the Ming] Dynasty, was not a period title. It is said that he cast these coins on his entry to Yunnan. In 1651, it is recorded that the casting of the Zunyi mint in Guizhou was changed from *Xing Chao* coins to *Yong Li* coins for Prince Yongming. The square head *tong* was used as a privy mark for Guizhou on the coins issued by Wu Sangui, **21.94**, so it is possible that **21.12** was cast in Zunyi.



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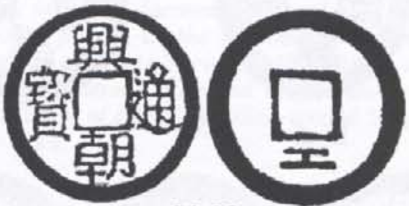

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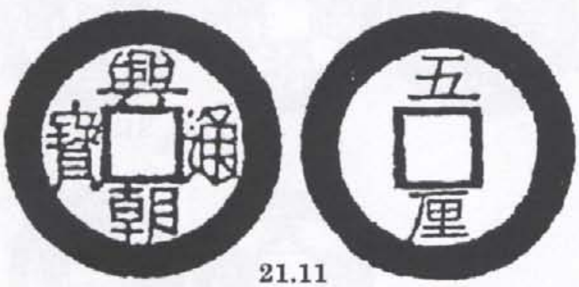

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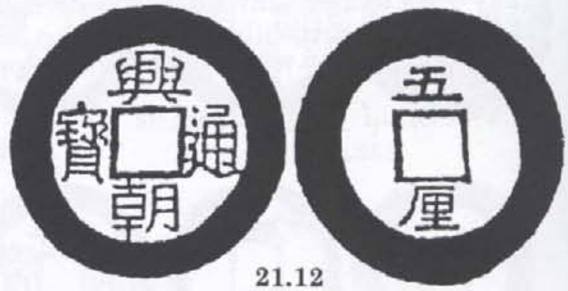

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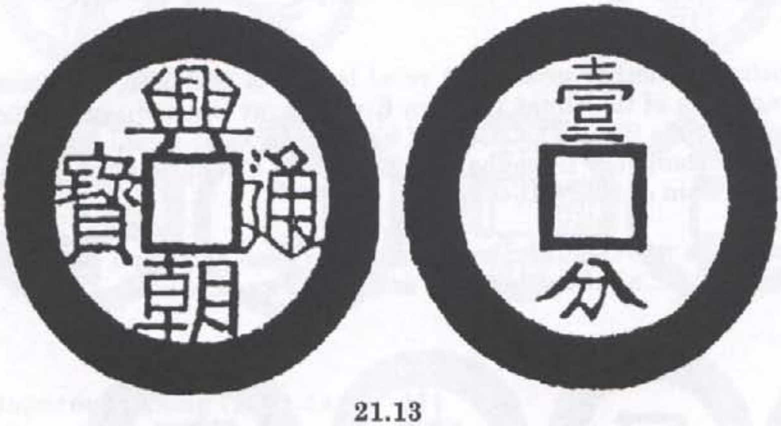

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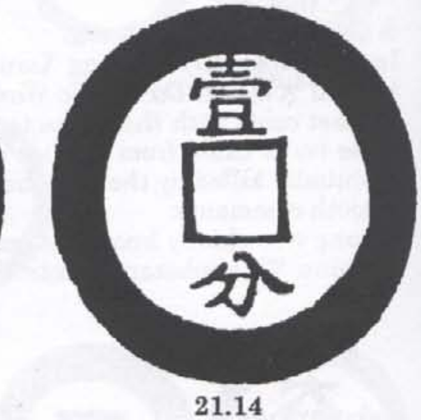


21.14

Sun Kewang.

Obv: 興(兴)朝通寳 *Xing Chao tong bao. (1648-57).*

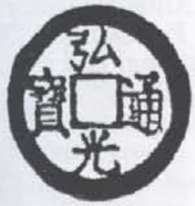
1 cash. Rev: 工 *Gong* below. The Board of Works.			
21.9	Diam. 28 mm. *Bei* closed.	FD2139, S1330	13
21.10	Diam. 26 mm. *Bei* open.	FD2140, S1329	13
5 cash. Rev: 五厘 *Wu li* (5 *li* [of silver]) above and below.			
21.11	Closed head *tong*.	FD2141, S1331	13
21.12	Square head *tong*.	FD2142	12
10 Cash. Rev: 壹分 *Yi fen* (1 *fen* [of silver]) above and below.			
21.13	The two from bottom strokes of the 豆 *dou* component of *yi* are written as – –. Diameter varies between 45 and 50mm.	FD2143, S1334	12
21.14	The two from bottom strokes of the 豆 *dou* component of *yi* are written as the printed character.		11

The four Princes whose coins follow all claimed the Ming throne, and constitute the Southern Ming dynasty proper, although the term is sometimes used rather loosely to include the rebels described above. It is not at all clear whether the various styles, writings of tong, *and dots on the reverse of the Southern Ming issues represent different mints, different casting periods, or different issuing authorities.*

福王 The Prince of Fu.

The Prince of Fu was a grandson of the Ming emperor Wanli. In May 1644, when news of the suicide of the last Ming emperor Chongzhen reached Nanking, various officials met there to decide upon a successor. Due to the influence of 马士英 Ma Shiying, at that time Commander-in-chief at Fengyang in Anhui, the Prince of Fu, who was otherwise unpopular due his love of drink, was chosen as Emperor in June 1644. He took the period title of Hong Guang. In November 1644, he cast coins bearing this title. In June 1645, Nanking fell to the Manchus and the Prince fled, but was captured and taken to Peking where he died the following year.

After the fall of Nanking, He Kai, Prince Fu's vice minister in charge of currency regulations, went to Fujian where he became Minister of Finance for the Prince of Tang who cast the Long Wu coins, but this does not seem to have caused any similarities between the two issues.



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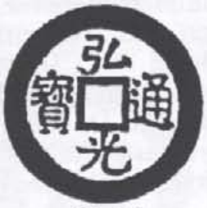

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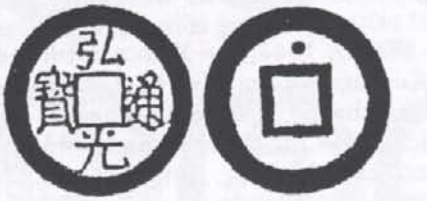

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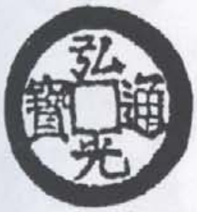

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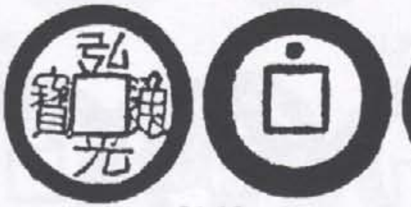

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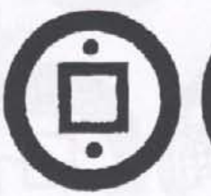
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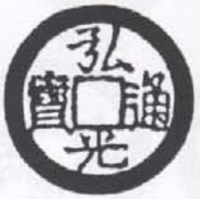

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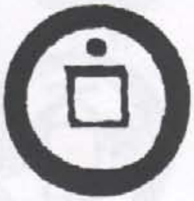
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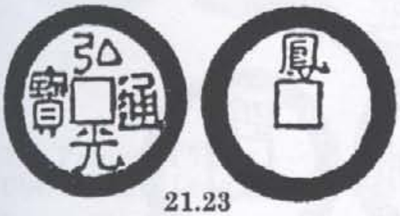

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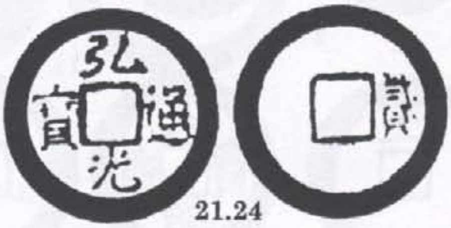


21.24

The Prince of Fu.

Obv: 弘光通寶 *Hong Guang tong bao* (1644-45).

弓 component of 弘 orthodox.

21.15	One dot *tong*. Rev: Plain.	S1287	13
21.16	Two dot *tong*.		13
21.17	Rev: Dot above.	FD2105, S1288	13

Second stroke of 弓 long, protruding to the right.

21.18	Rev: Plain		13
21.19	Rev: Dot above.		12
21.20	Rev: Dot above and below.		12

弘 written a fluid style, second stroke of the 弓 component protruding to the left.

21.21	Rev: Plain.		13
21.22	Rev: Dot above.		13

Obverse written in *Li* script.

21.23	Rev: 鳳 *Feng* above the hole.	FD2106, S1289	11

Said to be for Fengyang in Anhui, where Ma Shiying was based.

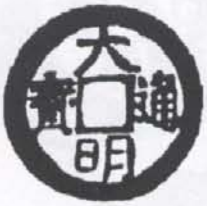
2 cash coin. Diam. 27mm.

21.24	One dot *tong*. Rev: 貳 *Er* (Two [cash]) right.	FD2107, S1290	10

魯王 The Prince of Lu.

The Prince of Lu had moved to southern China after the fall of Peking to Li Zicheng in 1644. When the Prince of Fu was defeated by the Manchus in 1645, Ming loyalists asked Prince Lu to take over government, which he did in August of that year. However, he did not take the title of Emperor, but as 'Administrator of the Kingdom' he established his court at Shaoxing in Zhejiang. Meanwhile the Prince of Tang had established himself in Fujian, and attempted to join forces with Prince Lu, but without much success. The Manchus attacked the Ming forces in July 1646, defeating and killing Prince Tang, and causing Prince Lu to move from place to place in Fujian. In August 1649, he moved to Zhejiang and for a time maintained his court on a barge known as the 'Water Palace'. In November, he moved to Zhoushan Island off the Zhejiang coast. In October 1651, Zhoushan was captured by the Manchus, and he fled to Amoy, and then to the island of Jinmen off the coast of Amoy. In 1653, he renounced his title; this was restored to him in 1659 by the Prince of Yongming. He remained on Jinmen with a handful of supporters until his death in 1662.

The coins ascribed to Prince Lu have the inscription *Da Ming tong bao*, Currency of the Great Ming – he did not take a period title as he was never proclaimed Emperor. Although there are mentions in the records of other Da Ming coins, Huang Zongxi, who was with Prince Lu at Shaoxing and Zhoushan, says that in 1644, the Prince returned to 越 Yue (?Guangdong) and cast the *Da Ming tong bao* coins. Another source says that the Prince took refuge in Taizhou, Zhejiang; in July 1645 he was set on the throne, and in January 1646 cast the *Da Ming tong bao* coins. This seems to be the most logical time for these coins to have been cast, and their comparative rarity indicates that they were not cast for long. However, it is always possible that some were cast at a later date during the Prince's wanderings.



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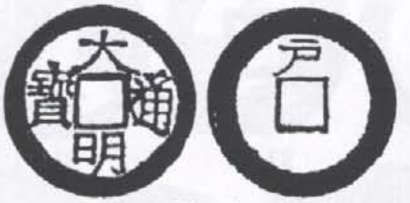

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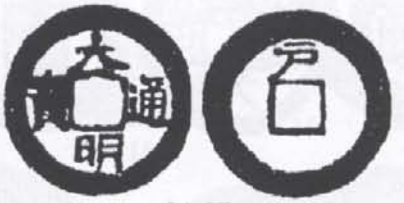

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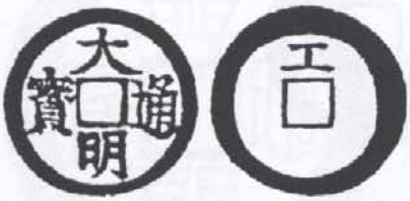

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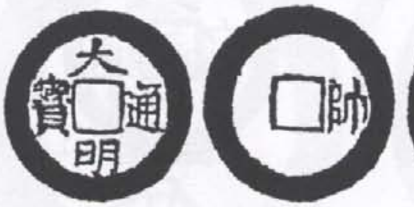

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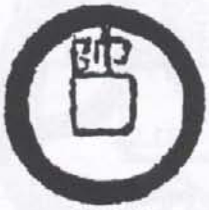


21.30

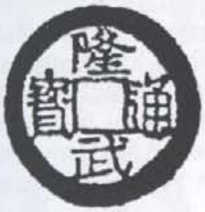
The Prince of Lu.

Obv: 大明通寶 *Da Ming tong bao* (*1644-46*).

21.25	Rev: Plain.	FD2099, S1285	9
21.26	Rev: 户 *Hu* above. The Board of Revenue. Large characters.	FD2102, S1286	9
21.27	Small characters.		9
21.28	Rev: 工 *Gong* above. The Board of Works.	FD2103	9
21.29	Rev: 帥 (帅) *Shuai* (a commander or general) right.	FD2101	7
21.30	Rev: 帥 *Shuai* above.		7

唐王 The Prince of Tang.

The Prince of Tang had been banished to Fengyang in Anhui until 1644 when he was freed by the Prince of Fu, who ordered him to go to Pingle in Guangxi. On his way there, however, he learned of the fall of Prince Fu's government in June 1645, and proceeded to Hangzhou in Zhejiang where he assumed the title of 'Administrator of the Kingdom'. In August 1645, he proclaimed himself Emperor with the period title of Long Wu, and set up court at Fuzhou in Fujian where he cast the Long Wu coins. In October 1646, he was captured and executed by the Manchus.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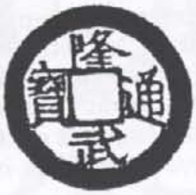
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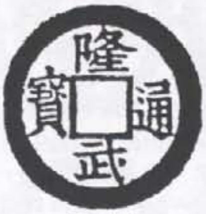
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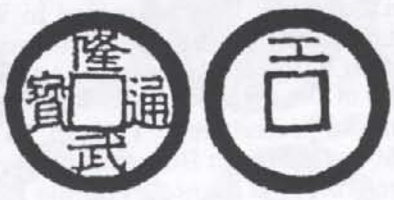
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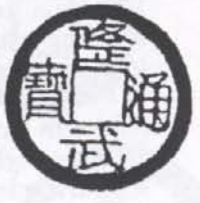
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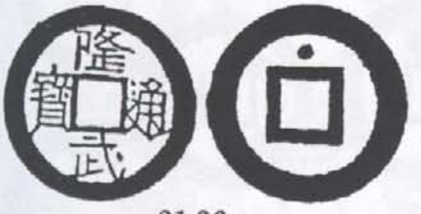
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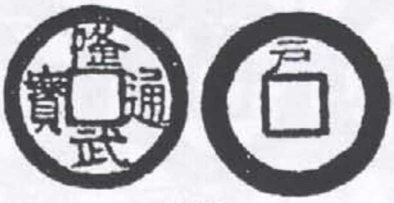
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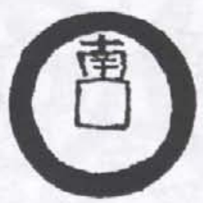
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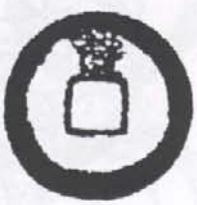
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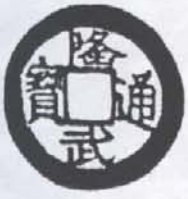
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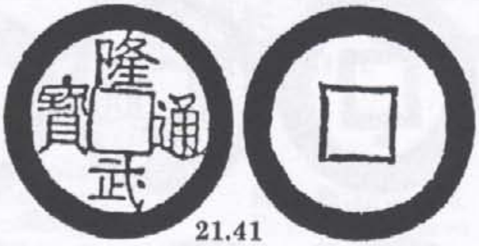

21.41

The Prince of Tang.
Obv: 隆武通寶 *Long Wu tong bao (1645-46).*

Type 1. The bottom component of *long* written like 生 *sheng*.

21.31	Two dot *tong*.	Rev: Plain.	FD2108, S1291	14
21.32	One dot *tong*.			14
21.33	Square head *tong*.			14
21.34	Square head *tong*. Rev: 工 *Gong* above. The Board of Works.		FD2110, S1294	13

Type 2. The bottom component of *long* written as 正 *zheng*.

21.35	One dot *tong*.	Rev: Plain.		12
21.36	Two dot *tong*.	Rev: Dot above.	S1292	13
21.37	Square head *tong*. Rev: 戶 *Hu* above. The Board of Revenue.		FD2109, S1293	14
21.38		Rev: 南 *Nan* (South) above.		3
21.39		Rev: 留 *Liu* (To keep or leave behind, or to garrison) above.		2

Type 3. The bottom component of *long* written like 缶 *fou*.

21.40	One dot *tong*.	Rev: Plain.		11

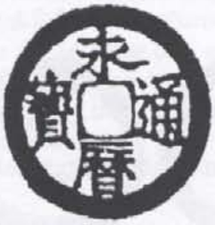
2 Cash. Diam. 30mm.

21.41	Type 1 obverse, one dot *tong*. Rev: Plain.	13

Note also the position of the dot of the Wu, *which can be above or below the top horizontal stroke.*

永明王 Prince Yongming.

Prince Yongming, later the Prince of Gui (桂王), was a grandson of the Ming emperor Wanli. In 1645, the Prince of Tang ordered him to go to Zhaoqing in Guangdong. In December 1646, he was proclaimed Emperor there with the period title Yong Li, and began to cast coins. When Canton was taken by the Manchus, he fled to Wuzhou in Guangxi, and when Zhaoqing fell in February 1647, to Guilin in Guangxi. In April 1647, the Manchus besieged Guilin, whereupon he fled again to Hunan, leaving the defence of the city to Qu Shisi, who held it until November 1650. Meanwhile, Prince Yongming travelled from place to place in Hunan and Guangxi until September 1648 when he returned to Zhaoqing. He held most of Guangdong until February 1650 when he left Zhaoqing for Wuzhou again. Throughout 1651, the Prince was pursued around Guangxi by the Manchus. In February 1652 he moved to Yunnan where he met representatives of the rebel Sun Kewang who invited him into Guizhou province. In March 1652, he established his capital at Anlong in Guizhou, although he remained subservient to Sun. In February 1656, following the defeat of Sun by one of his own generals, Li Dingguo, the Prince again moved his capital to Sun's new palace in Yunnan prefecture in Yunnan. In January 1659, the Manchus captured Yunnan, and the Prince sought sanctuary in Burma. However Wu Sangui arrived in Burma in 1662, and demanded his surrender. This was granted, and the Prince was put to death.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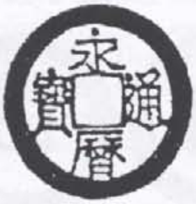
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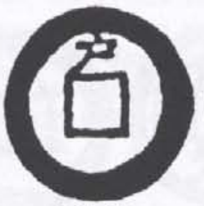
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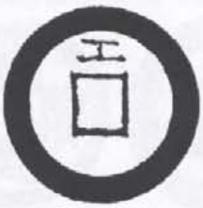
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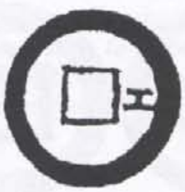
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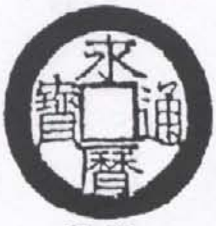
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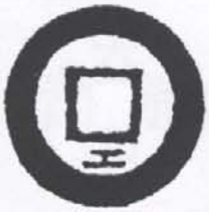
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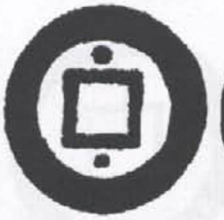
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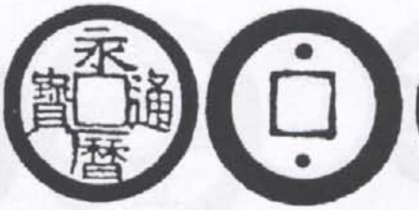
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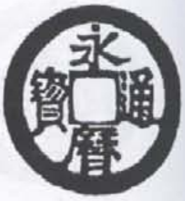
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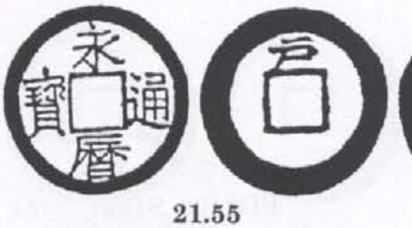
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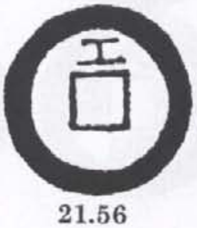
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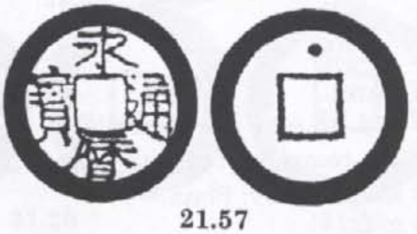
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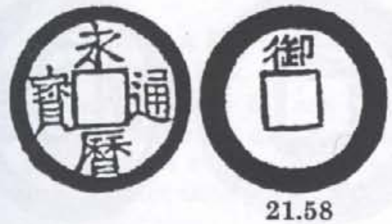
Prince Yongming.

Obv: 永曆通寶 *Yong Li tong bao (1646-59).*

	Type 1.1. Closed head, one dot *tong*.		
21.45	Rev: Plain.	S1297	13
21.46	Smaller coin.		13
21.47	Rev: 户 *Hu* above. The Board of Revenue.	FD2117, S1299	13
21.48	Rev: 工 *Gong* above. The Board of Works.	FD2115, S1311	12
21.49	Rev: 工 *Gong* right.		11
	Type 1.2. Closed head, two dot *tong*.		
21.50	Rev: Plain.		13
21.51	Rev: 工 *Gong* below. The Board of Works.	FD2116, S1312	12
21.52	Rev: Dot above and below.	FD2114, S1298	12
21.53	Different calligraphy (二水 *er shui* yong).		12
21.54	珍 *Zhen* in *bao*.		13
	Type 2. Square head *tong*.		
21.55	Rev: 户 *Hu* above. The Board of Revenue.		13
21.56	Rev: 工 *Gong* above. The Board of Works.		13
21.57	Rev: Dot above.	FD2113	13



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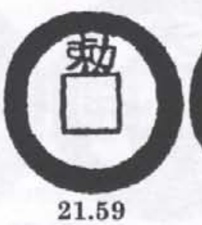

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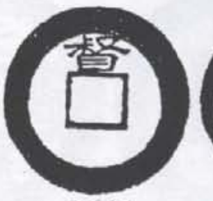

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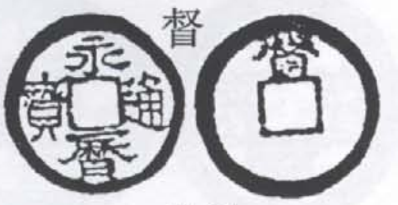

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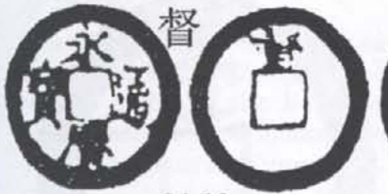

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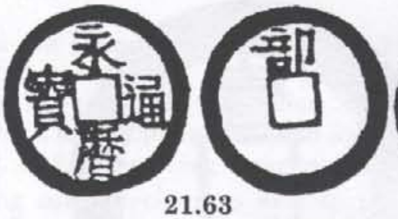

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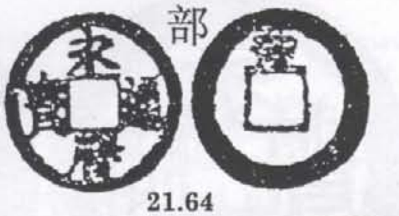

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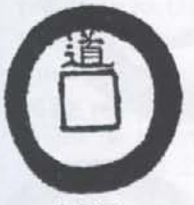

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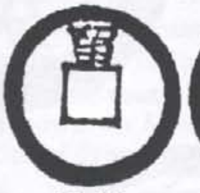

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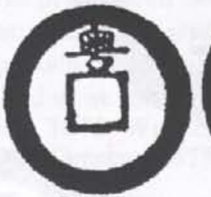

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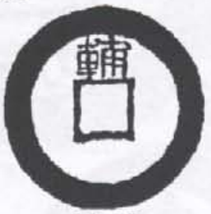

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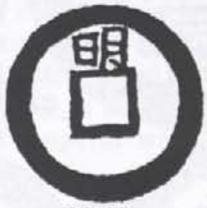

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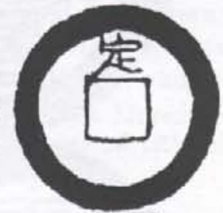

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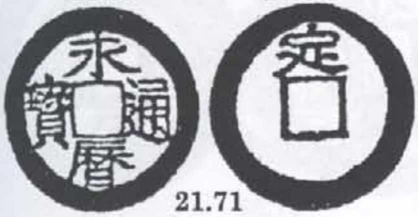

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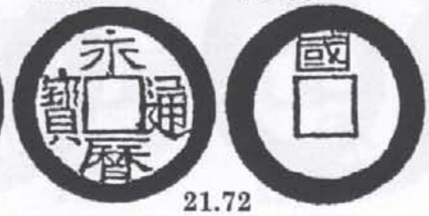

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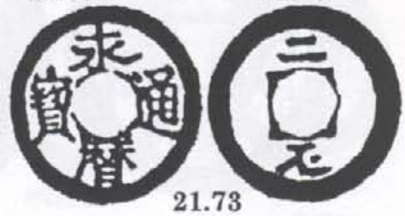


21.73

Prince Yongming.

Obv: 永曆通寶 *Yong Li tong bao (1646-59).*

The Imperial Message coins.

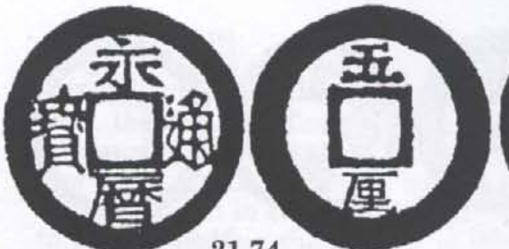
21.58	Obv: Square head *tong.*	Rev: 御 *Yu* above.	FD2119, S1300	9
21.59	Obv: Square head *tong.*	Rev: 敕 *Chi* above.	S1301	8
21.60	Obv: Square head *tong.*	Rev: 督 *Du* above.	S1303	13
21.61	Obv: Closed head, two dot *tong.*	Rev: 督 *Du* above.		10
21.62	Different calligraphy.	*ditto*		10
21.63	Obv: Square head *tong.*	Rev: 部 *Bu* above.	FD2123	8
21.64	Obv: Closed head *tong.*	Rev: 部 *Bu* above.		8
21.65	Obv: Square head *tong.*	Rev: 道 *Dao* above	FD2120, S1304	6
21.66	Obv: Closed head, one dot *tong.*	Rev: 留 *Liu* above.	S1305	13
21.67	Obv: Closed head, two dot *tong.*	Rev: 粵 *Yue* above.	FD2121, S1306	11
21.68	Obv: Closed head, one dot *tong.*	Rev: 輔 *Fu* above.	FD2118, S1307	12
21.69	Obv: Closed head, one dot *tong.*	Rev: 明 *Ming* above.	FD2122, S1308	13
21.70	Obv: Closed head, one dot *tong.*	Rev: 定 *Ding* above.	FD2125	10
21.71	Obv: Square head *tong.*	Rev: 定 *Ding* above.	FD2126, S1309	11
21.72	Obv: Square head *tong.*	Rev: 國 *Guo* above.	FD2124, S1310	10

21.73 Rev: 二兀• (abbreviation of 厘) *Er li* (2 *li* [of silver]) above and below. FD2127, S1314 13

*The characters on the reverses of **2.58** to **2.72**, known as the* 敕语钱 Chi Hua qian *(Imperial Message coins), can be arranged to form a message. The message is traditionally given as:* 御敕督部道[府]留粵輔明定國 Yu chi du bu dao [fu] liu yue fu ming ding guo. *Imperial Orders, the Governor-generals, Daotais, [and the Prefects] are to guard Yue [Guangdong and Guangxi] and Assist Ming to Settle the State. The* 府 fu *is an invention; the coin does not exist outside books.*

The differences in the writing of Yong *and* tong *suggest that these coins were the product of more than one mint. In 1651, it is recorded that the casting of the Zunyi mint in Guizhou was changed from Xingchao coins to Yongli coins for Prince Yongming. Square head* tong *coins of the San Fan Rebellion can be ascribed to the Guizhou mint, and others to the Yunnan mint by virtue of the* gui *and* yun *characters on the reverse. Presumably square head* tong *Imperial Message coins were also cast in Guizhou.*

Other proposed readings of the "message" are even more forced, and it is very likely that in reality there is no hidden message in these characters, and that they were picked at random for use as privy marks.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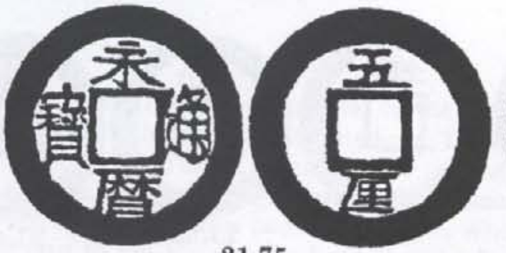
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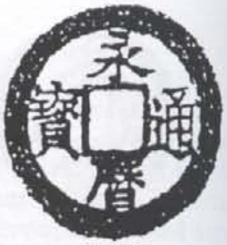
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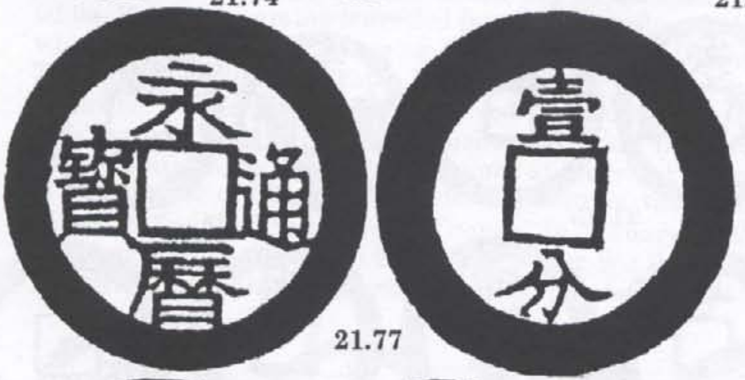
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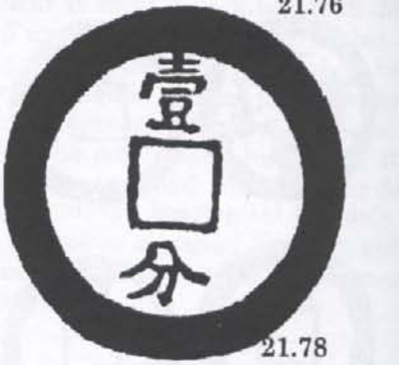
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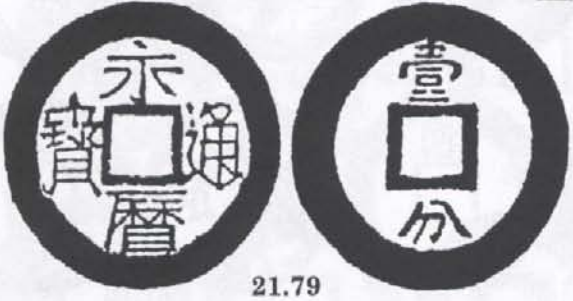
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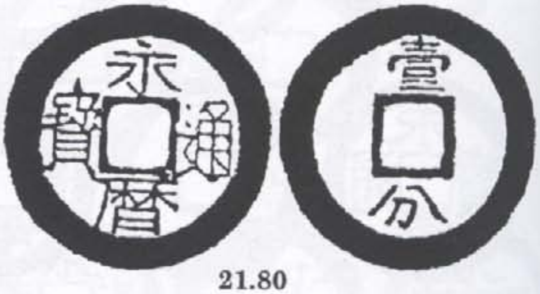
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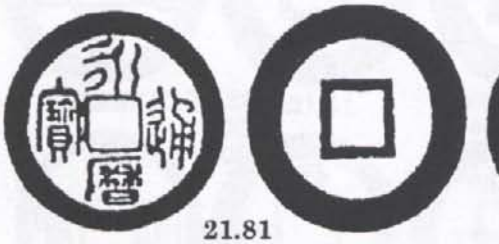
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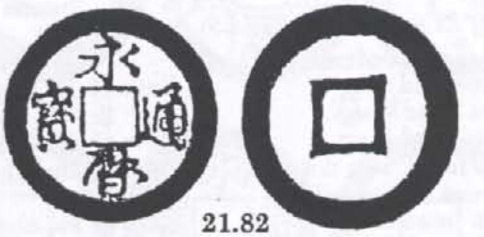

21.82

Prince Yongming.

Obv: 永曆通寶 *Yong Li tong bao (1646-59).*

5 cash coins. Rev: 五厘 *Wu li* (5 *li* [of silver]) above and below.

21.74	Obv: *Li* written with 禾禾.	FD2131, S1318	11
21.75	Obv: *Li* written with 木木.		10
21.76	Rev: Plain. Taken as a 5 cash coin because of its size.	FD2130	10

10 cash coins. Rev: 壹厘 *Yi fen* (1 *fen* [of silver]) above and below.

21.77	Diam ~45mm. Broad *yi*.	FD2133, S1322	11
21.78	Narrow *yi*.		10
21.79	Diam ~35mm. 禾禾 in *Li*.	S1321	11
21.80	木木 in *Li*.		10

Attributed to Koxinga – Zheng Chenggong (*1651-70*).

21.81	Seal script.	FD2129, S1315	10
21.82	Running script.	FD2128, S1316-7	10

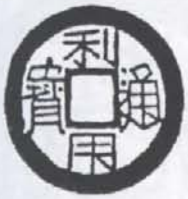
***21.81** and **21.82** are attributed to* 郑成功 *Zheng Chenggong. Prince Tang had given Zheng the imperial surname of Zhu in 1645. Hence Zheng was popularly known as* 国姓爷 Guo Xing Ye *(Lord of the Imperial Surname) which the Dutch pronounced as Koxinga. When his father defected to the Qing in 1646, Koxinga embarked on a campaign against the Manchus in the southeast. In 1661, he turned his attention to Taiwan, which was ceded to him by the Dutch in 1662. Here he continued to uphold the Ming cause, and dated documents with the Yongli period title, He died suddenly in 1662, and was succeded by his son, Zheng Jing. Documentary evidence of between 1651 and 1682 shows that these coins were made for Koxinga in Japan, probably at Nagasaki, and were extensively used in Taiwan. They weighed* 1 qian 6 fen *each.*

The San Fan Rebellion.

The 三藩 San Fan, *the Three Feudatories, were Wu Sangui, Shang Kexi, and Geng Jimao (who was succeeded by his son Geng Jingzhong). They were Ming commanders who had joined forces with the Manchus and were rewarded with the control of Yunnan, Guangdong and Fujian respectively, which they ruled virtually as autonomous kingdoms well into the reign of Kangxi. Shang Kexi did not issue coins in his name, and so does not concern us further.*

吴三桂 **Wu Sangui.**

Wu Sangui (who had invited the Manchus into China in 1644, and had fought their enemies, including Prince Yongming, all over China), was so powerful that his expenditure was not subject to audit by the Board of Revenue. He controlled an army of over 100,000 men, collected taxes, established monopolies in salt, copper, and gold and re-built Prince Yongming's palace at Wu Hua Shun in Yunnan-fu. As well as being Governor of Yunnan, his jurisdiction extended to Guizhou. In 1673, the Peking court decided to abolish the feudatories, and Wu rose in open rebellion in December 1673. He proclaimed a new dynasty, the 周 Zhou, and ordered the restoration of Ming customs. The casting of coins with the *Li Yong* (Profitable Use) inscription began at this time. By early 1674, his armies had occupied Guizhou and Hunan, and also Sichuan, and by 1676, with most of the south and west of China under rebel control, it seemed as if the Manchus might be overthrown. In March 1678, Wu proclaimed himself Emperor with the period title of Zhaowu, but died of dysentery in October 1678.



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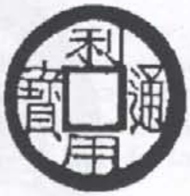

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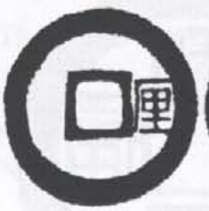

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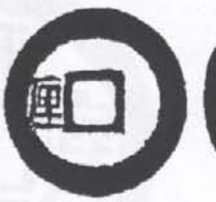

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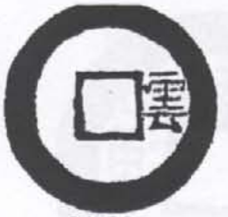

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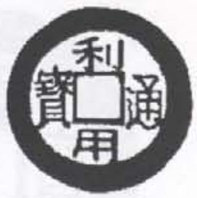

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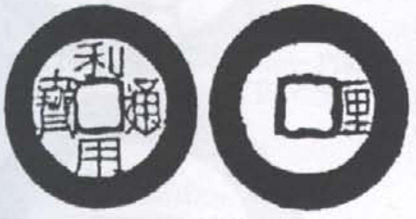

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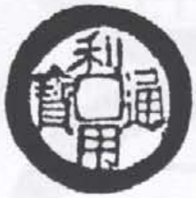

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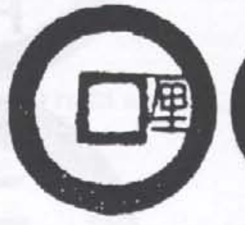

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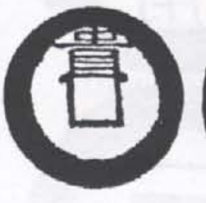

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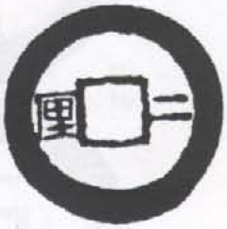


21.95

Wu Sangui.

Obv: 利用通寶 *Li Yong tong bao* (1674-78).

Type 1.1. Closed head, two dot *tong*.

21.85 Rev: Plain. FD2147, S1335 15

21.86 Different writing of *tong*. 14

21.87 Rev: 厘 *Li* ([1] *li* [of silver]) right. FD2146, S1336 14

21.88 Rev: 厘 *Li* left. 11

21.89 Rev: 雲 *Yun* right. Yunnan-fu mint. FD2148, S1338 14

Type 1.2. Closed head, one dot *tong*.

21.90 Rev: Plain. 14

21.91 Rev: 厘 *Li* ([1] *li* [of silver]) right. 13

Type 2. Square head, two dot *tong*.

21.92 Rev: Plain. 14

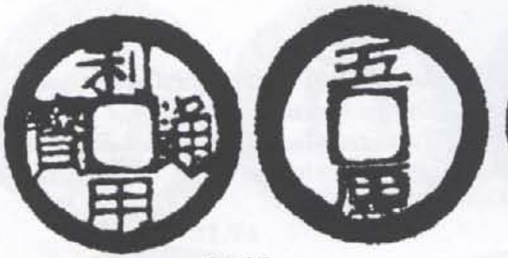
21.93 Rev: 厘 *Li* ([1] *li* [of silver]) right. 14

21.94 Rev: 貴 *Gui* above. Guizhou mint. FD2145. S1337 14

The 雲 yun *character on **21.89** allows us to attribute Type 1.1 to a Yunnan mint, and the* 貴 gui *character on **21.94** indicates that Type 2 was cast by Guizhou. Hunan cast one dot* tong *Kangxi coins between 1667 and 1670, and seems the most likely source of Type 1.2.*

2 cash coin.

21.95 Obv: Closed head, one dot *tong*. Rev: 二厘 *Er li* (2 *li* [of silver]) right and left. FD2150, S1340 11



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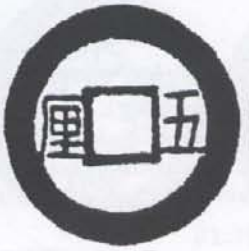

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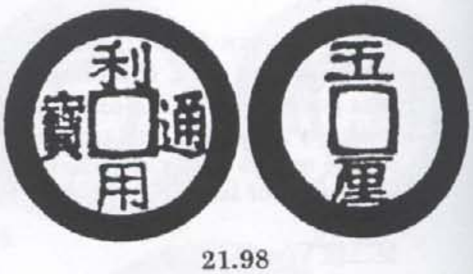

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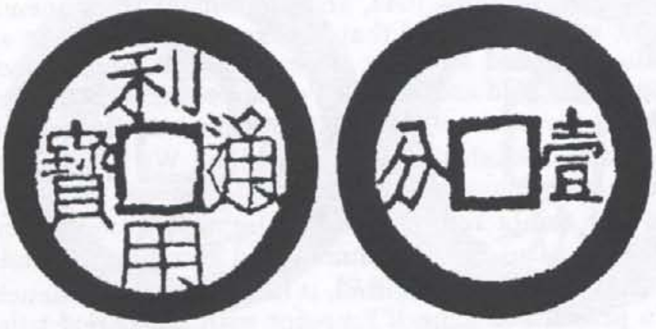

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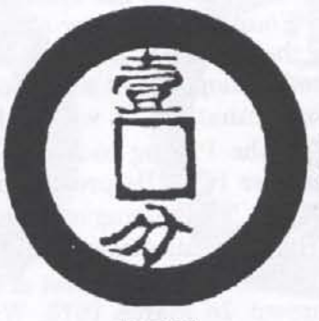

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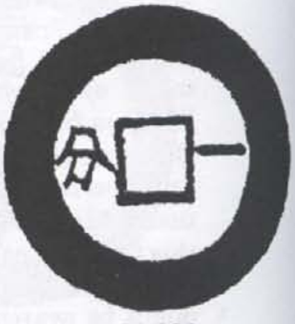

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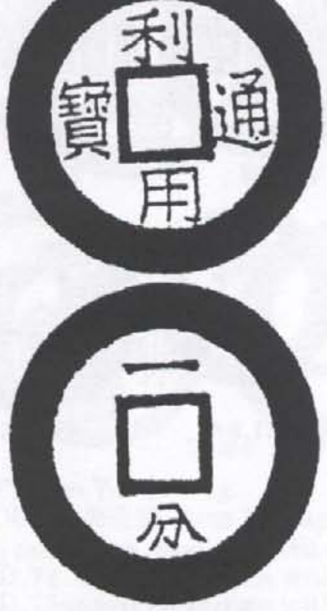
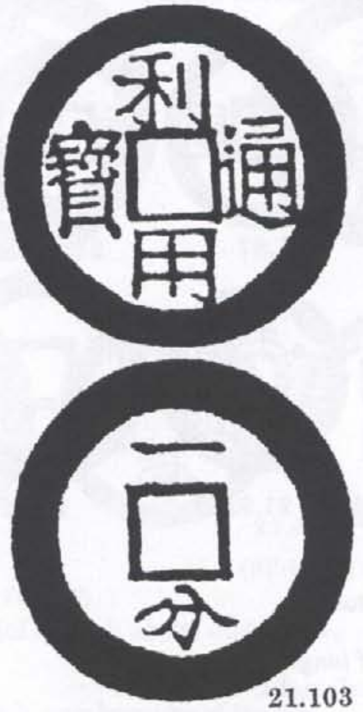
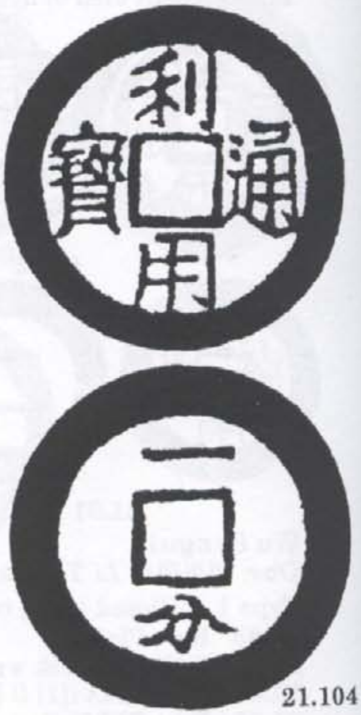


21.101A (Rev) 21.102



21.103



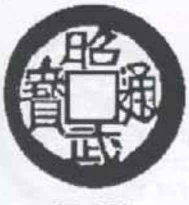
21.104

Wu Sangui.

Obv: 利用通寶 *Li Yong tong bao* (1674-78).

5 cash coins.				
21.96	Two dot *tong*.	Rev: 五厘 *Wu li* (5 *li* [of silver]) above and below.	FD2152, S1341	11
21.97		Rev: 五厘 *Wu li* right and left.	FD2151	11
21.98	One dot *tong*.	Rev: 五厘 *Wu li* above and below.		8
10 cash coins.				
21.99	Two dot *tong*.	Rev: 壹 分 *yi fen* (1 *fen* [of silver]) right and left.	FD2150	8
21.100		Rev: 壹 分 *yi fen* above and below.	FD2155	10
21.101		Rev: 一 分 *yi fen* right and left.	FD2154, S1342	11
21.101A		Rev: 一 分 *yi fen* above and below.		11
21.102	One dot *tong*.	Rev: 一 分 *yi fen* above and below.	FD2153	11
21.103	Square head *tong*.	Rev: 一 分 *yi fen* above and below.	S1343	11
21.104	Slanting 禾 in *li*.		FD2157	10

*See note on **21.94** concerning square head* tong.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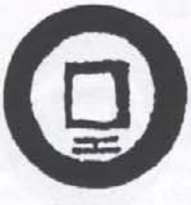
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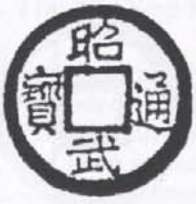
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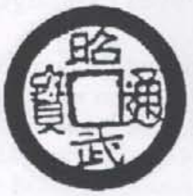
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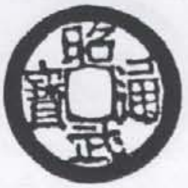
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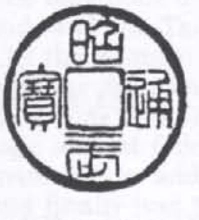
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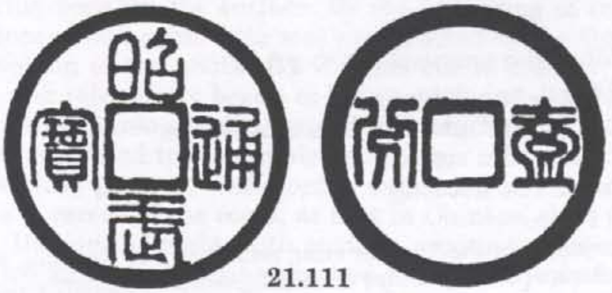

21.111

Wu Sangui.
Obv: 昭武通寶 *Zhao Wu tong bao* (1678).

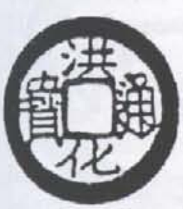
Type 1.1. Closed head, two dot *tong*.			
21.105	Rev: Plain.		14
21.106	Rev: 工 *Gong* below. The Board of Works.	FD2159, S1346	14
Type 1.2. Closed head , one dot *tong*.			
21.107	Obv: Dot of *wu* above the line like 弋	FD2158, S1345	15
21.108	Obv: Dot of *wu* below the line.		14
Type 2. Square head, two dot *tong*.			
21.109	Rev: Plain.		14

These are the same types as the Li Yong *coins, suggesting that the same mints were in use.*

Inscriptions in Seal script.			
21.110	1 cash. Rev: Plain.	FD2160, S1344	10
21.111	10 cash. Rev: 壹 分 *yi fen* (1 *fen* [of silver]) right and left.	FD2161, S1347	10

吴世璠 Wu Shifan.

Wu Shifan, the eldest grandson of Wu Sangui, succeeded him in 1678. He adopted the period title of Hong Hua in 1679. In late 1679, the rebellion began to falter. The Guangxi area went over to the Manchus, and in 1680, Sichuan was taken. Wu Shifan fell back to Yunnan-fu, but after eight months resistance, Yunnan fell, and Wu committed suicide in October 1681.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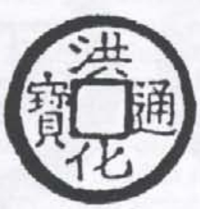
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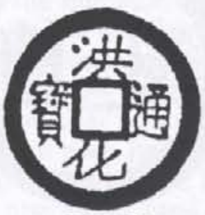
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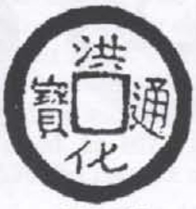
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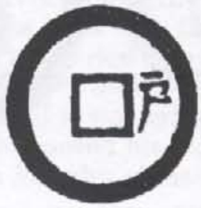
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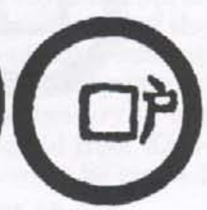
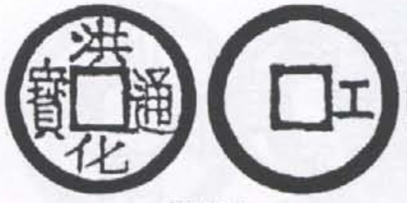

2.117

Wu Shifan.
Obv: 洪化通寶 *Hong Hua tong bao* (1679-*81*).

Type 1.1. Closed head, two dot *tong*.			
21.112-5	Rev: Plain.	FD2163, S1348	14
21.116	Rev: 户 *Hu* right. The Board of Revenue.	S1349	14
21.117	First stroke of *Hu* oblique.	FD2164	13



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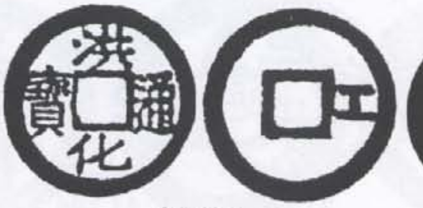

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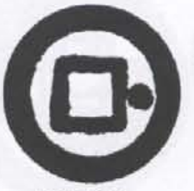
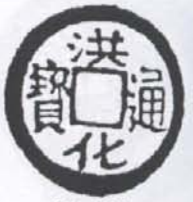


21.120



21.121

Wu Shifan.

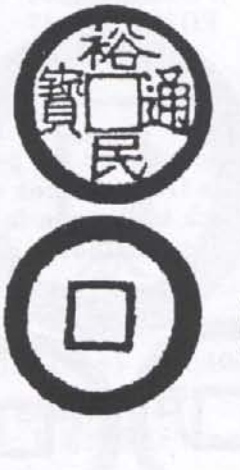
Obv: 洪化通寶 *Hong Hua tong bao* (1679-*81*).

Type 1.1. Closed head, two dot *tong*.			
21.118-9	Rev: 工 *Gong* right. The Board of Works.	FD2162, S1350	14
21.120	Rev: Large dot right.		13
Type 2. Square head, two dot *tong*.			
21.121	Rev: Plain.		14

Type 1.1 can be attributed to the Yunnan mint, and Type 2 to Guizhou, as for Li Yong *coins. If there were a third mint in operation, it could perhaps be distinguished by calligraphic variations.*

耿精忠 Geng Jingzhong.

Geng Jingzhong inherited the feudatory of Fujian from his father in 1671. In 1674, he too rebelled as a result of the attempt by Kangxi to abolish the feudatories. He successfully invaded Zhejiang province and occupied Wenzhou. He sought the help of Zheng Jing, the son of Koxinga. When Geng reneged on his promise to grant Zheng territory on the mainland, Zheng attacked Fujian. Geng had to split his forces to deal with this new threat, and finally had to surrender to the Manchus in November 1676. His titles were restored to him, and he fought against his former ally Zheng Jing. After driving Zheng from the mainland, he was ordered to Peking, where the Manchus finally executed him in 1682.



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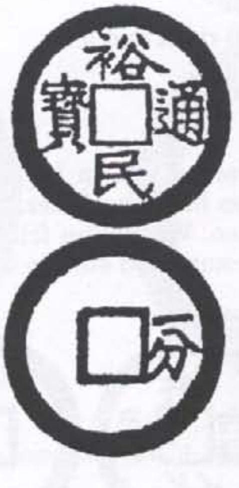

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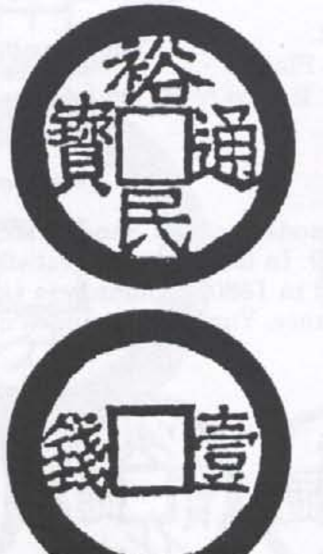

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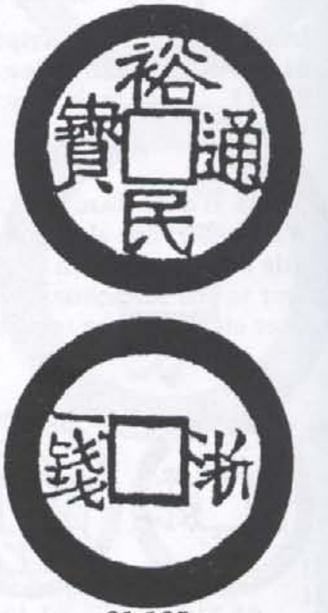


21.125

Geng Jingzhong.

Obv: 裕民通寶 *Yu Min tong bao* (*1674-76*).

21.122	1 cash. Rev: Plain.	FD2165, S1351	14
21.123	10 cash. Rev: 一分 *Yi fen* (1 *fen* [of silver]) right.	FD2166, S1353	12
100 cash.			
21.124	Rev: 壹錢 *Yi qian* (1 *qian* [of silver]) right and left.	FD2167, S1354	10
21.125	Rev: 浙 一錢 *Zhe yi qian* (Zhe[jiang] 1 *qian* [of silver]) right and left.	FD2168	8

***21.122-24** were probably cast in Fujian; **21.125** in Zhejiang.*

22. The 清 Qing Dynasty (1644-1912)

The Ming government had become weakened through the pressure of external wars and internal rebellions, compounded by weak emperors. When the rebel Li Zicheng (see chapter 21) captured Peking in April 1644, the Ming emperor hanged himself. General Wu Sangui had been called to the rescue, but arrived too late, and then colluded with the Manchus who occupied Peking on 6th June 1644. When they had consolidated their hold on China, a period of enlightened rule followed. Yet although the Manchus were to follow Chinese ways, resentment against the foreign invader was always smouldering beneath the surface. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the inevitable dynastic decay had begun. This was exacerbated by the Opium Wars against England, and the Taiping rebellion of the 1850s. By the end of the century, China was dominated by the western powers, and reluctantly began to adopt western technologies and thought. Although the reigns of Kangxi and Qianlong were famous for their literary achievements, artistic productions in most cases degenerated to the merely decorative.

Coinage at first followed the Ming pattern, with copper cash used in conjunction with silver. Mint names were added to the reverses of the coins, at first in Chinese, then Chinese and Manchu, and finally just Manchu. During the eighteenth century, copper was procured from Japan, the Yunnan mines were fully exploited and casting reached a level of nearly four million strings a year. As copper supplies diminished, the cost of casting increased so that it exceeded the value of the coins, and casting became intermittent and of poor quality. The copper content was reduced from 70% in 1644 to 54% in 1852, although increased to 60% in 1887. During the period, the practice of casting the mother coin from an engraved ancestor coin was introduced, which significantly reduced the amount of unintentional variation in the coin types. Despite its usually rather pedestrian calligraphy, Qing coinage is by no means lacking in interest – the conquest of Xinjiang in 1759 saw the introduction of trilingual red copper coins, and the need for cash during the Taiping rebellion led to the introduction of the large coins of Xianfeng as well as iron and zinc coins. At the end of the nineteenth century, attempts were made to strike cash using western minting machinery, but technical difficulties made this uneconomic. Eventually cash were abolished and replaced by western style coins without a central hole, but their use lingered on in rural areas and in Indonesia well into the twentieth century.

As the coins now can be confidently allocated to mints from their reverses, much detailed information on casting from the records and local gazetteers can be used, in conjunction with the quantities of coins actually found, to provide estimates of dates of production of the various coin types.

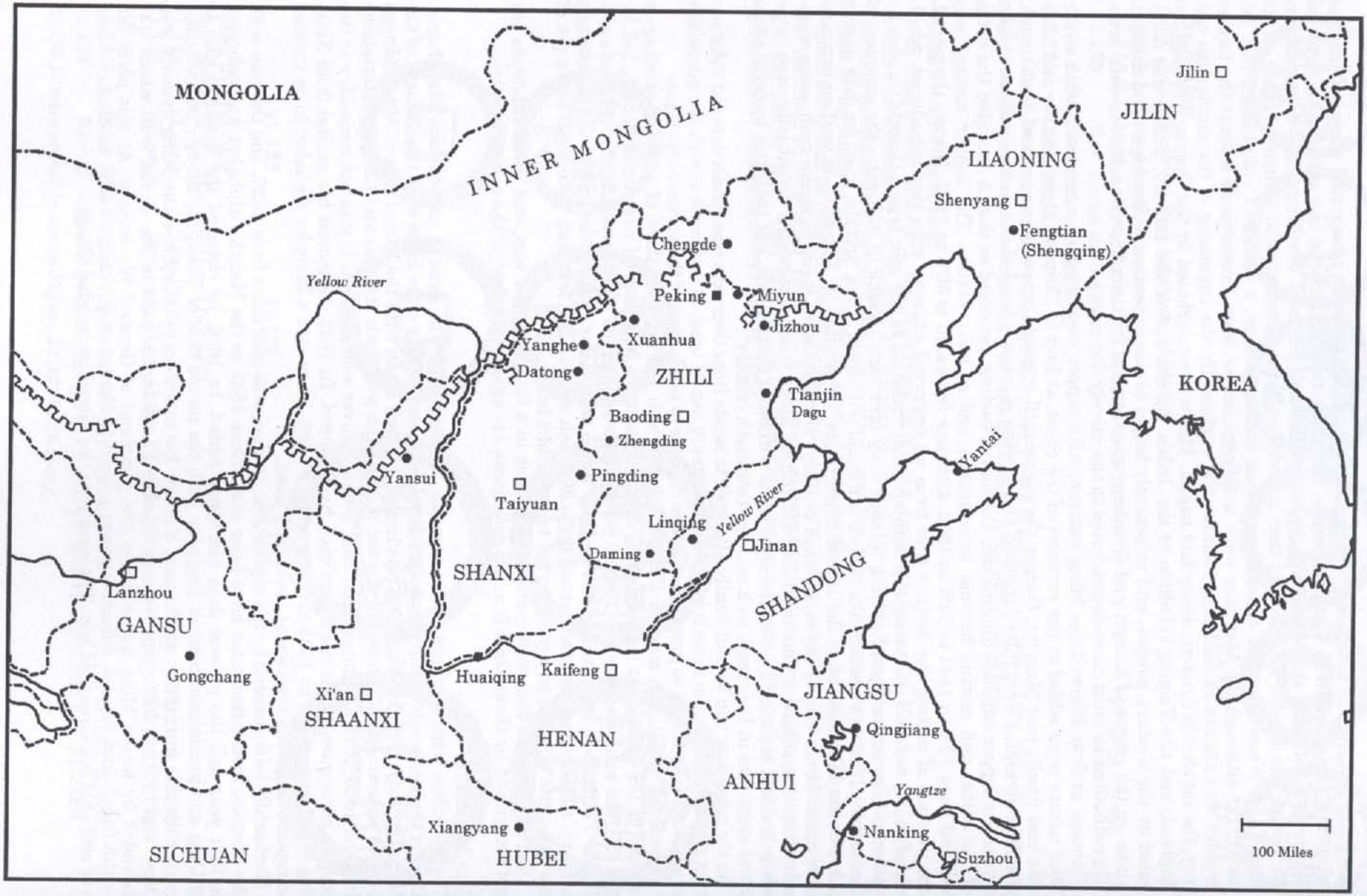
In general, 1,000 cash made a *liang* of silver which was worth a third of a pound sterling or about 1⅓ US dollars. At the beginning of the dynasty, a hectolitre of rice cost 400 cash, but by the end, the price had risen to 1,500-2,000 cash because of the depreciation in the value of cash. In the 1750s, labourers could earn as little as 15 cash a day, but by the end of the nineteenth century, some urban artisans earned up to 300 cash a day. Yet a few cash would still buy a pot of tea or a glass of wine, or pay for a visit to the public baths.

Ding and Schjöth deal with common Qing cash in a fairly cavalier way, and when sub-types are not recognised by them, the FD and S references are against the first or the commonest type.

The Manchus.

The Manchus were a branch of the nomadic Jurched tribe who lived in present day Manchuria. During the sixteenth century they had developed increasingly close links with the Chinese of the Ming Dynasty. In 1616, Nurhachi proclaimed himself Khan with the period title of Abkai-fulingga or 天明 *Tianming* in Chinese. He started to cast cash with both Manchu and Chinese inscriptions. In June 1625, it was memorialised that because silver was plentiful it was not necessary to use copper; consequently the casting of cash had stopped. In 1622, he moved his capital from Xingjing to Liaoyang, and in 1625 to Shenyang. In 1599, he caused a Manchu alphabet to be created to replace the Mongolian script previously used.

Nurhachi was succeeded by his eighth son, Abahai, who cast coins from 1627, and the coin with the Manchu inscription must have been cast before 1632 as the Manchu alphabet was reformed in that year and the present dots and rings added. In 1636, he changed the dynastic title to 清 Qing and proclaimed himself Emperor with the period title of Chongde, though no authentic coins with this inscription are known. By now his intention to overthrow the Ming dynasty was clear, and by 1643 his troops were at the key Shanhaiguan pass in the Great Wall which was defended by heavy Ming forces under the command of General Wu Sangui. At this point his health failed, and he died. Effective power passed to Dorgon, a son of Nurhachi, as Abahai's heir was still only a six-year-old boy. The next year the Manchus invaded China.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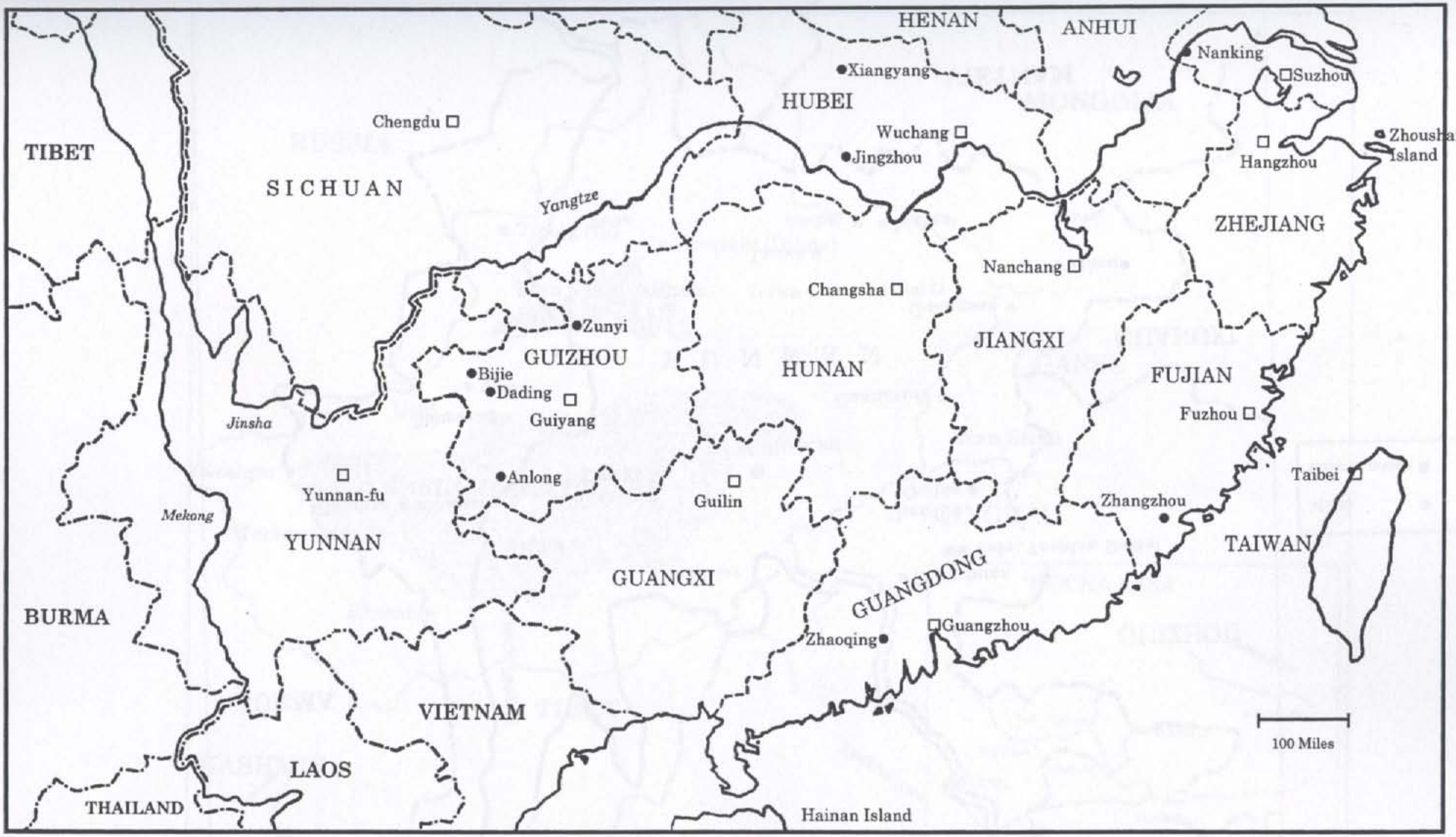
INNER MONGOLIA
JILIN
Jilin
LIAONING
Shenyang
Fengtian
(Shengqing)
KOREA
Yellow River
Chengde
Peking
Miyun
Jizhou
Xuanhua
Yanghe
Datong
ZHILI
Tianjin
Dagu
Baoding
Zhengding
Pingding
Yantai
Yansui
Taiyuan
Linqing
Yellow River
Jinan
Daming
SHANXI
SHANDONG
Lanzhou
GANSU
Gongchang
Huaiqing
Kaifeng
JIANGSU
Xi'an
SHAANXI
Qingjiang
HENAN
ANHUI
Yangtze
Nanking
Xiangyang
SICHUAN
HUBEI
Suzhou
100 Miles

Qing Dynasty – Northern Mints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Nanking
Xiangyang
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Yangtze
ZHEJIANG
Nanchang
Changsha
Zunyi
JIANGXI
GUIZHOU
Bijie
HUNAN
FUJIAN
Dading
Guiyang
Jinsha
Fuzhou
Anlong
Taibei
Yunnan-fu
Guilin
Zhangzhou
Mekong
YUNNAN
TAIWAN
GUANGXI
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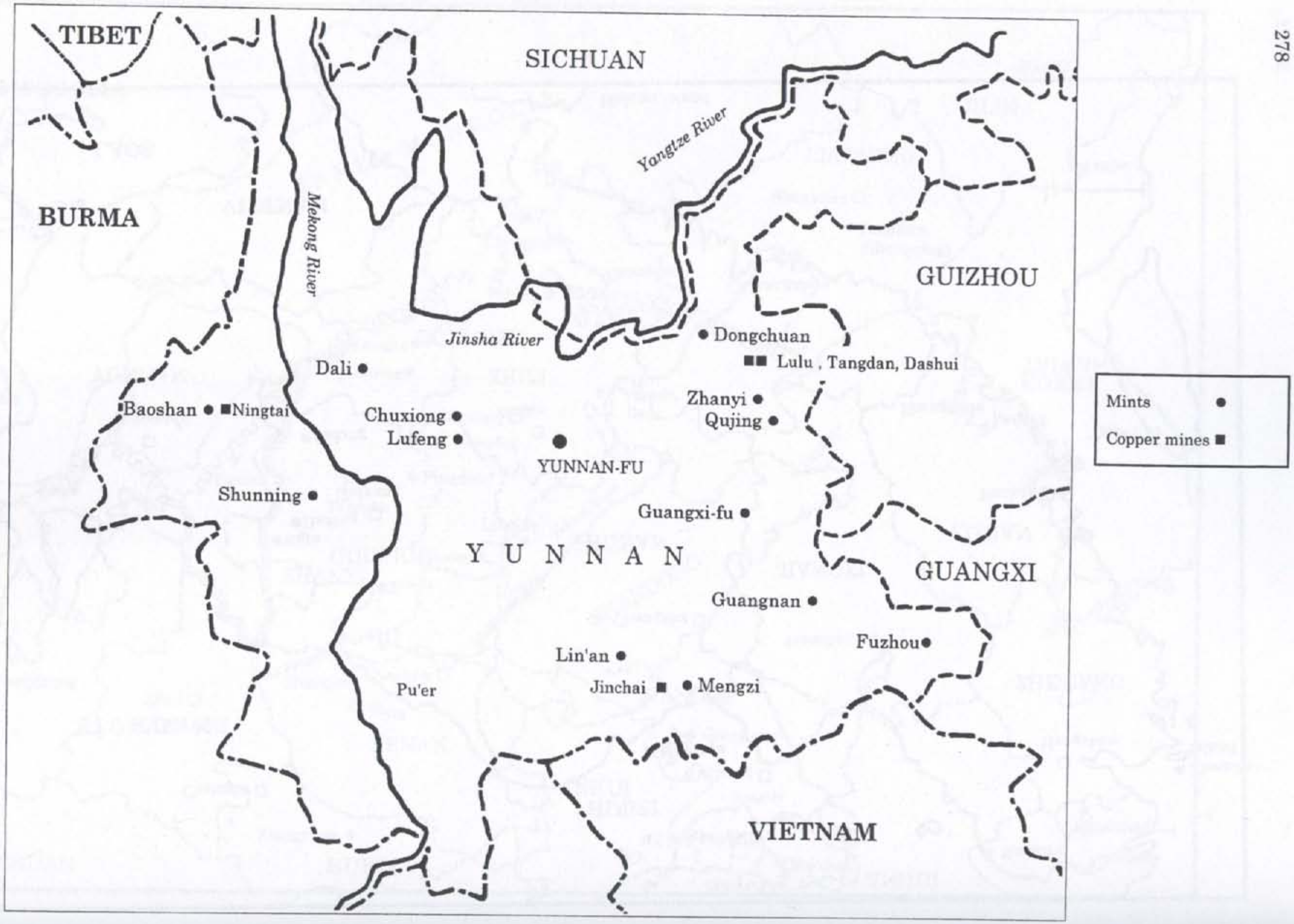
BURMA
Guangzhou
Zhaoqing
VIETNAM
100 Miles
LAOS
THAILAND
Hainan Island

Qing Dynasty – Southern Mints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SICHUAN
BURMA
Yangtze River
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GUIZHOU
Jinsha River
• Dongchuan
■■ Lulu , Tangdan, Dashui
Dali •
Zhanyi •
Baoshan • ■Ningtai
Chuxiong •
Qujing •
Lufeng •
YUNNAN-FU
Shunning •
Guangxi-fu •
Y U N N A N
GUANGXI
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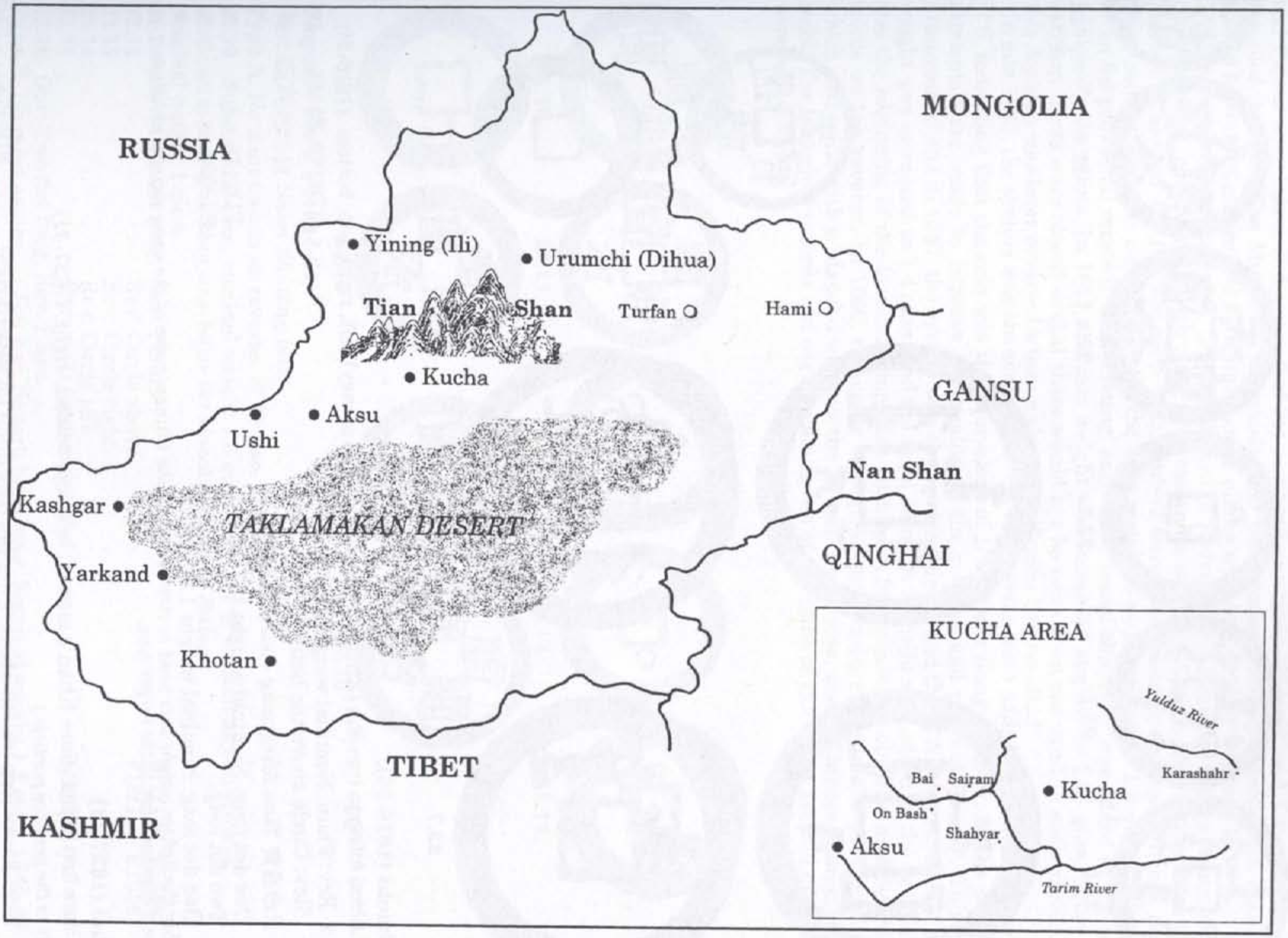
Fuzhou•
Lin'an •
Pu'er
Jinchai ■ • Mengzi
VIETNAM
Mints •
Copper mines ■

Yunnan Province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MONGOLIA
Yining (Ili)
Urumchi (Dihua)
Tian Shan
Turfan
Hami
Kucha
Aksu
Ushi
GANSU
Nan Shan
Kashgar
TAKLAMAKAN DESERT
QINGHAI
Yarkand
Khotan
TIBET
KASHMIR
KUCHA AREA
Yulduz River
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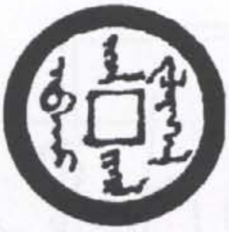
Aksu
Tarim River

The Xinjiang Region

The Manchus.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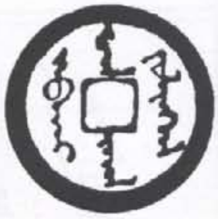
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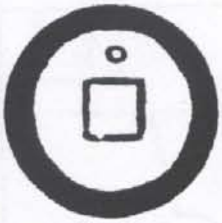
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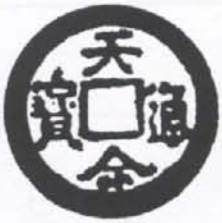
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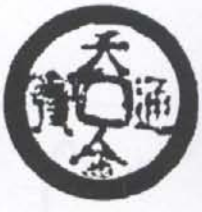
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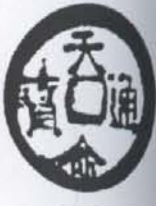
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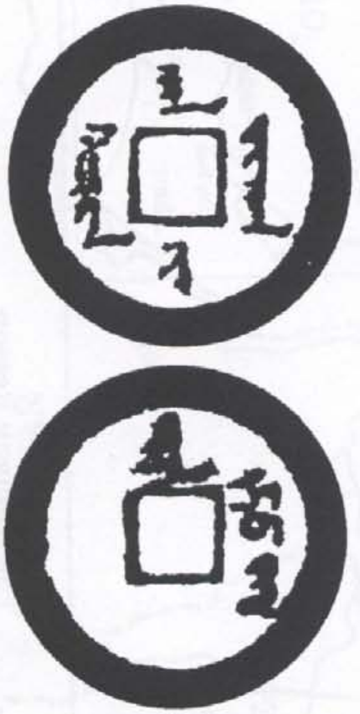
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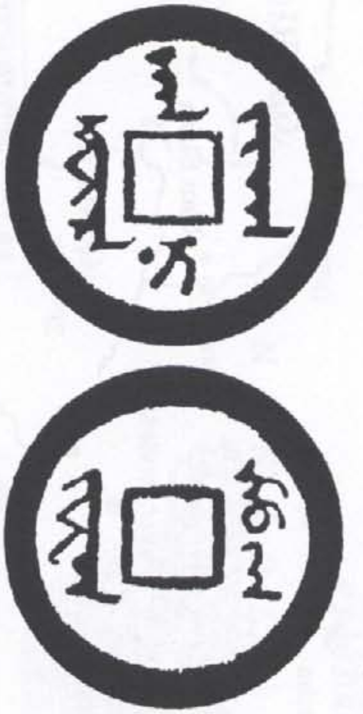
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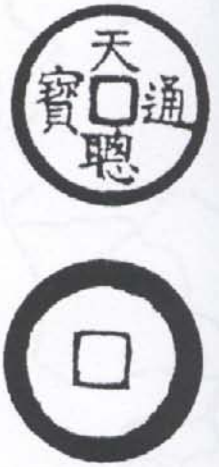

22.9

Nurhachi (1616-26).

Obv: Abkai fulingga han jiha (Abkai-fulingga Khan['s] money) left, right, top, bottom. (1616-*25*).

22.1-2 Rev: Plain. Nominal weight ?1.6 *qian*. FD2173, S1355 12
22.3 Rev: Circle above the hole. 4

Obv: 天命通寶 *Tian Ming tong bao.* (1616-*25*).

22.4 One dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.6 *qian*. FD2172 9
22.5 Two dot *tong*. S1357 9
22.6 One dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.2 *qian*. 9

Possibly the lighter weight was used to circulate with the Chinese coins of the same weight, although it may just be a degeneration of the larger type.

Abahai (1627-43).

Obv: Sure han ni jiha (Sure Khan's money) left, top, bottom, right. (1627-*31*).
(*The* ni *is the genitive particle.*)

22.7 Rev: Juwan (ten [cash]) above. Emu yan (one *liang* [of silver]) right. FD2174 1
22.8 Rev: Juwan left. Emu yan right. FD2175 6

Obv: 天聰通寶 *Tian Cong tong bao.*

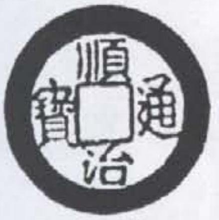
22.9 Authenticity doubful. A 10 cash coin is also reported.

Shunzhi.

Though the Manchus had gained control of the north of China, the south remained for some time in the hands of various Ming loyalists. The provinces of Shaanxi, Honan, and Shandong were taken in 1644 and in 1645, Jiangnan, Jiangxi, Hubei, and part of Zhejiang. By 1646, Sichuan and Fujian were taken. Subjugation of the southern provinces followed, and Yunnan was finally occupied in 1659. The Ming civil administration was retained largely intact, with high offices shared between Chinese and Manchus. Lower offices were still held by Chinese.

At the beginning of the reign, only the Board of Revenue and Board of Works mints produced Shunzhi coins, casting cash with plain reverses and a weight of 1 *qian*. The output from the two mints was around 400,000 strings a year. Orders were soon given to various garrison mints to start casting Shunzhi coins. In 1645, the coin weight was increased to 1.2 *qian*, orders were given for provincial mints to start casting, and one Chinese character was added to the reverse to identify the mints. In 1651, the coin weight was increased slightly to 1.25 *qian*. Some of the garrison mints were closed so that there would not be more than one mint in each province, but this decision was later reversed where a shortage of coins had resulted.

In mid 1653, the system was changed again. On the reverse were added the two characters 一厘 *yi li*, indicating that the coin was the equivalent of 1/1000 of a *liang* of silver. At the same time, attempts were made to improve the quality of the coinage and prevent forgery. This proved unsuccessful and in 1657, the system was changed yet again and the *yi li* coins recalled. The coin weight was increased to 1.4 *qian*, and the mint name in Manchu was added to the reverse. This was the beginning of the familiar Qing cash pattern, a four character obverse, and two Manchu words on the reverse. In 1660, the order was given to re-open many of the provincial mints, which cast coins with a Manchu word on the left on the reverse, and a Chinese character on the right. The historical records and earlier catalogues of the coins of this reign are full of contradictions and errors.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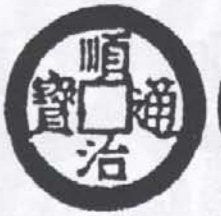
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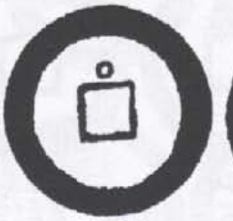
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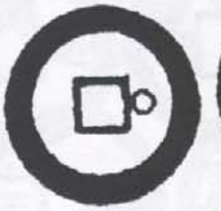
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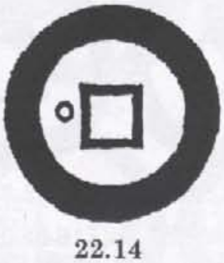
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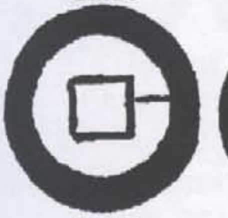
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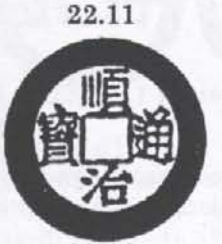
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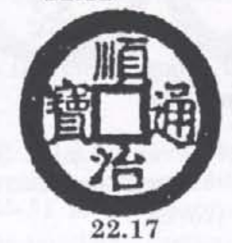
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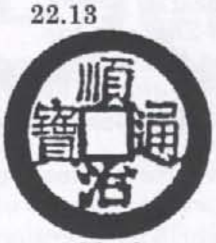
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Emperor Shi Zu (1644-61).

Obv: 順(顺)治通寶 *Shun Zhi tong bao.*

Type A. No mint names on reverse. 尔 *Er bao. 1644-45.*

22.10	Substantial coin, nominal weight 1.6 *qian*. The 氵 of 治 written as two strokes.			13

Attributed to casting in Shenyang, before the Manchus captured Peking.

Nominal weight 1 *qian*.

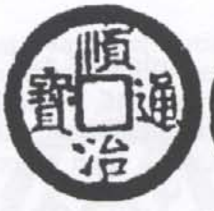
22.11	Obv: One dot *tong*.	Rev: Plain.	FD2176, S1359	15
22.12		Rev: Circle above.	FD2177, S1388	11
22.13		Rev: Circle right.		11
22.14		Rev: Circle left.		11
22.15		Rev: 一 *Yi* (one) right.	FD2178	10
22.16	Obv: Two dot *tong*.	Rev: Plain.		14

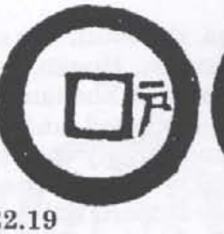
Type B. No mint names. 缶 *Fou bao.* Square head *tong*. Nominal weight 1.2 *qian*. 1645-*46*.

Cf ***20.333****, a similar Ming coin. Possibly from the Nanking mint.*

22.17	Obv: One dot *tong*.	Rev: Plain.	14
22.18	Obv: Two dot *tong*.		14

One dot tong *coins can be attributed to the Board of Revenue mint, and two dot* tong *coins to the Board of Works by virtue of their relative frequency; comparisons with Chong Zhen coins (eg* ***20.266*** *and* ***20.269****) are problematic as one/two dot* tong *was not consistently used by each Board for these.*





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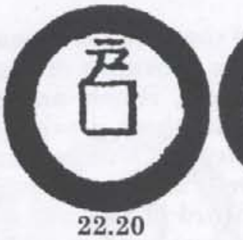

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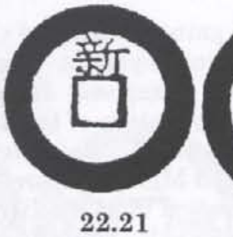

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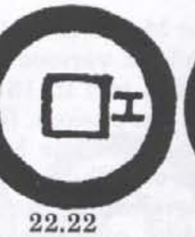

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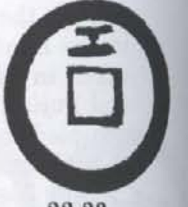

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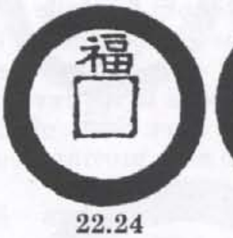

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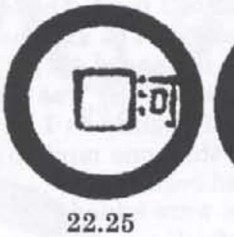

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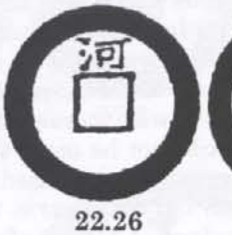

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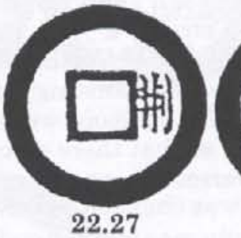

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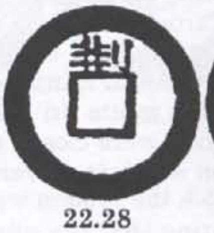

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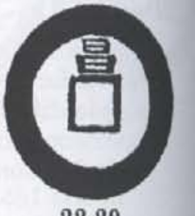

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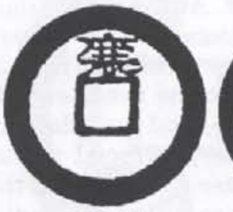

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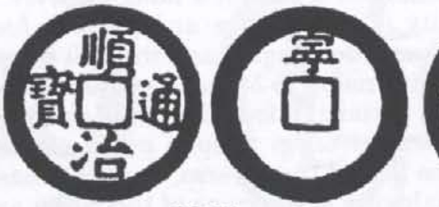

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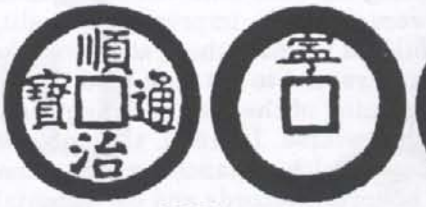

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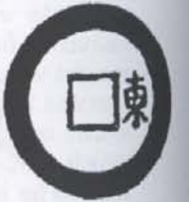

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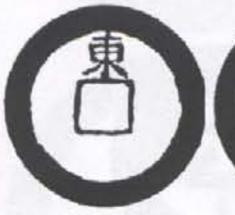

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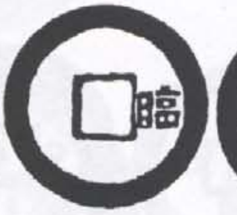

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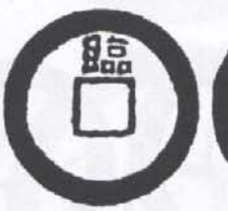

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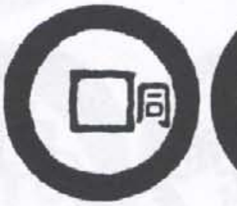

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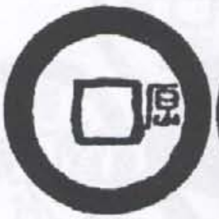

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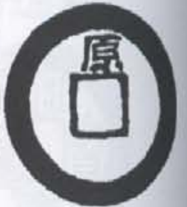


22.39

Emperor Shi Zu (1644-61).
Obv: 順(顺)治通寶 *Shun Zhi tong bao.*
Type C. Mint name one Chinese character on reverse.
Right (nominal weight 1.2 *qian*), *1645-51*. Above (nominal weight 1.25 *qian*), *1651*-53.

22.19	Rev: 户 *Hu* right. The Board of Revenue.	FD2179, S1362	11
22.20	Rev: 户 *Hu* above.	FD2180	7
22.21	Rev: 新 *Xin* above. New (?Board of Revenue) mint. See notes on **20.200**.		6

*Chronologically this coin probably belongs with Type A – see also the Chong Zhen coins **20.267** and **20.312**.*

22.22	Rev: 工 *Gong* right. The Board of Works.	FD2181, S1360	11
22.23	Rev: 工 *Gong* above.	FD2182	6
22.24	Rev: 福 *Fu* above. Fuzhou, Fujian. Opened in 1651.	FD2212, S1382	12
22.25	Rev: 河 *He* right. Kaifeng, Henan. Opened in 1647.	FD2183, S1363	10
22.26	Rev: 河 *He* above.	FD2184, S1364	10
22.27	Rev: 荆 *Jing* right. Jingzhou garrison, Hubei. Opened in 1646.	FD2200, S1374	9
22.28	Rev: 荆 *Jing* above.	FD2201, S1375	8
22.29	Rev: 昌 *Chang* above. Wuchang, Hubei. Opened in 1650.	FD2203, S1376	10
22.30	Rev: 襄 *Xiang* above. Xiangyang, Hubei. Open 1650-52	FD2215, S1385	8
22.31	Rev: 寧(宁) *Ning* above. Two dot *tong*. Jiangning (Nanking).	FD2205, S1377	12
22.32	One dot *tong*.		12

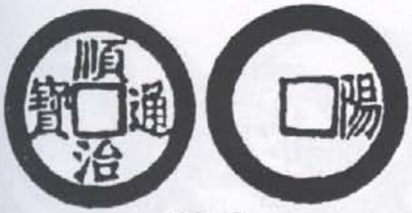
The mint was ordered to open in 1648, but does not appear to have done so immediately.

22.33	Rev: 東(东) *Dong* right. Jinan, Shandong. Opened in 1649.	FD2210, S1380	14
22.34	Rev: 東(东) *Dong* above.	FD2211, S1381	14
22.35	Rev: 臨(临) *Lin* right. Linqing garrison, Shandong. Open 1644-45.	FD2187, S1365	13
22.36	Rev: 臨(临) *Lin* above.	FD2188, S1366	13
22.37	Rev: 同 *Tong* right. Datong garrison, Shanxi.	FD2197, S1372	13

Opened in 1645, with 20 furnaces situated in Coin Mint Lane. Between 1649-56, transferred to Yanghe because of rebel activity.

22.38	Rev: 原 *Yuan* right. Taiyuan, Shanxi.	FD2195, S1370	10
22.39	Rev: 原 *Yuan* above.	FD2196, S1371	10

Opened in 1645, with 10 furnaces in Shang Ma Street.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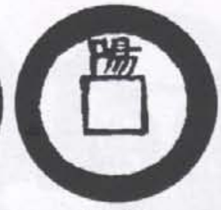
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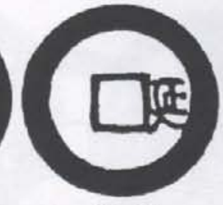
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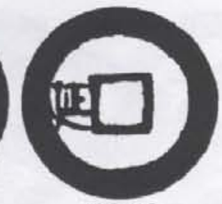
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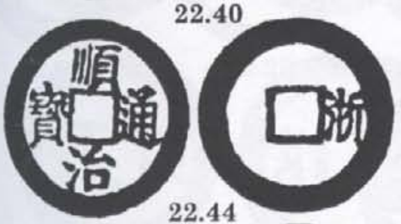
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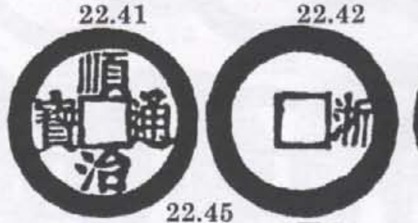
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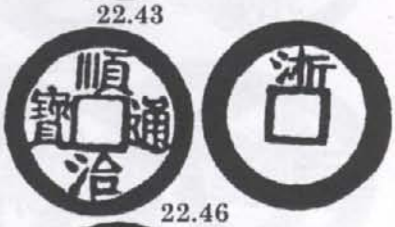
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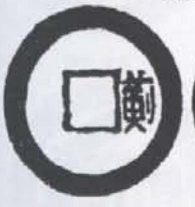
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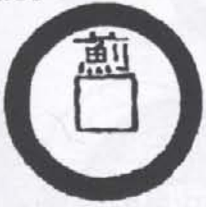
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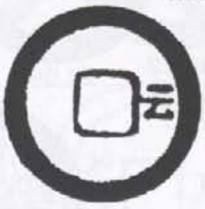
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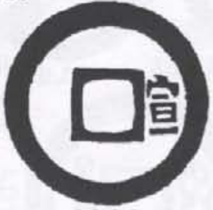
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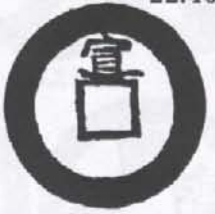
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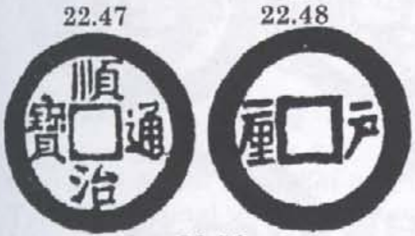
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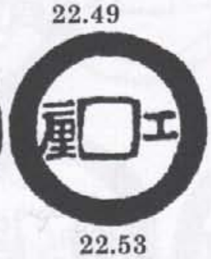
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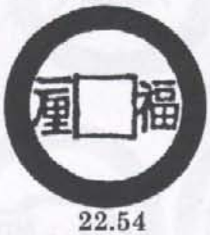
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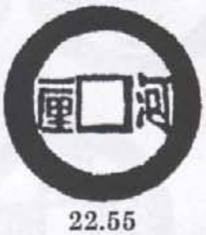
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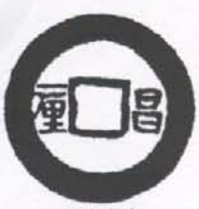
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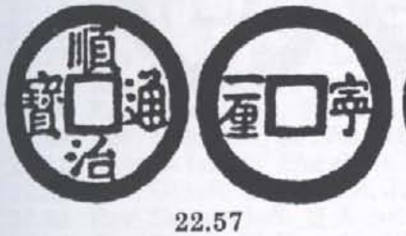
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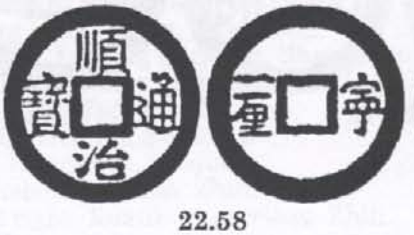
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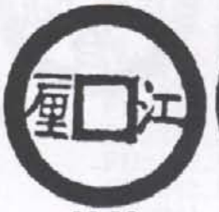
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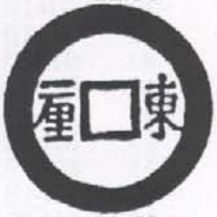
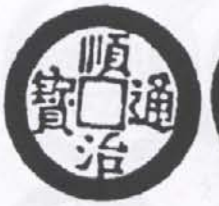

22.60

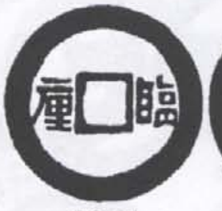
Emperor Shi Zu (1644-61).
Obv: 順(顺)治通寶 *Shun Zhi tong bao.*
Type C. Mint name one Chinese character on reverse.
Right (nominal weight 1.2 *qian*), *1645-51*. Above (nominal weight 1.25 *qian*), *1651*-53.

22.40	Rev: 陽(阳) *Yang* right. Yanghe garrison, Shanxi. Oct 1649-1651.	FD2213, S1383	11
22.41	Rev: 陽(阳) *Yang* above.	FD2214, S1384	11
22.42	Rev: 延 *Yan* right. Yansui garrison, Shaanxi. Open 1645-48.	FD2194	6
22.43	Rev: 延 *Yan* left.	FD2193	6
22.44	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* right. Two dot *tong*. Hangzhou, Zhejiang.	FD2208, S1378	13
22.45	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* right. One dot *tong*.		13
22.46	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* above. One dot *tong*.	FD2209, S1379	13
22.47	Rev: 薊 *Ji* right. Jizhou garrison, Zhili. Open 1645-51.	FD2192, S1369	8
22.48	Rev: 薊 *Ji* above.	FD2191	8
22.49	Rev: 云 *Yun* right. Miyun garrison, Zhili. Open 1645-*48*.	FD2199, S1373	10
22.50	Rev: 宣 *Xuan* right. Xuanhua garrison, Zhili. Opened in 1644	FD2190, S1367	12
22.51	Rev: 宣 *Xuan* above.	FD2189, S1368	7

Type D. Rev: 一厘 *Yi li* (One *li* [of silver]) left. Mint name in Chinese right. 1653-57.

22.52	Rev: 户 *Hu* right. The Board of Revenue.	FD2216, S1390	14
22.53	Rev: 工 *Gong* right. The Board of Works.	FD2217, S1391	14
22.54	Rev: 福 *Fu* right. Fuzhou, Fujian. Closed in 1656.	FD2220, S1394	10
22.55	Rev: 河 *He* right. Kaifeng, Henan.	FD2227, S1400	10
22.56	Rev: 昌 *Chang* right. Wuchang, Hubei.	FD2228, S1401	13
22.57	Rev: 寧(宁) *Ning* right. Two dot *tong*. Jiangning (Nanking).	FD2230, S1403	12
22.58	One dot *tong*.		12
22.59	Rev: 江 *Jiang* right. Nanchang, Jiangxi. Opening date unclear.	FD2218, S1392	11
22.60	Rev: 東(东) *Dong* right. Jinan, Shandong.	FD2221, S1395	12





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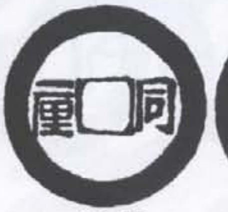

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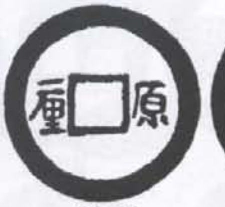

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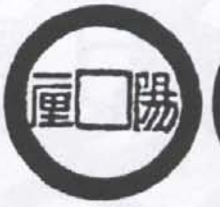

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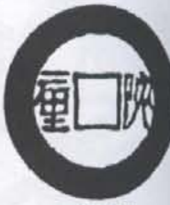

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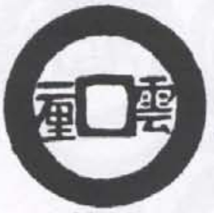

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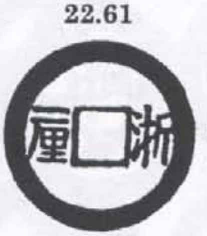

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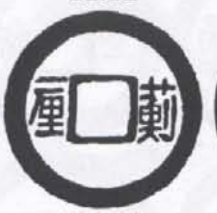

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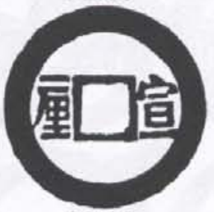

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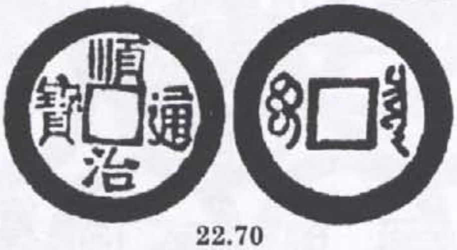

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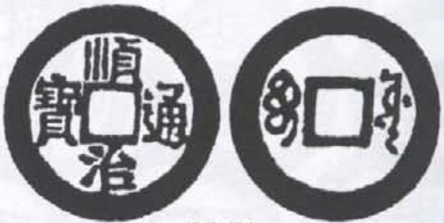

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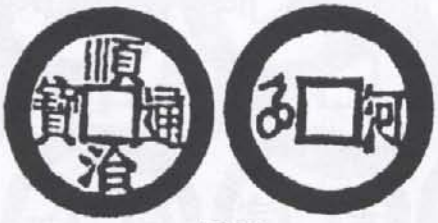

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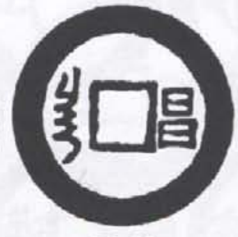

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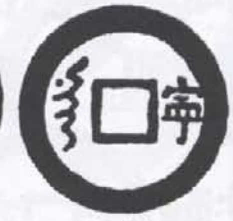


22.74

Emperor Shi Zu (1644-61).

Obv: 順(顺)治通寶 *Shun Zhi tong bao.*

Type D. Rev: 一厘 *Yi li* (One *li* [of silver]) left. Mint name in Chinese right. 1653-57.

22.61	Rev: 臨(临) *Lin* right. Linqing garrison, Shandong.	FD2222, S1396	14
22.62	Rev: 同 *Tong* right. Datong garrison, Shanxi.	FD2231	6
22.63	Rev: 原 *Yuan* right. Taiyuan, Shanxi.	FD2223, S1397	11
22.64	Rev: 陽(阳) *Yang* right. Yanghe garrison, Shanxi. Closed in 1656.	FD2224, S1398	12
22.65	Rev: 陕 *Shan* right. Xi'an, Shaanxi. Actual opening date unclear.	FD2229, S1402	12
22.66	Rev: 雲(云) *Yun* right. Yunnan-fu (Kunming), Yunnan.	FD2232, S1404	13

Issued by Wu Sangui in 1659-61, after he had taken Yunnan from Prince Yongming.

22.67	Rev: 浙 *Zhe* right. Hangzhou, Zhejiang.	FD2219, S1393	13
22.68	Rev: 薊 *Ji* right. Jizhou garrison, Zhili.	FD2226, S1399	11
22.69	Rev: 宣 *Xuan* right. Xuanhua garrison, Zhili.	FD2225	13

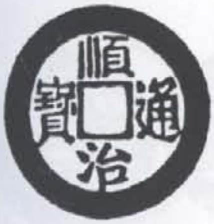
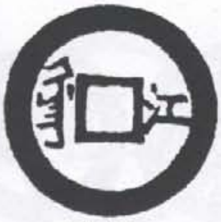
Type E. Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*.

Mint name all in Manchu. 1657-61.

22.70	Rev: Boo chiowan left and right. For 寶泉 *Bao Quan,* the Board of Revenue mint.	FD2233, S1405	15
22.71	Rev: Boo yuwan left and right. For 寶源 *Bao Yuan,* the Board of Works mint.	FD2235, S1406	15

Mint name in Manchu and Chinese. 1660-61.

22.72	Rev: He left, 河 *He* right. Kaifeng, Henan.	FD2243, S1414	15
22.73	Rev: Chang left, 昌 *Chang* right. Wuchang, Hubei.	FD2244, S1415	15
22.74	Rev: Ning left, 寧(宁) *Ning* right. Jiangning (Nanking).	FD2246, S1417	14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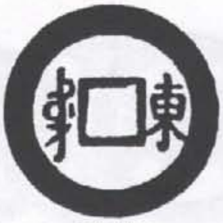
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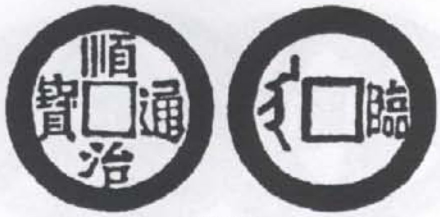
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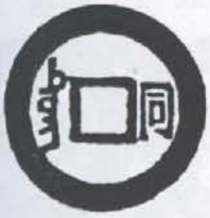
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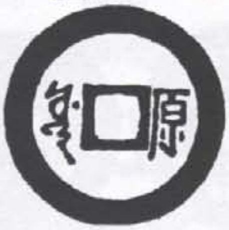
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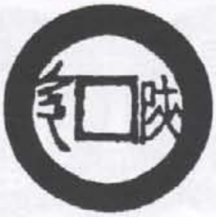
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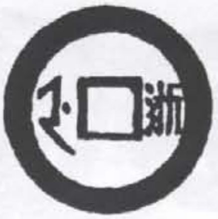
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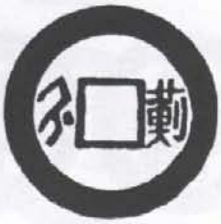
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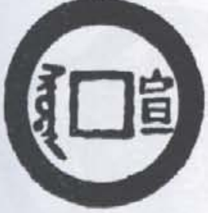
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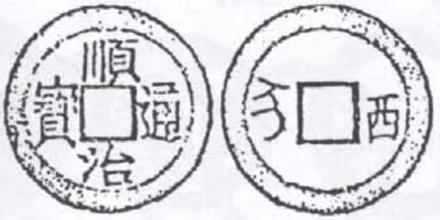

22.84

Emperor Shi Zu (1644-61).
Obv: 順(顺)治通寶 *Shun Zhi tong bao.*
Type E. Nominal weight 1.4 *qian.*
Mint name in Manchu and Chinese. 1660-61.

22.75 Rev: Giyang left, 江 *Jiang* right. Nanchang, Jiangxi.	FD2236, S1407	14
22.76 Rev: Dung left, 東(东) *Dong* right. Jinan, Shandong.	FD2238, S1409	15
22.77 Rev: Lin left, 臨(临) *Lin* right. Linqing garrison, Shandong.	FD2239, S1410	15
22.78 Rev: Tung left, 同 *Tong* right. Datong garrison, Shanxi.	FD2247, S1418	14
22.79 Rev: Yuwan left, 原 *Yuan* right. Taiyuan, Shanxi.	FD2240, S1411	14
22.80 Rev: Shan left, 陕 *Shan* right. Xi'an, Shaanxi.	FD2245, S1416	14
22.81 Rev: Je left, 浙 *Zhe* right. Hangzhou, Zhejiang.	FD2237, S1408	14
22.82 Rev: Gi left, 薊 *Ji* right. Jizhou garrison, Zhili.	FD2242, S1413	12
22.83 Rev: Siowan left, 宣 *Xuan* right. Xuanhua garrison, Zhili.	FD2241, S1412	14
22.84 Rev: Si left, 西 *Xi* right. West.		

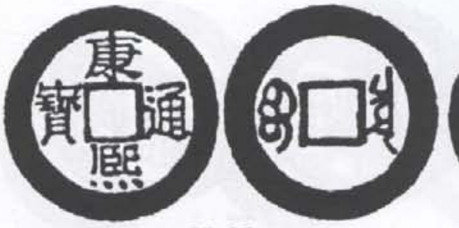
Variously attributed to Shanxi, Wu Sangui (the 平西王 Ping Xi Wang, *Pacifying the West Prince), or else an invention for use as a gaming token.*

Kangxi.
The illustrious sixty-one year reign of Kangxi was characterised by one noted scholar as showing: "Diligence in administration, concern for the people, and orthodoxy of thought." Manchu rule was secured, and China became stable and prosperous. In 1679, he conquered Eastern Turkestan. He suppressed the eight-year rebellion of the Three Feudatories (*San Fan*) in 1681, and Taiwan was taken in 1683.

In the first year of the reign, 1662, the provincial mints were closed again, apart from Jiangning. From 1667, provincial mints were re-opened, but many closed again in 1670 due to the high price of copper:

> Those whose responsibility it is to buy copper and transport it to the Boards, are all unable to send it in time, because copper is now scarce and expensive. Although the price of copper rises daily, the Board still calculates according to a fixed price. For example, the 721,000 newly cast cash of Guangdong are worth 721 *liang* of silver. According to the regulations, they can charge only 593 *liang* in casting expenses, and a profit of 128 *liang* results. But if one uses the current local copper price and the expenses in wages, the actual costs were 1,043 *liang*. Deducting what the regulations allow, the mint officials actually suffered a loss of 450 *liang*.

In 1684, the official coin weight was reduced to 1.0 *qian*, and the copper content reduced from 70% to 60%. It appears that around this time corruption set in and the Peking mints cast a great deal of small cash with a weight as low as 0.7 *qian*. The provinces were ordered to start casting again, but many only produced small coins, and all were closed again by 1702. In this year, the weight of the cash of the Peking mints was increased to 1.4 *qian*, and the corruption held in check.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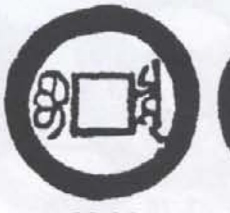
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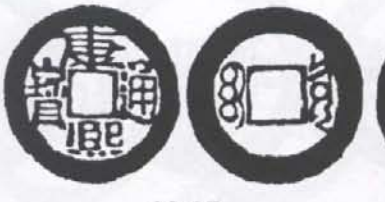
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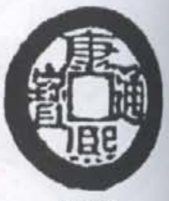
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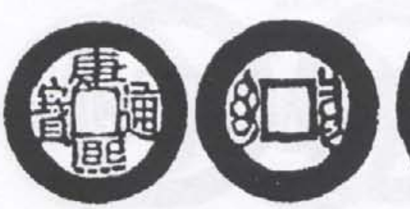
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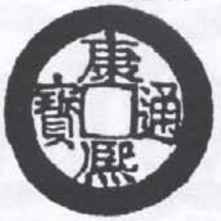
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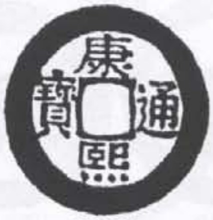
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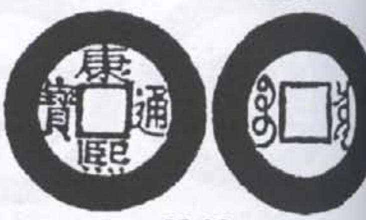
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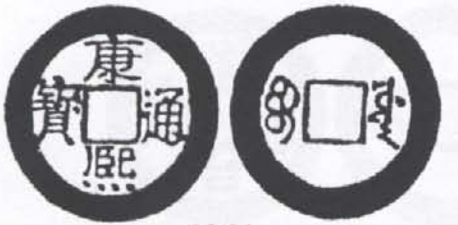
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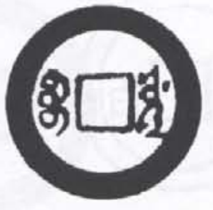
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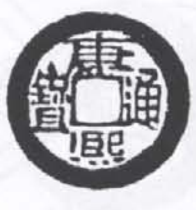
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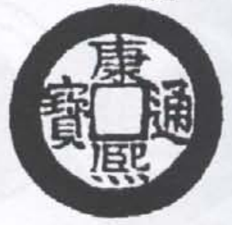
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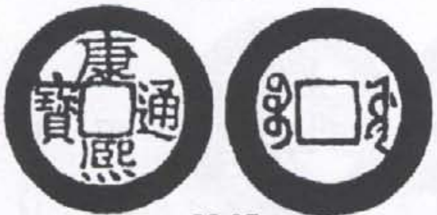

22.97

Emperor Sheng Zu (1662-1722).
Obv: 康熙通寶 *Kang Xi tong bao.*

The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.

22.85	Seven stroke *bei*, two dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*.	1662-83.	FD2250, S1419	16
22.86	Nominal weight 1 *qian*.	1684-1701.		16
22.87	Small crude coins. Two dot *tong*. Actual weight ~0.7 *qian*.	*1680s-90s.*		16
22.88	One dot *tong*.			16
22.89	Square head *tong*.			16
22.90	Six stroke *bei*, left hand stroke of *Xi* curved. Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*.	1702-12.		15
22.91	One dot *tong*, *Xi* as printed character, no left down stroke.	1713.	S1443	14

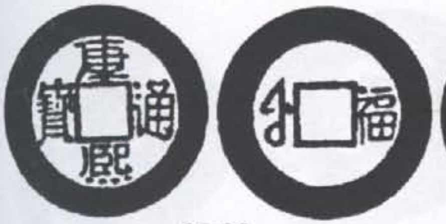
Schjöth repeats the myth that grew up regarding this coin: "They are commonly known as the Lo-han *cash, and are sought after by the Chinese, the word* Lohan *being the transcript in Chinese characters of the Sanskrit word* arhān *'venerable', the name applied to the eighteen attendants of Buddha, which are frequently seen ranged along the two sides of the principal hall in Buddhist temples. The current tradition is that, while the Emperor was intimately associated with the European missionaries, he became imbued with a feeling of contempt for Buddhism and illustrated this phase in his faith by having a set of eighteen brass* Lo-han *images melted down and cast into cash. This brass is said to contain a considerable portion of gold, hence the great demand for the cash." This story first appeared in a Chinese source in 1851; perhaps they confused this coin with the* "Bun" *Kuanei sen of Japan, about which a similar story is told.*

Burger has shown that the new form of the xi *character was specially created for Kangxi's 60th birthday in 1713, so the cash was cast to celebrate that auspicious occasion, and is itself regarded as auspicious. Analysis has shown that these coins do not contain any gold. The name* Lo-han *cash persists.*

22.92	Broad rims. One dot *tong*, *Xi* with left hand stroke.	1714-22.		14

The Board of Works. Rev: Boo yuwan left and right.

22.93	Seven stroke *bei*, two dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*.	1662-83.	FD2251, S1421	16
22.94	Nominal weight 1 *qian*.	1684-1701.		16
22.95	Small crude coin. Actual weight ~0.7 *qian*.	*1680s-90s.*		16
22.96	Six stroke *bei*. Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*.	1702-13.		15
22.97	Seven stroke *bei*. Broad rims.	1714-22.		15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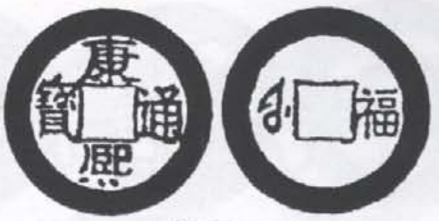
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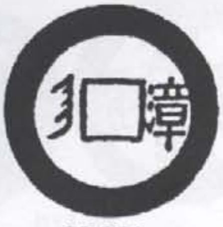
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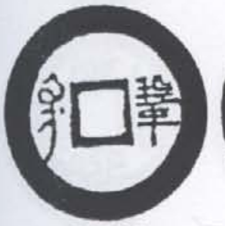
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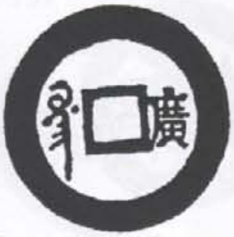
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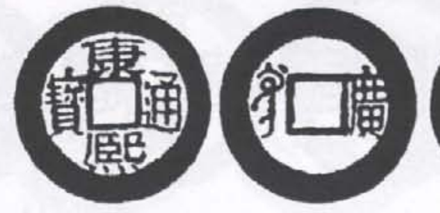
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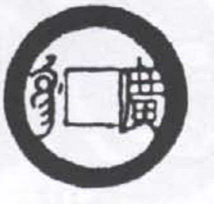
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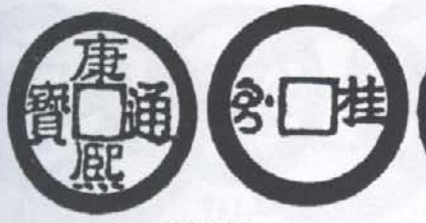
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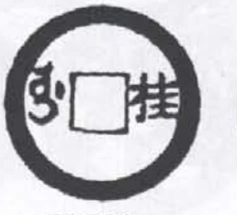
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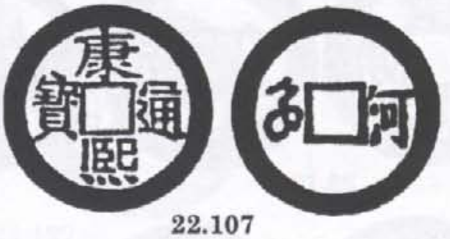
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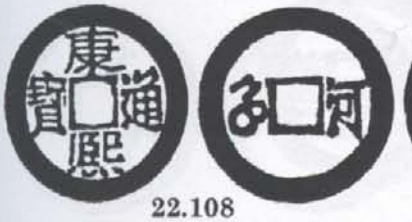
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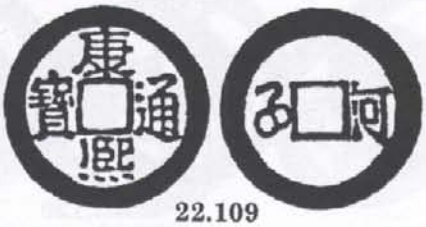

22.109

Emperor Sheng Zu (1662-1722).
Obv: 康熙通寶 *Kang Xi tong bao.*

Fuzhou, Fujian. Rev: Fu left, 福 *Fu* right.
22.98 Two dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*, diam. over 26mm. 1667-70. FD2253, S1424 15
22.99 One dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.0 *qian*, diam. under 26mm. 1685-95. 15

Zhangzhou, Fujian.
22.100 Rev: Jang left, 漳 *Zhang* right. 1680-83. FD2271, S1442 15

Gongchang, Gansu.
22.101 Rev: Gung left, 鞏(巩) *Gong* right. 1667-*70*. FD2272 3

Guangzhou, Guangdong. Rev: Guwang left, 廣(广) *Guang* right.
22.102 Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*, diam. over 26mm. 1668-70. 6
22.103 Nominal weight 1.0 *qian*, diam. under 26mm, local workmanship. 1686-*1703*. FD2265, S1436 15
22.104 Different top of Guang. 15

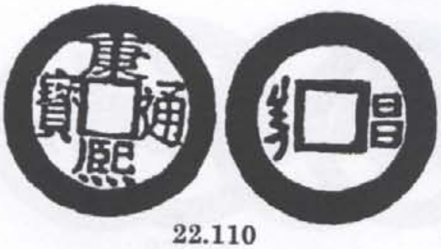
In 1686, a mint was briefly in operation at Zhaoqing in the province, also using this mint name.

Guilin, Guangxi. Rev: Gui left, 桂 *Gui* right.
22.105 Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*. 1668-70. FD2268, S1439 15
22.106 Nominal weight 1.0 *qian*. Different Gui. 1679-81. 15

Kaifeng, Henan. Rev: He left, 河 *He* right.
22.107 Square head, one dot *tong*. 1667-70. FD2263, S1434 15

There is a possibility that this coin was made in 1662, before the order to close the mints was received. Cf 22.72, which has a similar square head.

22.108 Closed head, one dot *tong*. 1667-70. S1444 13
22.109 Closed head, two dot *tong*. 1667-70. 13



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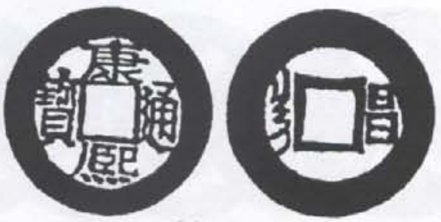

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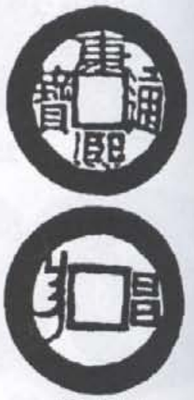

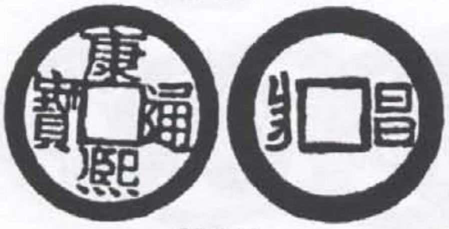

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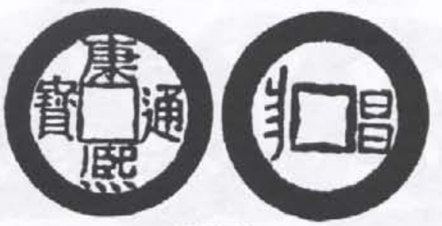

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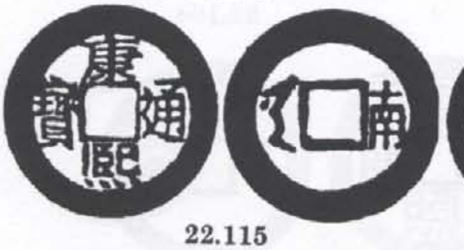
22.114



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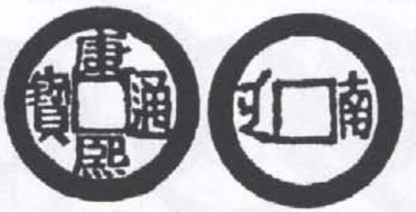

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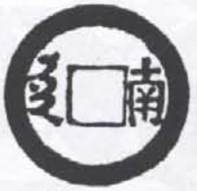

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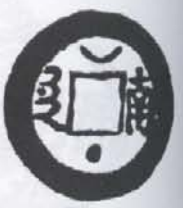

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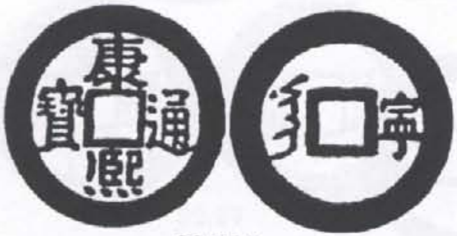

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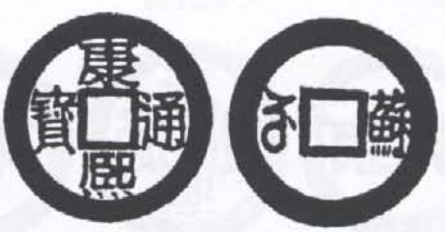


22.120

Emperor Sheng Zu (1662-1722).
Obv: 康熙通寶 *Kang Xi tong bao.*

Wuchang, Hubei. Rev: Chang left, 昌 *Chang* right.

22.110	Closed head, one dot *tong*, Chang in cursive style.	1667-70.	S1432	15
22.111	Narrow *tong*.			15
22.112	Square head, one dot *tong*, Chang in printed style.	1667-70.	FD2261	15
22.113	Closed head, two dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1 *qian*.	1687-99.		15
22.114	Protruding head, two dot *tong*.	1687-99.		15

In 1697, the Board of Revenue reprimanded Hubei (and Hunan) for producing red coloured coins that were not fit for use, and ordered them to collect up the offending coins. This stricture could apply to most Qing period Hubei coins.

Changsha, Hunan province. Rev: Nan left, 南 *Nan* right.

22.115	One dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*.	1667-70.	FD2262, S1435	11
22.116	Two dot *tong*. Nan in printed style. Nominal weight 1.0 *qian*.	1684-1700.		15
22.117	Nan in cursive style.	1684-1700.		15
22.118	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.	*1684-1700.*	S1447	6

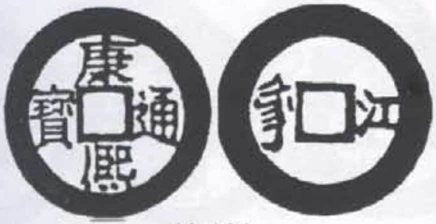
Jiangning (Nanking). Rev: Ning left, 寧(宁) *Ning* right.

22.119	Square head *tong*.	1662-70.	FD2234, S1433	15

The Jiangning mint was not closed in 1662 like the other provincial mints as it was an important military station.

Suzhou, Jiangsu.

22.120	Rev: Su left, 蘇(苏) *Su* right.	1668-70.	FD2259, S1430	15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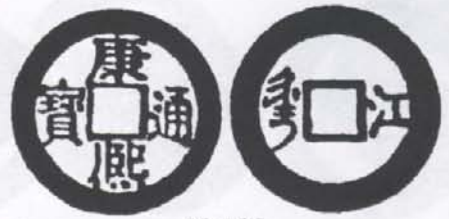
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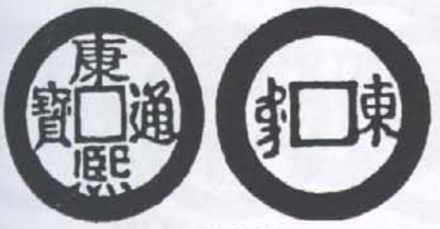
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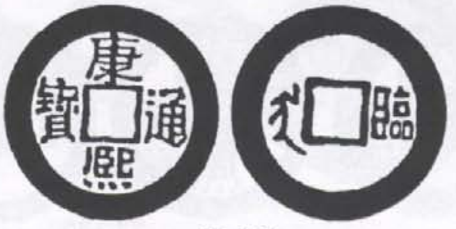
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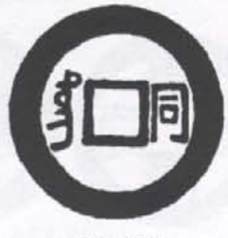
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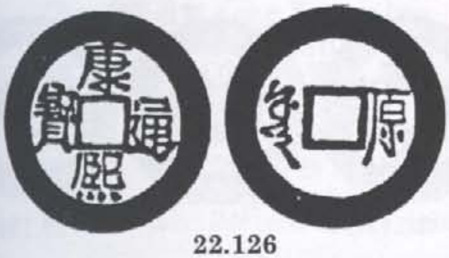
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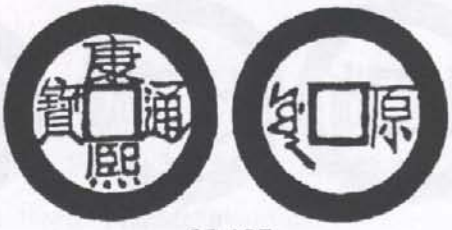
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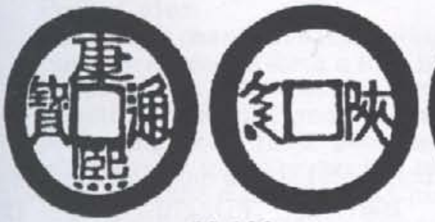
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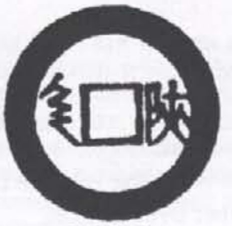
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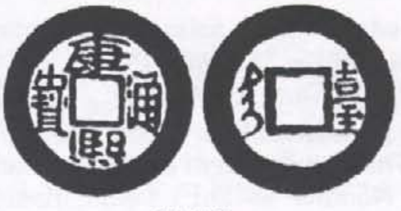

22.130

Emperor Sheng Zu (1662-1722).
Obv: 康熙通寶 *Kang Xi tong bao.*

Nanchang, Jiangxi. Rev: Giyang left, 江 *Jiang* right.

22.121 One dot *tong*. 1667-70. FD2256, S1427 15
22.122 Two dot *tong*. 1667-70. 13

Jinan, Shandong.
22.123 Rev: Dung left, 東(东) *Dong* right. 1667-70. FD2225, S1426 15

Linqing garrison, Shandong.
22.124 Rev: Lin left, 臨(临) *Lin* right. 1667-75. FD2264, S1425 15

In 1673, the Board of Revenue allowed Linqing to charge another 5 li *for freight charges in addition to the fixed price of 6* fen *5* li *(of silver) for a* jin *of copper, but despite this concession, the mint was closed in 1675.*

Datong garrison, Shanxi.
22.125 Rev: Tung left, 同 *Tong* right. 1667-71. FD2252, S1423 15

Taiyuan, Shanxi. Rev: Yuwan left, 原 *Yuan* right.

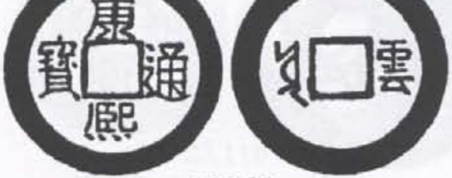
22.126 Square head, one dot *tong*. 1667-70. FD2258, S1429 15
22.127 Closed head, two dot *tong*. 1667-70. 15

Xi'an, Shaanxi. Rev: Shan left, 陝 *Shan* right.

22.128 Rev: Dot by –n of Shan. 1667-70. FD2269, S1440 15
22.129 Rev: No dot by Shan. 1667-70. 15

22.130 **Taiwan.** Rev: Tai left, *Tai* 臺(台) right. 1689-92. FD2267, S1438 13

Taiwan was in rebel hands until 1683. At that time, coins of the pretender Prince Yongming were in general use. These were collected up and melted down. The Kangxi coin was cast at the 1 qian *weight standard. Larger coins are later made.*



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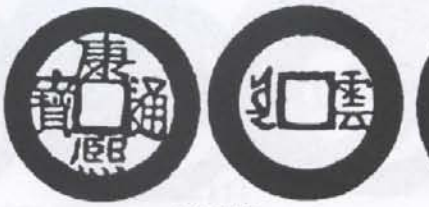

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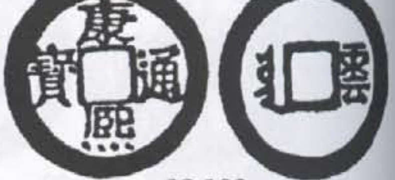

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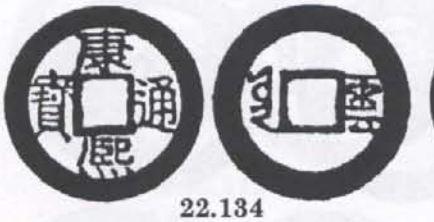

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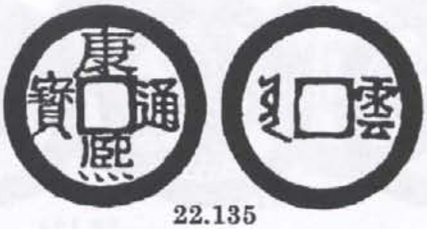

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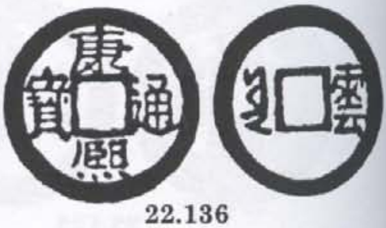

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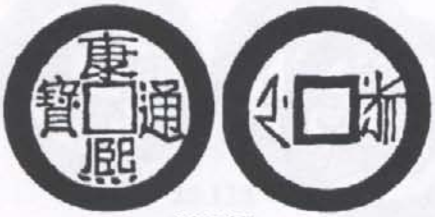

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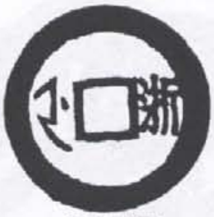
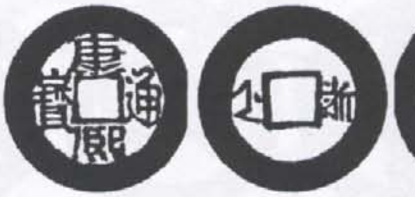


22.137A



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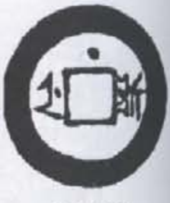


22.139

Emperor Sheng Zu (1662-1722).
Obv: 康熙通寶 *Kang Xi tong bao.*

Yunnan province. Rev: Yūn left, 雲 *Yun* right.

Type 1. The 肀 component of *kang* written with the middle horizontal stroke not protruding ∃

22.131 Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*, diameter over 26mm. 1667-70. FD2270, S1441 12

Type 2. The 肀 component of *kang* written with the bottom horizontal stroke protruding ∃_
Nominal weight 1.0 *qian*, diameter under 26mm.

22.132 The lines in the middle of the 雨 component of *yun* written like X. ***1682-89.*** 14

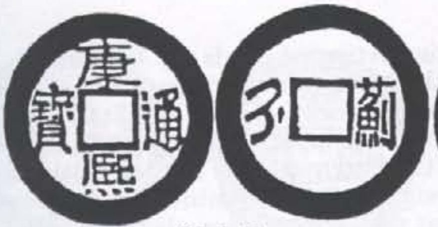
Type 3. The 肀 component of *kang* written with the middle horizontal stroke protruding ∃–
Nominal weight 1.0 *qian*, diameter under 26mm.

25.133 Wide head of *tong*, dots of *xi* not on rim. ***1682-89.*** 14
22.134 Small head of *tong*, yūn touching the rim. ***1682-89.*** 14
22.135 Small head of *tong*, yūn well away from the rim. ***1682-89.*** 14
25.136 Smaller characters, yūn well away from the rim. ***1682-89.*** 14

Between 1674 and 1681, the province was in the hands of the San Fan rebel Wu Sangui, and then his grandson Wu Shifan, who issued their own coins. By 1682, the Yunnan-fu mint was back in operation casting Kangxi coins, and in the same year mints at Dali, Lufeng and Mengzi were opened, all of which were ordered to use the yūn *mint name. In 1685, the Lin'an mint was opened, which also used the* yūn *mint name. In 1689, Yunnan stopped casting temporarily, as there was a surplus of cash. Coins of this second period can be distinguished by the different writing of the* 雨 *component of* yun, *in which the four lines in the middle are arranged in the form of a cross, as well as by their lower weight. However, there is no obvious privy mark that distinguishes one mint from another.*

Hangzhou, Zhejiang. Rev: Je left, 浙 *Zhe* right.

22.137 Two dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*. Diam. over 26mm. 1667-74. FD2266, S1437 15
22.137A Different form of je. 15
22.138 One dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.0 *qian*. Diam. under 26mm. 1696-99. 14
22.139 One dot *tong*. Rev: Dot above. *1696-99.* 10



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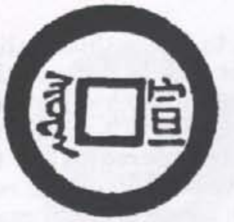

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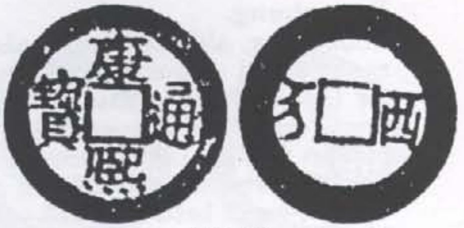

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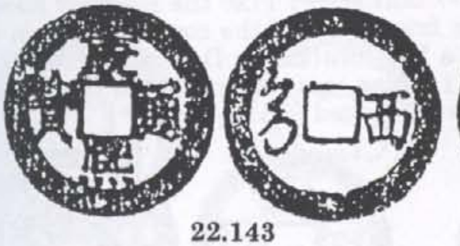

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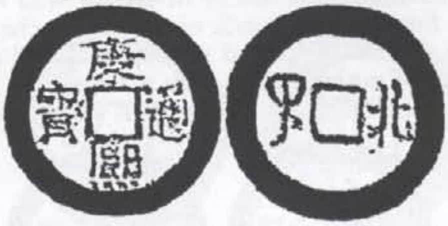


22.144

Emperor Sheng Zu (1662-1722).
Obv: 康熙通寶 *Kang Xi tong bao.*

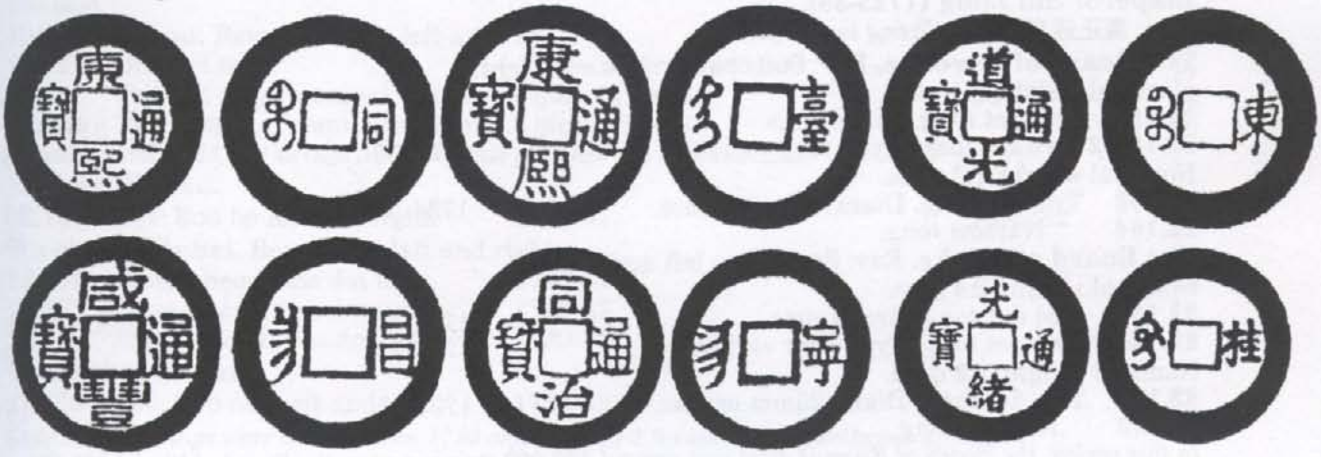
Jizhou garrison, Zhili.
22.140 Rev: Gi left, 薊 *Ji* right. 1667-70. FD2260, S1431 15

Xuanhua garrison, Zhili.
22.141 Rev: Siowan left, 宣 *Xuan* right. 1667-71. FD2257, S1428 15
22.142 Rev: Si left, 西 *Xi* right. West. Square head *tong*. See **22.84.**
22.143 Closed head tong.
22.144 Rev: Bei left, 北 *Bei* right. North. A later invention.

Poem Coins.
The twenty characters (excluding the rare Gansu coin) used for mint names on the coins of Kangxi can be arranged to form a four line poem which rhymes after the rules of Chinese poetry. Although the poem has no particular meaning, this has given the coins amuletic properties. According to Schjöth: "If genuine and placed together, they have the power of expelling evil influences and of preventing fires. Their genuineness according to popular belief can be tested by placing them, when strung together, on the top of a chicken-coop: if genuine, they will prevent the cocks from crowing in the morning!" In Chinese works, they are referred to as 诗钱 *shi qian* (poem coins) or 套子钱 *taozi qian* (set coins). The poem is:

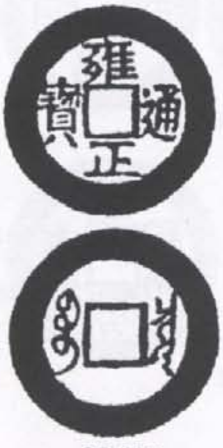
同	福	臨	東	江	*Tong*	*Fu*	*Lin*	*Dong*	*Jiang*
宣	原	蘇	薊	昌	*Xuan*	*Yuan*	*Su*	*Ji*	*Chang*
南	寧	河	廣	浙	*Nan*	*Ning*	*He*	*Guang*	*Zhe*
臺	桂	陝	雲	漳	*Tai*	*Gui*	*Shaan*	*Yun*	*Zhang*

Many sets of poem coins have been made later in various forms with other period titles as well as that of Kangxi. These coins are highly sought after by some collectors; others regard them as mere playthings. A selection is illustrated below. Note how the inscriptions are at variance with regular circulating coins.



Yongzheng.

Yongzheng, although unpopular due to his ruthless elimination of rivals for the throne, was a capable and resourceful administrator who laid down the basis of the prosperity of the dynasty for the next half century. The coinage of his reign was generally of good quality. The Peking mints continued to cast cash with a weight of 1.4 *qian* and a copper content of 60% (reduced to 50% in 1727). All provincial mints were ordered to use the Boo/mintname reverse, although only Yunnan province was casting at the beginning of the reign. Provincial mints were re-opened at various times between 1728 and 1733. Many of them cast with copper utensils that had been collected up, and ceased when this source of copper was exhausted. In 1726 the Board of Revenue mint was split into four branch mints named after the four points of the compass, and in 1728 the Board of Works mint was divided into an Old and a New branch. In December 1733, it was realised that the cost of making cash with a weight of 1.4 *qian* was too great, and the exchange rate with silver too low, and so the official coin weight was reduced to 1.2 *qian*.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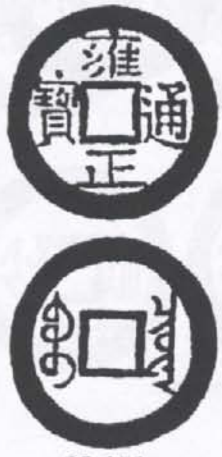
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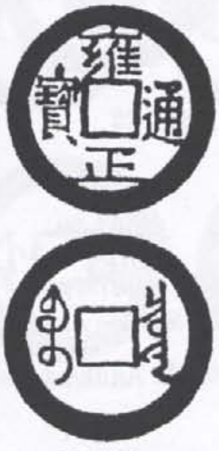
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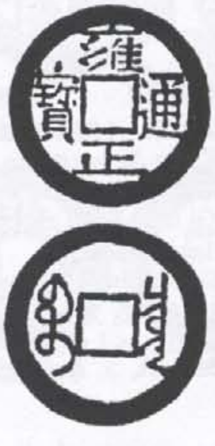
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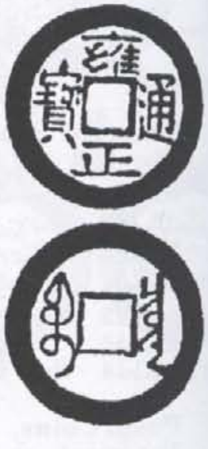
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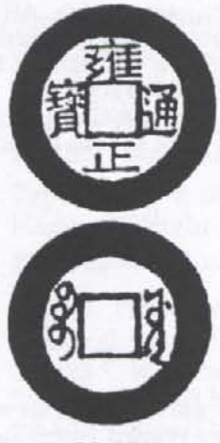
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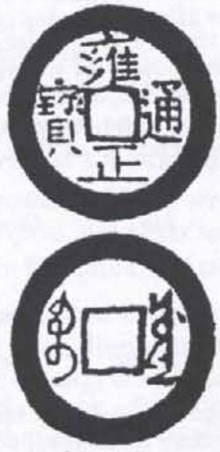
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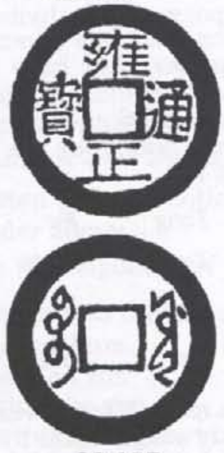
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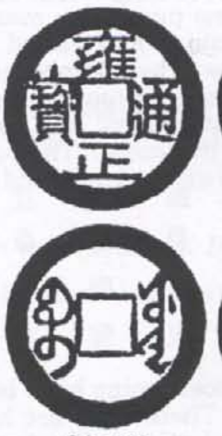
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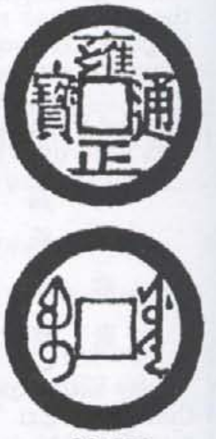
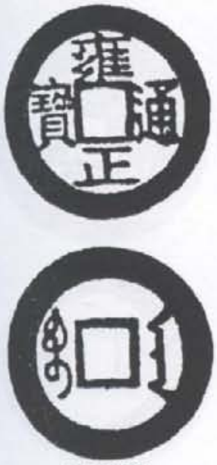

22.159

Emperor Shi Zong (1723-35).
Obv: 雍正通寶 *Yong Zheng tong bao.*

The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.
Nominal weight 1.4 *qian.*
22.150 One dot *tong.* Broad rims. 1723-*26.* FD2277, S1453 15
22.151-2 Two dot *tong.* Type very variable. *1727*-33. 16
Nominal weight 1.2 *qian.*
22.153 Two dot *tong.* Diam. 25mm or less. 1734-35. 15
22.154 Narrow *tong.* 15

The Board of Works. Rev: Boo yuwan left and right.
Nominal weight 1.4 *qian.*
22.155 One dot *tong.* Broad rims. 1723-*26.* FD2278, S1454 15
22.156-7 Two dot *tong.* Type very variable. *1727*-33. 16
Nominal weight 1.2 *qian.*
22.158 Two dot *tong.* Diam. 25mm or less. 1734-35. 15
22.159 Narrow *tong.* 15

In this period, the Board of Revenue mint cast around 500,000 strings a year, the Board of Works 230,000.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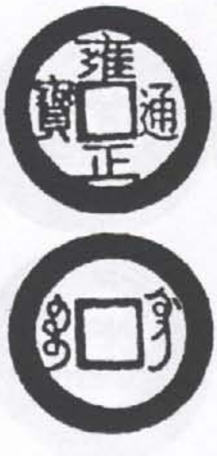
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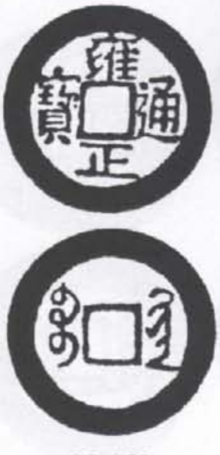
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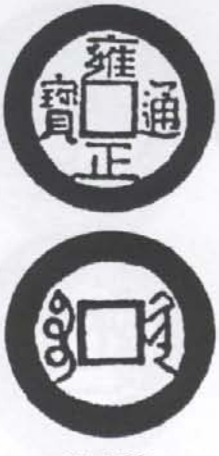
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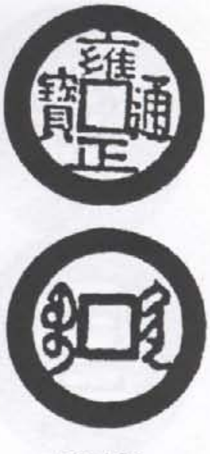
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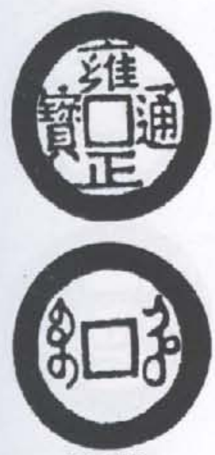
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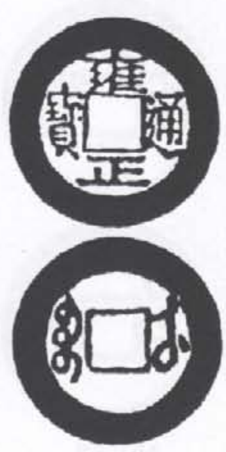
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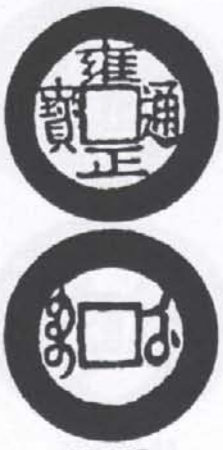
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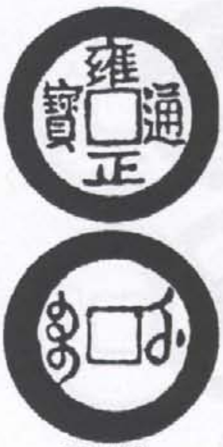
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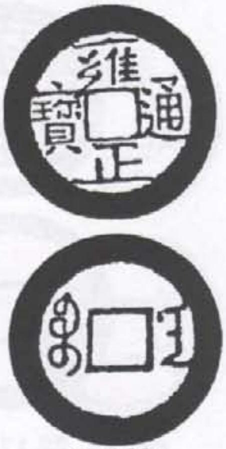

22.169

Emperor Shi Zong (1723-35).

Obv: 雍正通寶 *Yong Zheng tong bao.*

Anhui Province.

22.160 Rev: Boo an left and right. 1732-34. FD2286, S1458 15

In April 1732, a mint was opened in the Yenyi district of Nanking to cast Boo an *coins. It cast some 24,000 strings of cash a year. It was closed in 1734. This is the only mention of* Boo an *coins in the records. Other* Boo an *coins will be found to be Hunan coins with the dot of* nan *omitted or obscured.*

Gansu Province.

22.161 Rev: Boo gung left and right. 1727-29. FD2295 14

Between 1727 and 1729 a temporary mint at Lanzhou recast light and old cash as 33,400 strings of regulation cash.

Bijie, Guizhou. Rev: Boo kiyan left and right.

22.162 One dot *tong.* *1723* – records not clear. 11

22.163 Two dot *tong*, nominal weight 1.4 *qian.* 1730-34. S1460 15

22.164 Two dot *tong*, nominal weight 1.2 *qian.* 1734-35. 15

A casting level of 45,000 strings a year by this province can be calculated.

Kaifeng, Henan.

22.165 Rev: Boo he left and right. 1729-31. FD2282 15

Wu chang, Hubei. Rev: Boo u left and right.

22.166 Closed head, one dot *tong.* 1729-33. FD2280 14

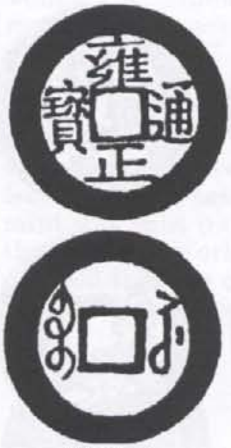
22.167 Closed head, two dot *tong.* 1729-33. 14

22.168 Square head, two dot *tong.* 1729-33. 14

Changsha, Hunan.

22.169 Rev: Boo nan left and right. 1730-32. 14

Only 15,310 strings were cast between 1730 and 1732 by 5 furnaces using collected up copper.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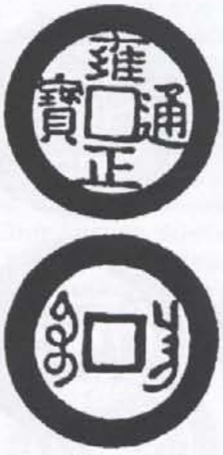
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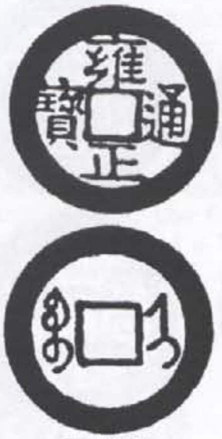
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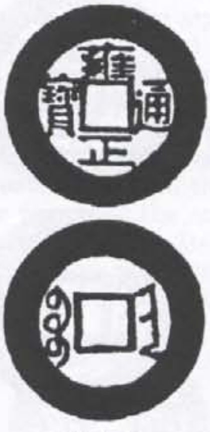
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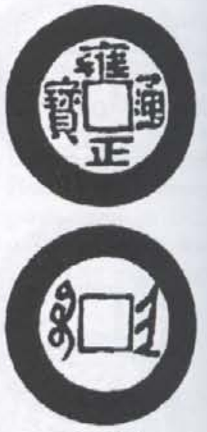
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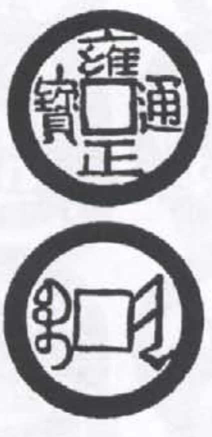
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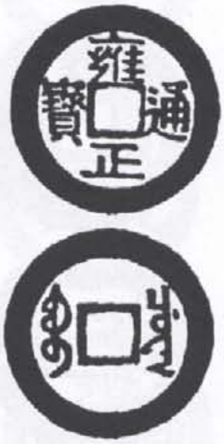
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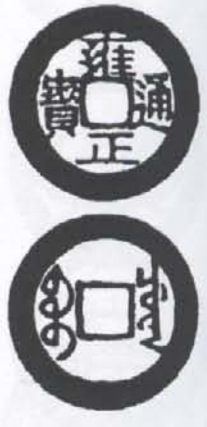

22.177

Emperor Shi Zong (1723-35).
Obv: 雍正通寶 *Yong Zheng tong bao.*

Suzhou, Jiangsu.
22.170 Rev: Boo su left and right. 1730-32. FD2285, S1457 15
12 furnaces yielded 71,880 strings a year.

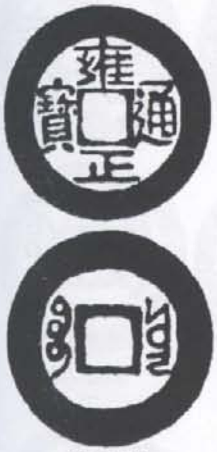
Nanchang, Jiangxi.
22.171 Rev: Boo chang left and right. 1729-32. FD2283 14

Jinan, Shandong.
22.172 Rev: Boo ji left and right. 1729-*30*. FD2291 14

Taiyuan, Shanxi. Rev: Boo jin left and right.
22.173 One dot *tong*, broad rims. *1729.* 7
22.174 Two dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*. *1730-31.* FD2292 14
22.175 Two dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.2 *qian*. Large Manchu. 1735. 12

Chengdu, Sichuan. Rev: Boo chuwan left and right.
22.176 Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*. 1732-34. FD2294 10
22.177 Nominal weight 1.2 *qian*. Diam. under 26mm. 1734-35. 10

In 1670, the Governor of Sichuan was reluctant to open a mint saying: "Sichuan is a remote frontier area. In our districts and counties we do not store up tax revenues. Moreover, travel by road is difficult as it is over planks laid across dangerous precipices, and the waterways have the perils of rivers and streams. If we start to collect taxes in both silver and cash, it will prove very troublesome." Nevertheless, in 1732 a mint was opened. 15 furnaces with 315 workmen produced 33,000 strings a year.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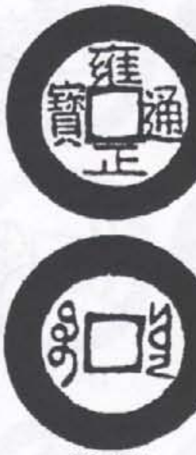
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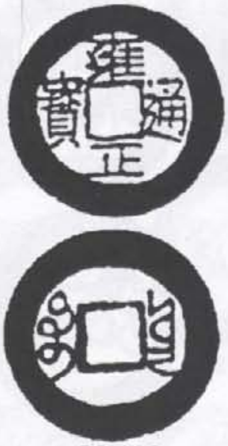
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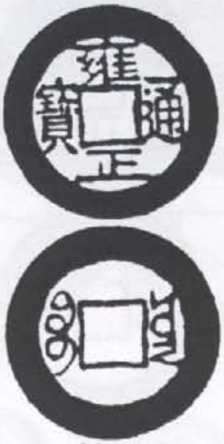
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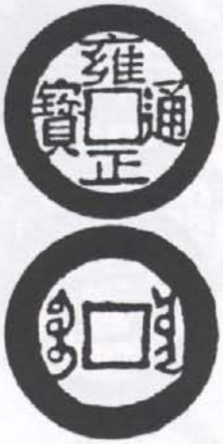
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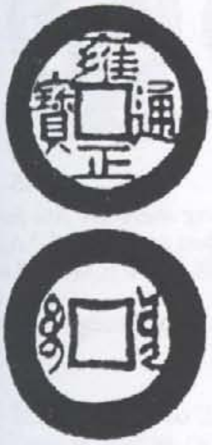
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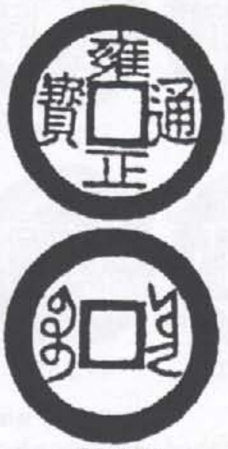
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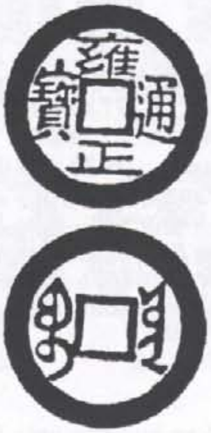
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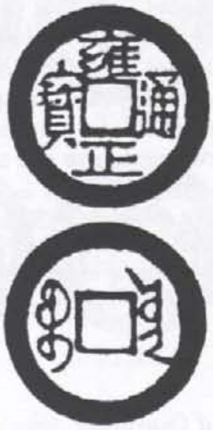
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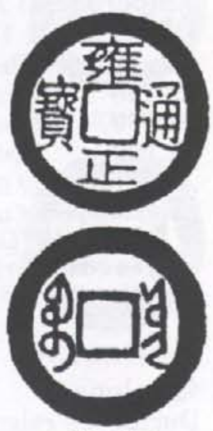

22.187

Emperor Shi Zong (1723-135).
Obv: 雍正通寶 *Yong Zheng tong bao.*

Yunnan province. Rev: Boo yūn left and right.

One dot *tong*. Often broad rims. Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*.

22.178	Short feet on *bao*, closed *bei*.	Yunnan-fu.	1724-*28*.	FD2284, S1456	15
22.179	Small compact characters.	Dali.	1724-27.		15
22.180	Curved left foot on *bao*.	Lin'an.	1724-*28*.		15
22.181	Long feet on *bao*.	Zhanyi.	1724-27.		15

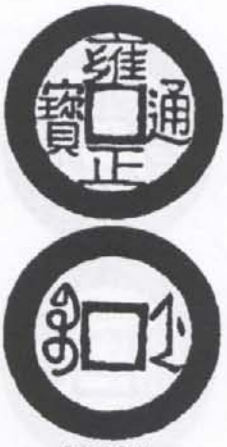
Two dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.4 *qian*.

22.182	Wide head on *tong*, closed *bei*.	Yunnan-fu.	*1728*-34.	15
22.183	Square head *tong*.	?Dongchuan.	*1734*.	12
22.184	Curved left foot on *bao*.	Lin'an.	*1728*-34.	15

Two dot *tong*. Nominal weight 1.2 *qian* – smaller coins.

22.185	The Board of Revenue type. Cf **5.65**.	Yunnan-fu.	1734-35.	14
22.186	Assymetric feet on *bao*. Long y- on yūn.	Dongchuan.	1734-35.	14
22.187	Curved left foot on *bao*.	Lin'an.	1734-35.	14

In 1724, 47 furnaces were in operation in various prefectures in the province. In 1725, Governor Ortai increased the profitability of casting by closing the less efficient mints and exporting coins to other provinces. He introduced casting regulations which specified a 正铸 zheng zhu *(regular casting), a* 带铸 dai zhu *(supplementary casting), and a* 外耗 wai hao *(extra scrap) casting. Full production costs were not allowed for the two extra castings. Thus these regulations were rather popular, and adopted by other provinces.*



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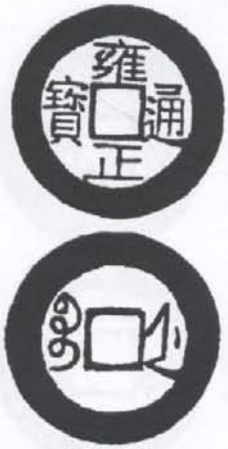

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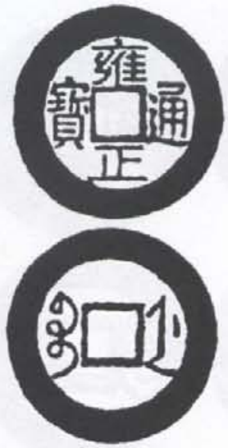


22.190

Emperor Shi Zong (1723-35).

Obv: 雍正通寶 *Yong Zheng tong bao.*

Hangzhou, Zhejiang. Rev: Boo je left and right.

22.188	Closed head, two dot *tong.*	*1730-33.*	FD2279, S1455	15
22.189	Square head, two dot *tong.*	*1730-33.*		15
22.190	Square head, one dot *tong.*	*1730-33.*		15

A description of the mint premises in 1730 states: On the east side of the main building there are five furnaces organised under the sign of 宝裕升平世王 Baoyu Shengping Shiwang *(A Prosperous and Peaceful Age of Royal Rule). On the west side there are five furnaces organised under the sign of* 泉流富有年五 Quan Liu Fu You Nian Wu *(Fountain Flowing with the Wealth of Five Good Harvests).*

Note that the first two characters of these names, Baoquan, *make up the name of the Board of Revenue mint.*

Qianlong.

During the reign of Qianlong, literature and the arts flourished, and his reign may be considered the highest point of the dynasty. He was also successful in military matters. The whole of Xinjiang was conquered in 1759, and various internal rebellions were subdued.

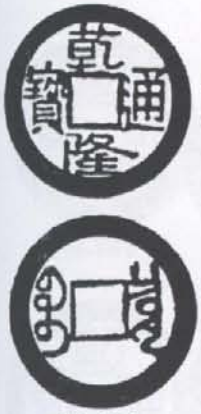
In 1796, having reigned for sixty years, Qianlong abdicated the throne so that his reign might not be longer than that of his grandfather Kangxi. Now eighty-five years old, he continued to reign under the title of *Tai Shang Huangdi* (Great Super-Emperor) leaving his successor, Jiaqing, with only nominal duties to perform. Qianlong and Jiaqing coins were issued simultaneously by the Peking mints until Qianlong died. The Qianlong coins are distinguished by having the 隆 *Long* written with 亚 instead of 生 and are known as 山隆 *Shan Longs*

At the beginning of the reign there was a shortage of cash, but as more and more copper became available from the Yunnan mines, casting was rapidly increased, both in Peking and in the provinces. It reached a peak of some 3.7 million strings a year by the middle of the reign, but subsequently declined as the supply of Yunnan copper decreased. During the last fifteen years of the reign, the quality of the coinage began to deteriorate, and the exchange rate rose from 800 cash for a *liang* of silver to 1,000 cash.

Despite strongly worded Edicts:

> If the Governor Generals regard this as a mere document and do not at all times examine it carefully, if the regulation coins are not like the official model, and the unofficial casting is not completely eradicated, We will find this out and most certainly those Governor Generals will be punished.

all the provincial mints were closed in 1794, to re-open in 1796 issuing a reformed coinage of good weight and appearance.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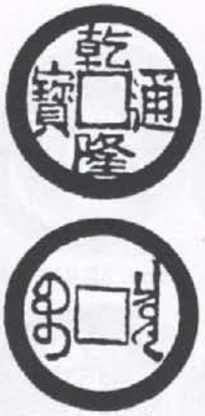
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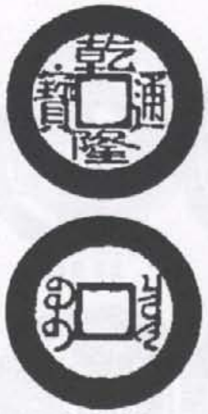
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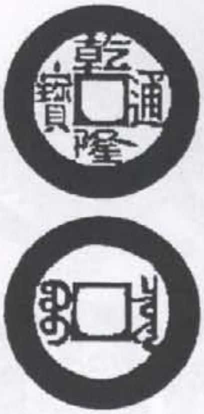
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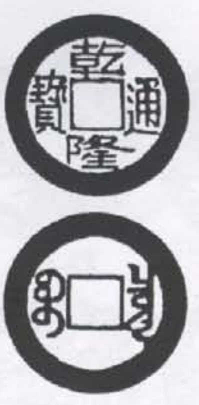
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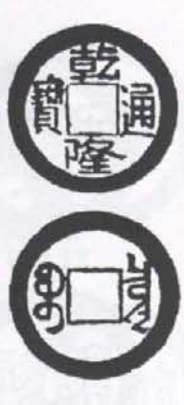
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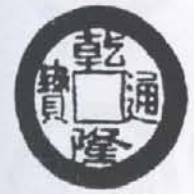
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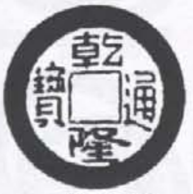
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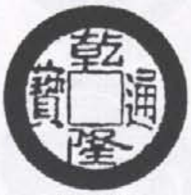
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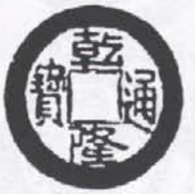
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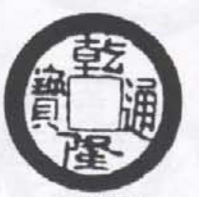
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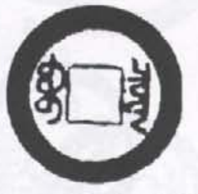
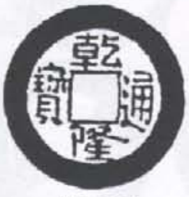

Rev. 22.206-110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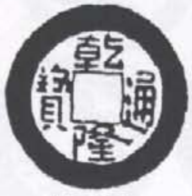
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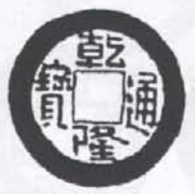
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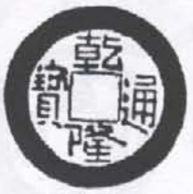
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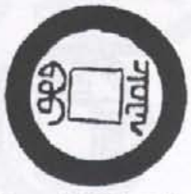

Rev. 22.211-114

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).
Obv: 乾隆通賓 *Qian Long tong bao.*

The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.

Type A. Well made coins, large Manchu.

22.200	乙 of 乾 like a hook.	*1736.*		8
22.201	like a Z.	*1736-39.*		15

Type B. Smaller characters, orthodoxly written.

22.202	Broad rims, distinct gap between the os of boo.	1740-*45.*	FD2297, S1464	16
22.203	Smaller rims, *bao* character looks top heavy.	*1746-53.*		16
22.204	Smaller (23-24mm) coins, often coarse workmanship.	*1754-60.*		16

In 1740, to prevent forgery, the alloy was changed to 50% copper, 41.5% zinc, 6.5% lead, and 2% tin. Metallurgical analyses show that Type B and subsequent types contain tin, thereby confirming the dating.

Type C. Square head *tong*, round head boo.

22.205	A transitional type.	*1761?*		15

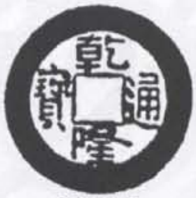
Type D. Square head *tong*, slanting bottom stroke. 乙 of 乾 like Z. Protruding head boo. *1761-67.*

22.206	Vertical stroke of *tong* radical wavy.	West branch?		15
22.207	Six stroke *bei.*	East branch.		16
22.208	Top vertical stroke of the 卓 of *qian* slanting.	South branch.		16
22.209	Connecting stroke between head and body of *tong.*	West branch.		16
22.210	Left protruding top of 阝 of *long.*	North branch.		16

In 1726, the Board of Revenue mint had been divided into an East, South, West, and North branch mint, each on separate premises. Now distinct privy marks for each branch appear: a difference in each character in accordance with the points of the Chinese compass (East on the left). The North branch had fewer furnaces than the other branches, and its coins are comparatively less common. See the map on p. 445.

Type E. Square head *tong*, slanting bottom stroke. 乙 of 乾 like Z. Round head boo. *1768-73.*

22.211	Six stroke *bei.*	East branch.		16
22.212	Top vertical stroke of the 卓 of *qian* slanting.	South branch.		16
22.213	Connecting stroke between head and body of *tong.*	West branch.		16
22.214	Left protruding top of 阝 of *long.*	North branch.		16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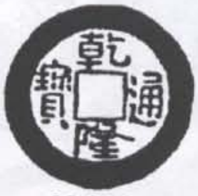
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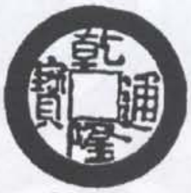
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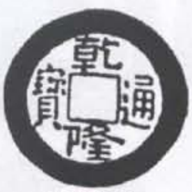
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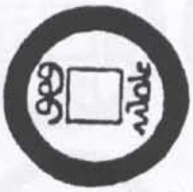
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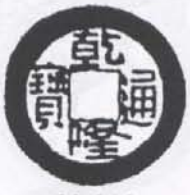
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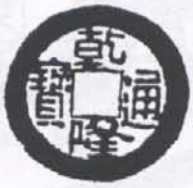
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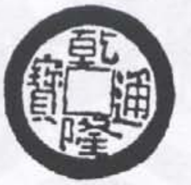
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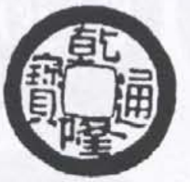
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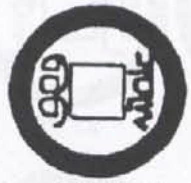
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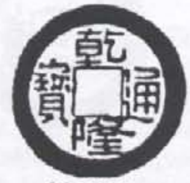
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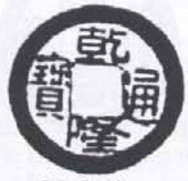
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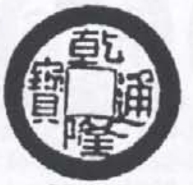
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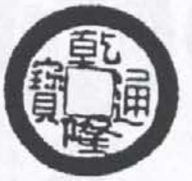
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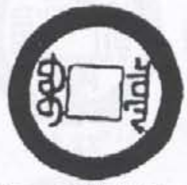
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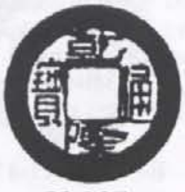
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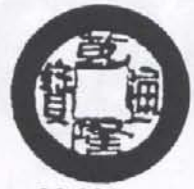
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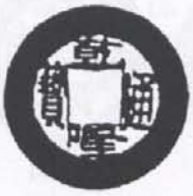
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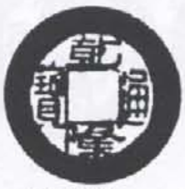
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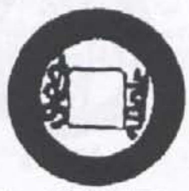

Rev. 22.227-30

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).
Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*

The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.

Type F1. 乙 of 乾 like a hook. Rev: Chiowan in cursive style. Round head boo. *1774.*
Different branch privy marks. Top vertical stroke of the 𠦝 of *qian* slanting except for South branch.

22.215	Six stroke *bei.*	East branch.	15
22.216	Top vertical stroke of the 𠦝 of *qian* straight.	South branch.	15
22.217	Distinctive upward curving head on *tong.*	West branch.	15
22.218	Left protruding top of 阝 of *long.*	North branch.	15

Type F2. As Type F1, but larger, coarser characters. Top of boo well above the hole. *1775-81.*

22.219	Six stroke *bei.*	East branch.	16
22.220	Top vertical stroke of the 𠦝 of *qian* straight.	South branch.	16
22.221	Distinctive upward curving head on *tong.*	West branch.	16
22.222	Left protruding top of 阝 of *long.*	North branch.	16

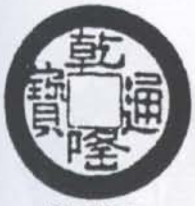
Type G1. 乙 of 乾 like a hook. Protruding head boo. Small rims. Quality often poor. *1782-95.*

22.223	Six stroke *bei.*	East branch.	16
22.224	Top vertical stroke of the 𠦝 of *qian* straight.	South branch.	16
22.225	Distinctive upward curving head on *tong.*	West branch.	16
22.226	Left protruding top of 阝 of *long.*	North branch.	16

Type G2. As Type G1, but broad rims. *1795.*

22.227	Six stroke *bei.*	East branch.	12
22.228	Top vertical stroke of the 𠦝 of *qian* straight.	South branch.	12
22.229	Distinctive upward curving head on *tong.*	West branch.	12
22.230	Left protruding top of 阝 of *long.*	North branch.	12

Casting by the Board of Revenue mint rose to over 900,000 strings a year, but was slashed to 374,940 strings in 1794 while the reforms were being put in place.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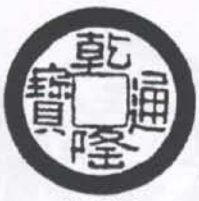
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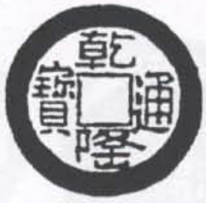
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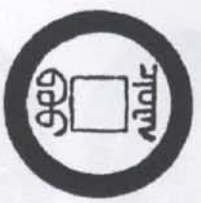
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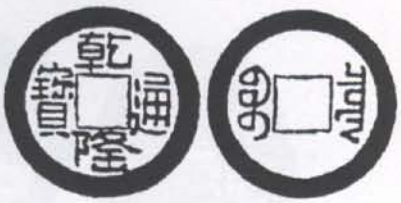
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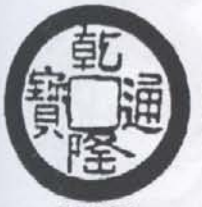
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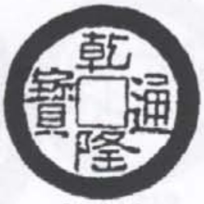
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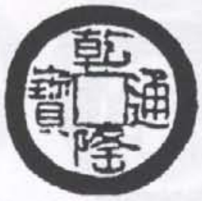
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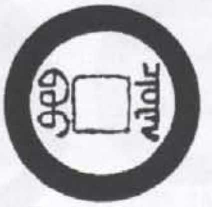
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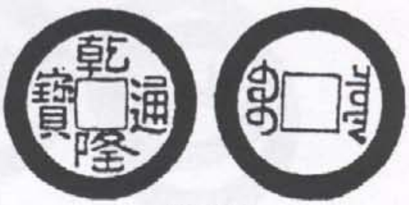
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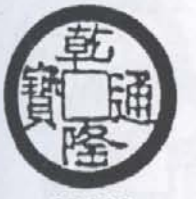
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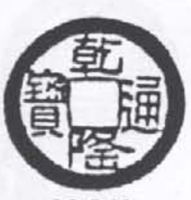
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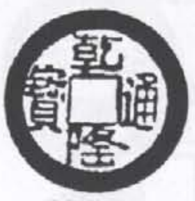
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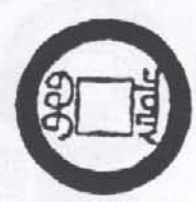
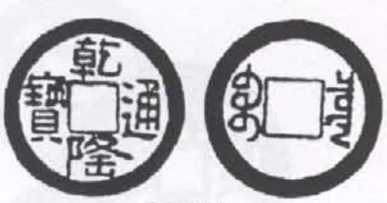

Rev. 22.239-41


22.242

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).
Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*
The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.
Type H. Shanlongs. Special form of 隆 *long* with 缶 instead of 生. Closed *bei.*
See page 296.

H1. Dots of *tong* vertical. Qianlong branch privy marks. Good quality coins. 1796-*98.*

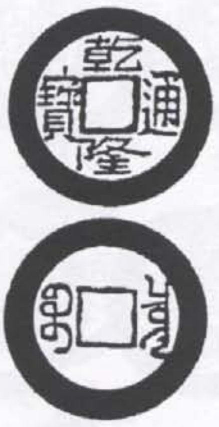
22.231	Six stroke *bei.*	East branch.	14
22.232	Top vertical stroke of the 卓 of *qian* straight.	South branch.	14
22.233	Distinctive upward curving head on *tong.*	West branch.	14
22.234	No privy marks, square head *tong.*	North branch.	14

H2. Dots of *tong* oblique. Qianlong/Jiaqing branch privy marks. *1799-1800.*

22.235	Six stroke *bei.*	East branch.	14
22.236	Top vertical stroke of the 卓 of *qian* straight.	South branch.	14
22.237	Distinctive upward curving head on *tong.*	West branch.	14
22.238	Protruding head boo, square head *tong.*	North branch.	14

H3. Dots of *tong* horizontal. Jiaqing branch privy marks. *1800.*

22.239	Six stroke *bei,* closed head *tong.*	East branch.	13
22.240	Square head, two dot *tong.*	South branch.	13
22.241	Closed head, one dot *tong.*	West branch.	13
22.242	Protruding head *tong.*	North branch.	13



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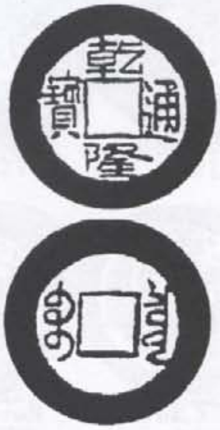

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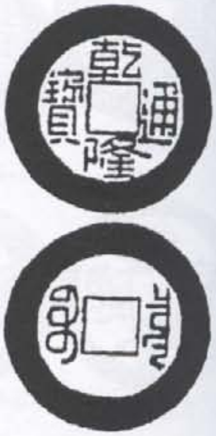

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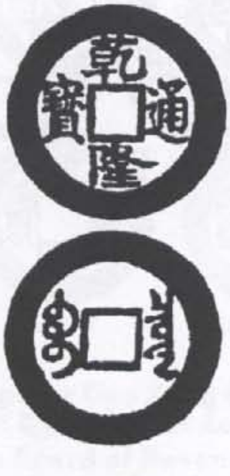

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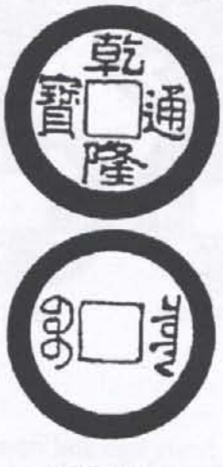
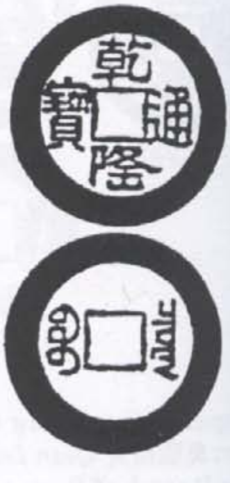


22.246A



22.247

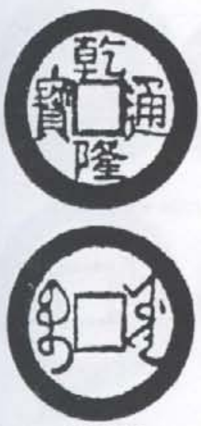
Palace coins.

Large coins, diameter over 27mm, weight 5-7 grams.

These were introduced in 1752 for use in the Palace by the guards and eunuchs. Their official weight was 1.6 *qian*. Their alloy was high quality brass composed of 60% copper and 40% zinc. In popular speech they were known as *gua deng qian* (lamp hanging money) or *huang gaizi* (yellow covers).

22.243	Type B. Cf 22.204.	1752-*60.*	13
22.244	Type D. Protruding head boo.	*1761-67.*	13
22.245	Type E. Round head boo, rectangular chiowan.	*1768-73.*	13
22.246	Type F1. 乙 of 乾 like a hook. Compact *tong*, one dot	*1774-95.*	13
22.246A	two dots.	*1774-95*	13
22.247	Type H. Shanlong - Special form of 隆 *long* with 缶 instead of 生.	*1796-1800.*	11

The term Palace coin is also often used to describe various amulets and presentation pieces made by the Board of Revenue mint for use in the Palace.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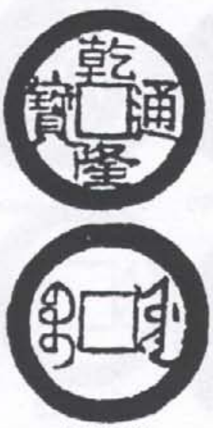
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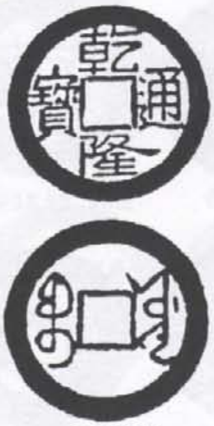
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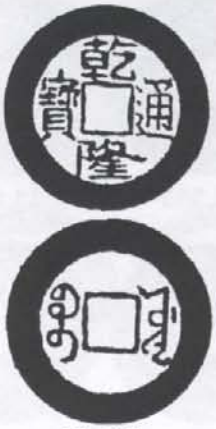
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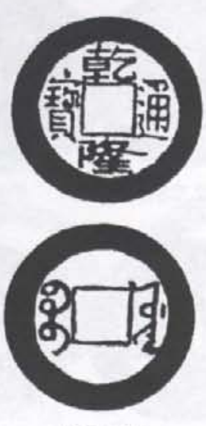
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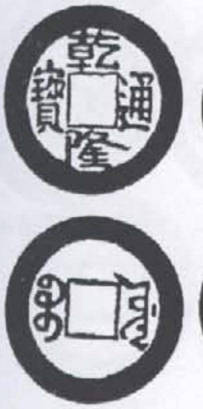
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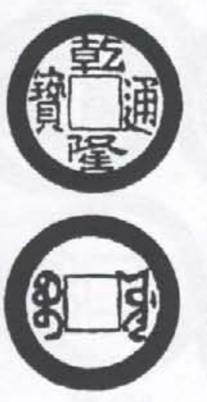
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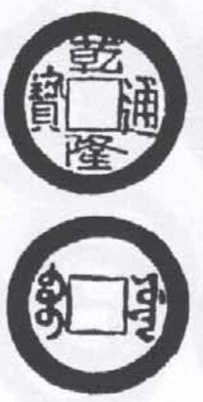
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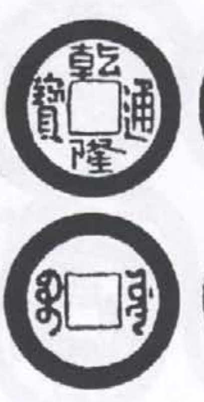
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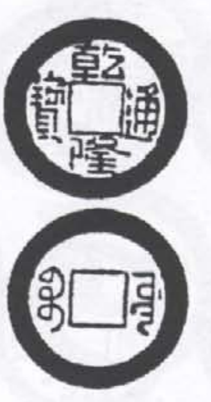
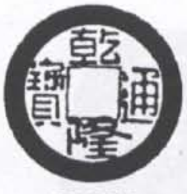

22.257

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).

Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao*.

The Board of Works. Rev: Boo yuwan left and right.

Type A. Well made coins, large Manchu.			
22.248	乙 of 乾 like a hook.	*1736.*	8
22.249	乙 of 乾 like a Z. Vertical stroke in radical of *tong* straight.	*1736.*	14
22.250	Vertical stroke in radical of *tong* wavy.	*1736-39.*	15
Type B. Smaller coins, orthodoxly written.			
22.251	Broad rims, distinct gap between the os of boo. 1740-*45.*	FD2306, S1466	16
22.252	Smaller rims, *bao* character looks top heavy.	*1746-53.*	16
22.253	Different yuwan.		16
22.254	Smaller (23-24mm) coins, often coarse workmanship.	*1754-60.*	16
Type D.			
22.255	Protruding head boo.	*1761-67.*	16
Type E.			
22.256	Round head boo. Smaller characters.	*1768-73.*	16
Type F1.			
22.257	Distinctive upward curving head on *tong*. Cf 22.217.	*1774.*	15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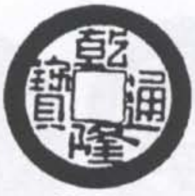
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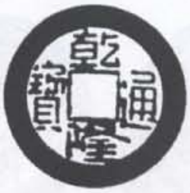
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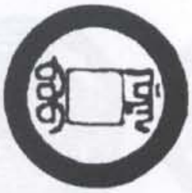
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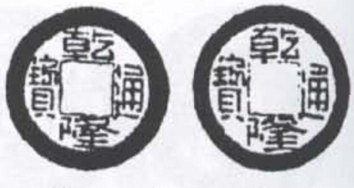
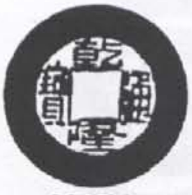

Degenerate examples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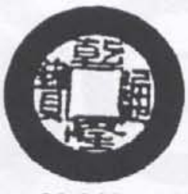
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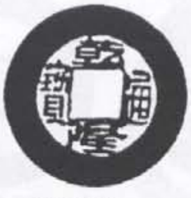
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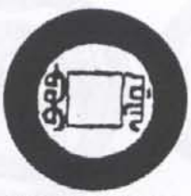
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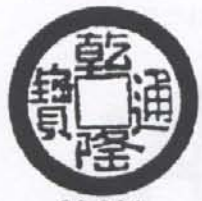
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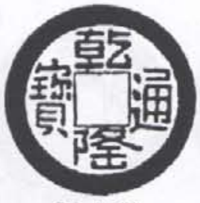
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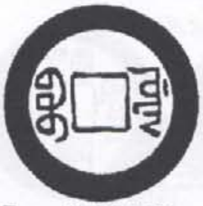
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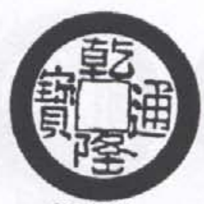
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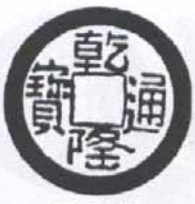
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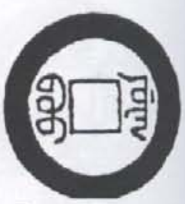
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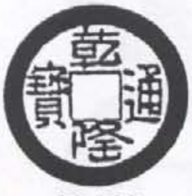
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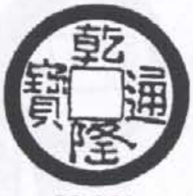
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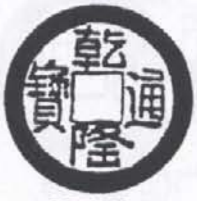
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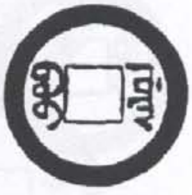

Rev. 22.268-70

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).

Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*

The Board of Works. Rev: Boo yuwan left and right.

Type F2. Privy marks introduced. Workmanship often poor. *1775-94.*

22.258	Closed head *tong.*	New branch.	16
22.259	Square head, two dot *tong.*	Old branch.	16
22.260	Square head, one dot *tong.*	Auxiliary furnaces.	16

In 1726, the Board of Works mint had been divided into a New branch with 13 furnaces, and an Old branch with 12 furnaces. There were also 6 Auxiliary furnaces attached to the Old branch.

Type G. Smaller coins with broad rims. Careful workmanship. *1795.*

22.261	Closed head *tong.*	New branch.	16
22.262	Square head, two dot *tong.*	Old branch.	16
22.263	Square head, one dot *tong.*	Auxiliary furnaces.	16

Type H. Shanlongs. Special form of 隆 *long* with 干 instead of 生. Closed *bei.*

H1. Dots of *tong* vertical. 乙 of 乾 with straight lines. Good sized coins. 1796-*99.*

22.264	Closed head *tong.*	New branch.	15
22.265	Square head, two dot *tong.*	Old branch.	15

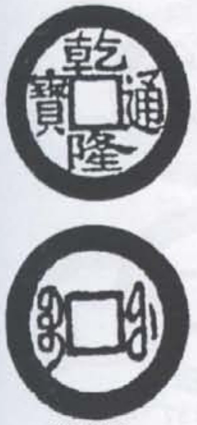
H2. Dots of *tong* vertical. 乙 of 乾 with curved lines. 1796-*99.*

22.266	Closed head *tong.*	New branch.	15
22.267	Square head, two dot *tong.*	Old branch.	15

H3. Dots of *tong* oblique. Y- of yuwan short and straight. *1800.*

22.268	Closed head *tong.*	New branch.	14
22.269	Square head, two dot *tong.*	Old branch.	14
22.270	Square head, one dot *tong.*	Auxiliary furnaces.	13

Casting by the Board of Works averaged some 500,000 strings a year. In 1794, casting was reduced to 187,470 strings while the reforms were being implemented.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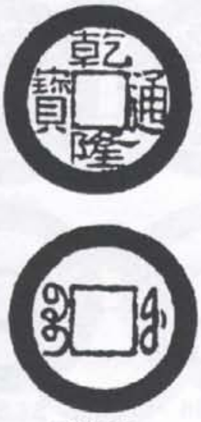
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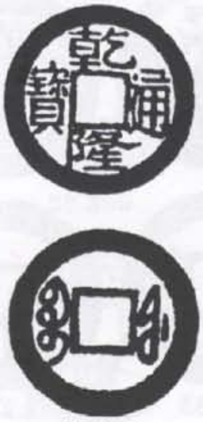
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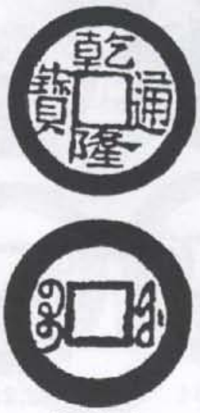
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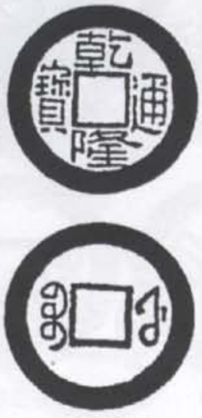
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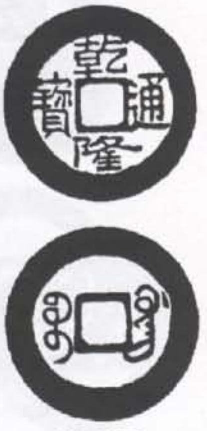
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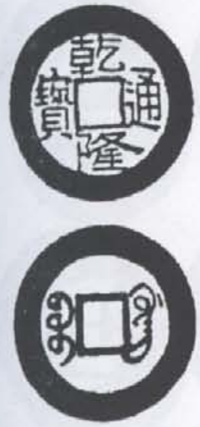
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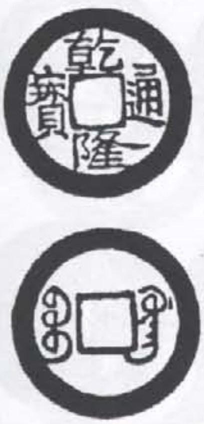
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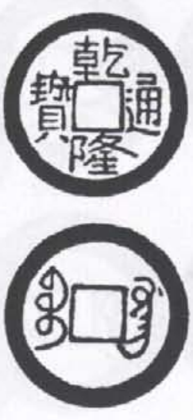
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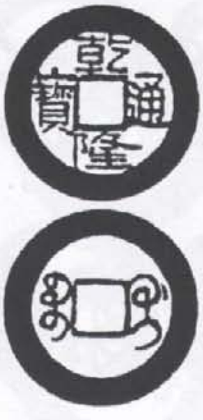
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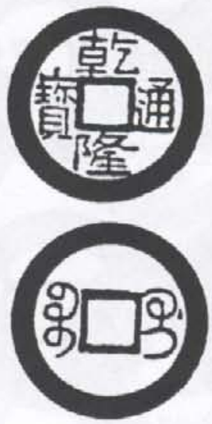
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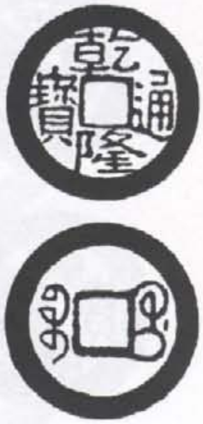

22.282

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).
Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*

Fuzhou, Fujian. Rev: Boo fu left and right.

Coastal Province types.

22.271	Closed head, one dot *tong.*	1740-*50.*	FD2314, S1469	16
22.272	Closed head, two dot *tong.*	1740-*50.*		16
22.273	Protruding head, one dot *tong.*	*1750-90.*		16
22.274	Protruding head, two dot *tong.*	*1750-90.*		16

The Coastal Province type is a style of inscription found on the coins of Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Fujian, and Zhejiang provinces for this and subsequent reigns.

22.275	Board of Revenue Type G style.	*1790*-95.		16

The Fujian mint had 8 furnaces which cast 48,532 strings a year.

Guangzhou, Guangdong. Rev: Boo guwang left and right.

22.276	Closed head *tong*, Board of Revenue style.	1745-*48.*	FD2320, S1477	15
22.277	Closed head *tong*, local style.	*1748-70.*		16
22.278	Square head *tong*, top vertical stroke of the 卓 of *qian* slanting.	*1771-94.*		16
22.279	Square head *tong*, top vertical stroke of the 卓 of *qian* straight.	*1771-94.*		16

The Guangdong mint cast around 34,000 strings a year.

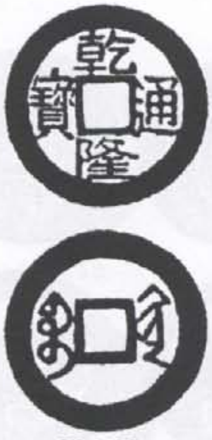
Guilin, Guangxi. Rev: Boo gui left and right.

22.280	Closed head *tong*. The i of gui well below the hole.	1743-*48.*	FD2319, S1476	15
22.281	Closed head *tong*. The i of gui level with the hole.	*1749-69.*		16
22.282	Square head *tong*. Cf 22.278.	*1770-94.*		16

The Guangxi Gazetteer has a good description of the mint premises and workers:

As well as buildings for the furnaces, administration and security, there was a room for the temple of the furnace god, and a shrine for the local gods. Each furnace had one foreman, one man to stoke the fire, one man to pour the molten metal, one man of all work, one man to tend the sand, one man to brush the ashes, one man to turn the coins on the lathe, one man to polish the coins, one man to attend to their edges, and one man to work the treadle.

Casting started at 28,800 strings a year, progressively rose to 96,000 strings by 1749 as Yunnan stopped supplying the province with coins, but dropped to 57,600 because of the shortage of Yunnan copper in 1779.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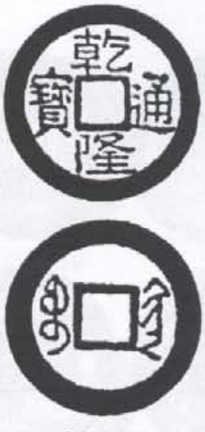
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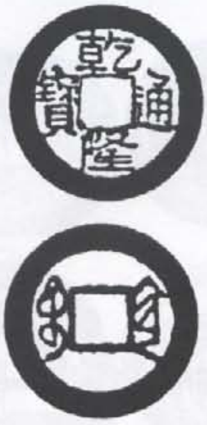
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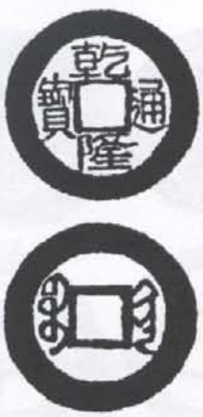
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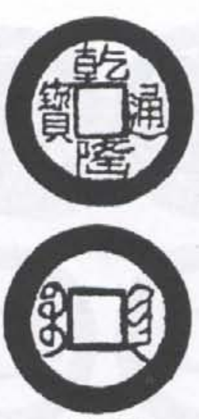
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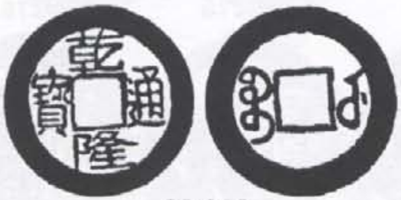
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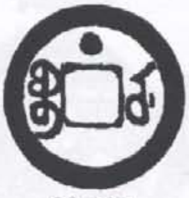
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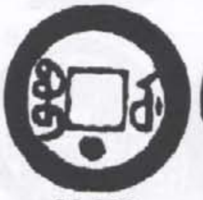
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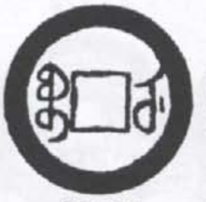
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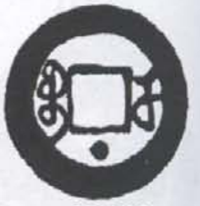
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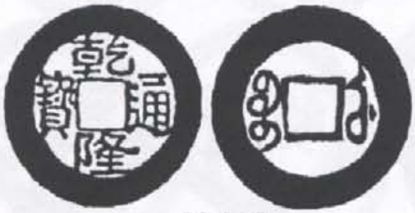
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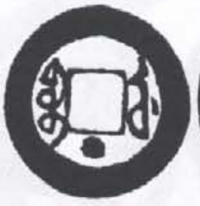
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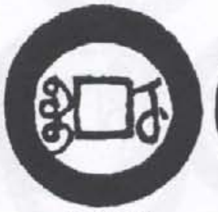
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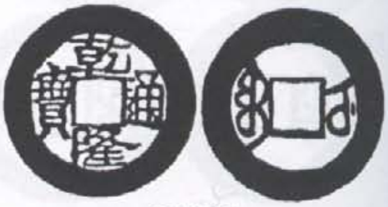
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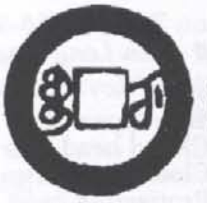
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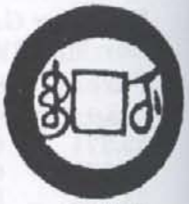

22.298

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).

Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*

Guizhou Province. Rev: Boo kiyan left and right.

22.283	Open *bei*, Board of Revenue type.	1736-*38.*	S1478	15
22.284	Open *bei*, local type.	*1739-50.*		16
22.285	Closed *bei*, closed head *tong.*	*1751-54.*		16
22.286	Square head *tong. Long* with 生.	*1755-59.*		16
22.287	Square head *tong. Long* with 缶. Reddish alloy.	*1760-94.*		16

Not connected with the Peking Shanlongs, which were a good quality issue.

At first the mint was in the Bijie district and cast 45,000, then 90,000 strings a year. In 1759, the mint was moved to Guiyang. Casting rose to 172,500 strings a year, but reverted to 90,000 strings in 1770. In 1787, 5 furnaces were moved to Dading to provide additional payments for the Anlong and Dading troops.

Wuchang, Hubei. Rev: Boo u left and right.

Closed head *tong.* 尔 *er bao.* Bottom of 隆 *long* like the printed character. 1743-*63.*

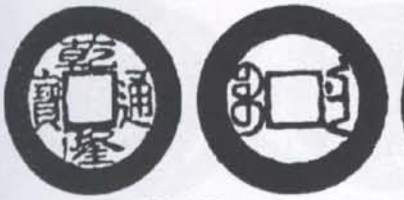
22.288	Top of u a short stroke.	Rev: Plain.		16
22.289		Rev: Large dot above.		15
22.290		Rev: Large dot below.	S1474	15
22.291	Top of u a long stroke.	Rev: Plain.	FD2317, S1473	15
22.292		Rev: Large dot below.		15

Square head *tong.* 尔 *Er bao.* Bottom of 隆 *long* like 生. *1764-85.*

22.293	Top of u bent.	Rev: Plain.	S1472	16
22.294		Rev: Large dot below.		16
22.295	Top of u a long stroke.			

Closed head *tong,* 缶 *Fou bao.* Red coins, poor workmanship. *1786-94.*

22.296-8 Differences in boo &c. 16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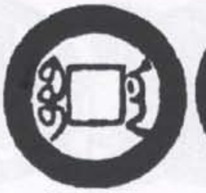
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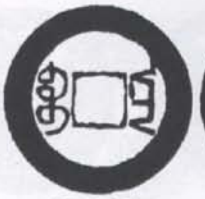
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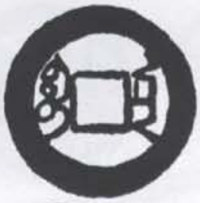
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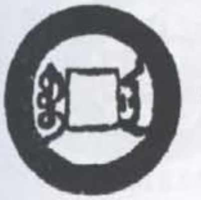
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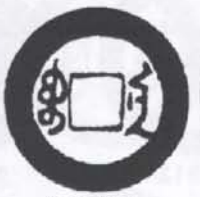
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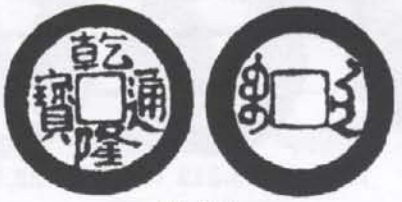
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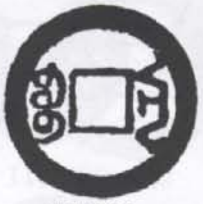
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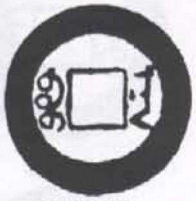
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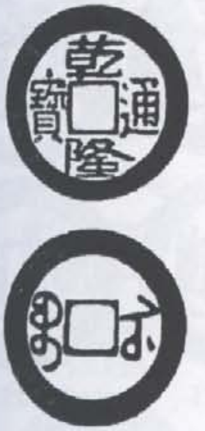
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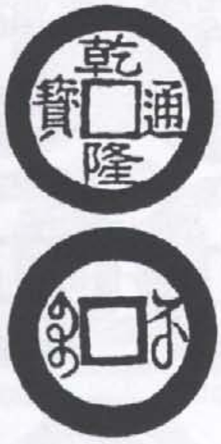
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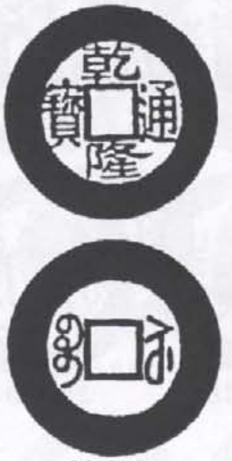
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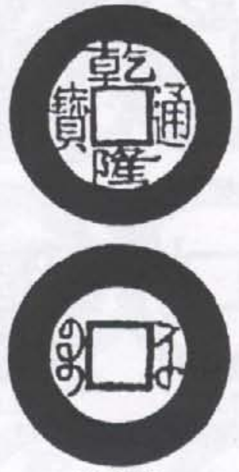
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Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).
Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*

Changsha, Hunan. Rev: Boo nan left and right.

Closed head *tong,* dot of nan above the –a–. 1743-*56.*

22.299	Round head boo.	S1482	15
22.300	Oval head boo.		15
22.301	Protruding head boo.		15
22.302	Large nan.		15

Closed head *tong,* dot of nan opposite the –a–. *1757-63.*

22.303-4			15

Square head *tong. 1764-94.*

22.305	Medium nan.		15
22.306	Very large nan.	S1483	15
22.307	Small nan.		16

Production started at 24,000 strings a year, doubled in 1753 so as to provide army pay, doubled again in 1756 as copper was plentiful, and reached 192,000 strings in 1759 as the mint was supplying coins for Xinjiang. In 1779, production settled at 72,000 strings. Copper came from Yunnan, and from the province's own mines at Chengui.

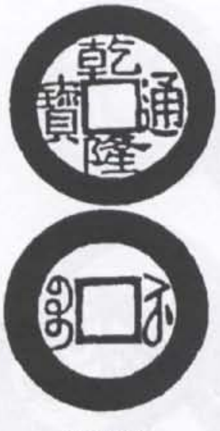
Suzhou, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right.

22.308	Board of Revenue type. Small –u in su. 1736-37, 1740-*47.*	15
22.309	Large, curved top su. *1748-55.*	16

22.310-314 Next page.

22.315-6	Broad rim coins.	10

Often referred to as sample coins, but they are too plentiful to have been part of the ten sample coins that were presented to the court for inspection each year. Possibly produced by the mint workers for use as charms or New Year gifts. Also known as Chang Ping *coins because of their resemblance to the Korean coin* ***(25.75)*** *with this inscription.*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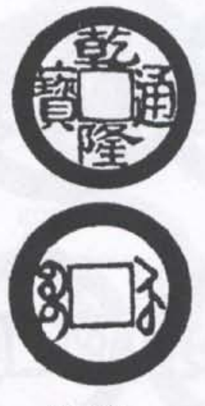
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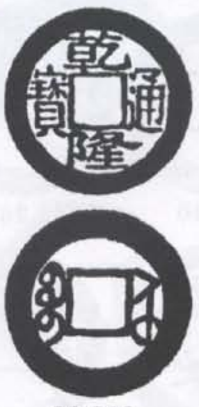
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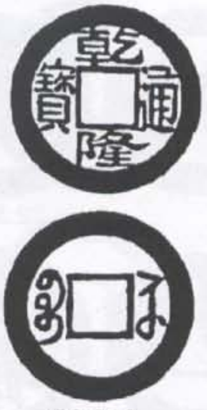
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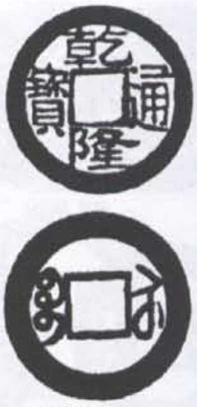
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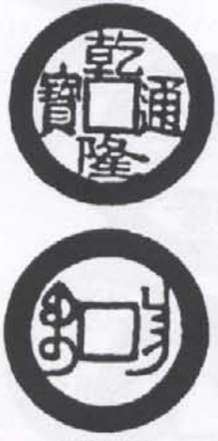
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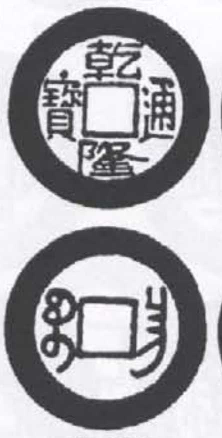
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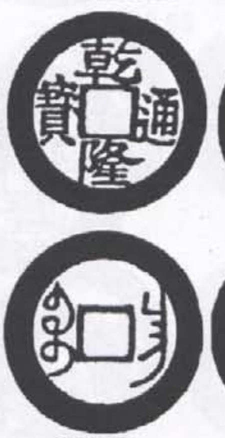
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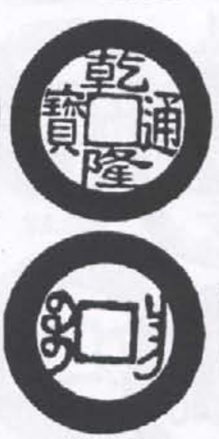
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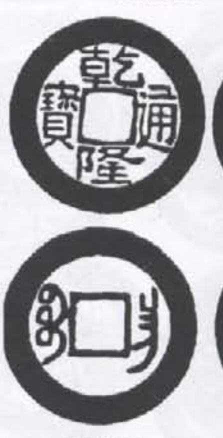
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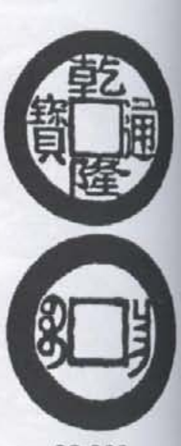
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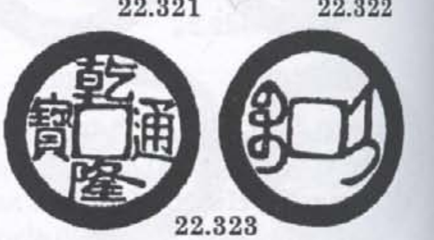
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Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).

Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*

Suzhou, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right.

Coastal Province types.

22.310	Closed head, two dot *tong.*	*1756-65.*	FD2316, S1471	16
22.311-2	Differences in su, position of dot.			16
22.313	Protruding head *tong.* Small su.	*1788-94.*		16
22.314	Protruding head *tong.* Large su.	*1788-94.*		16

Production was generally 111,700 strings a year. In 1778, the alloy was altered to a mixture of Japanese and Yunnan copper, with zinc used instead of lead. The cheap Yunnan copper was producing coins of an unattractive dark colour.

Nanchang, Jiangxi. Rev: Boo chang left and right.

22.317	Board of Revenue Type A.	1737.	FD2318, S1475	15
22.318	Board of Revenue Type B.	*1742-52.*		16
22.319	Protruding head boo.	*1752-56.*		16

Coastal Province types.

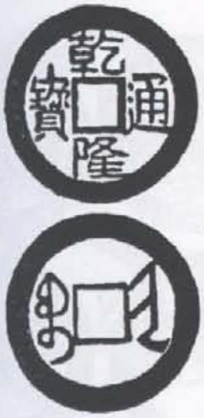
22.320	Closed head, two dot *tong.*	*1756-66.*		16
22.321	Protruding head, one dot *tong.*	*1766-83.*		16
22.322	Protruding head, two dot *tong.*	*1784*-94		16

Production was generally 42,000 strings a year; between 1744 and 1770 it was 69,887 strings to accommodate extra pay for the army.

Jinan, Shandong.

22.323	Rev: Boo ji left and right. 1736-38.	FD2325, S1486	11

Apart from the announcement of the closure of the mint, there are no records of its operation during the Qianlong period.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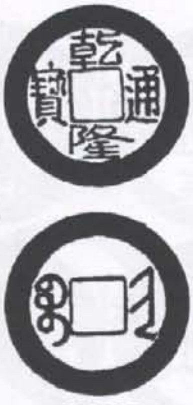
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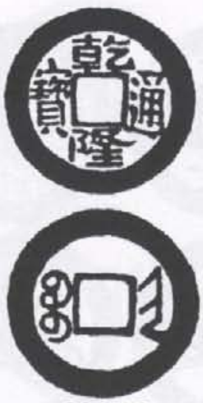
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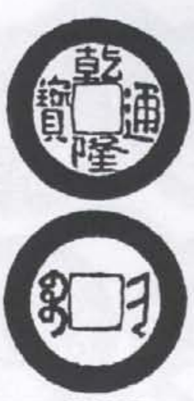
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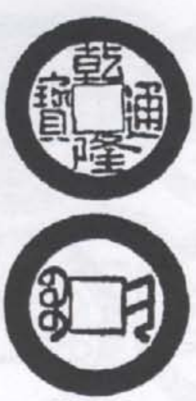
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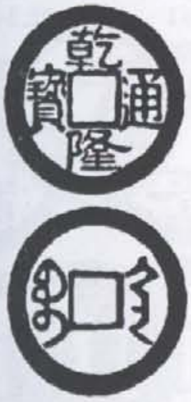
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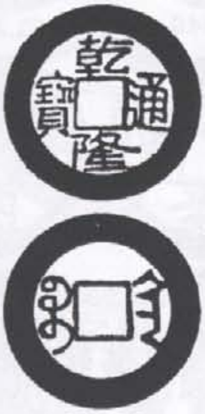
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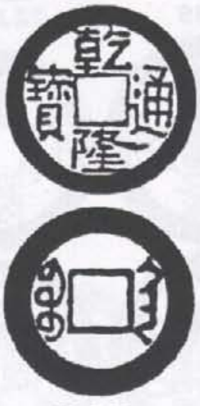
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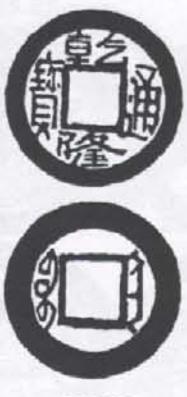
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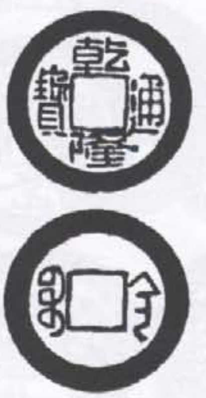
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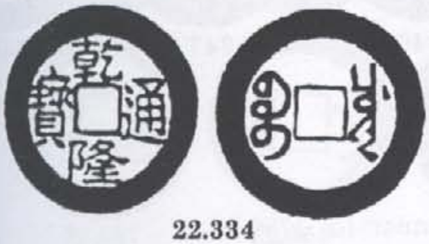
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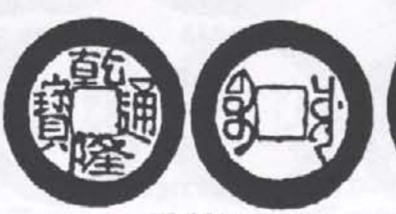
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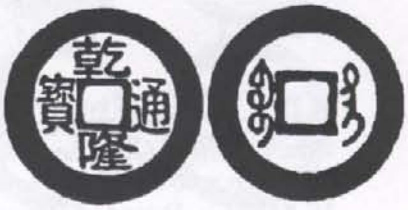

22.336

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).
Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*

Taiyuan, Shanxi. Rev: Boo jin left and right.

22.324	Board of Revenue Type A.	1736-*40.*		10
22.325	Board of Revenue Type B.	*1749-60.*	FD2324, S1485	15
22.326	Local type, triangular head *tong.*	*1761-70.*		16
22.327	Board of Revenue Type E. Narrow *bao.*	*1771-82.*		15
22.328	Board of Revenue Type G. *Bao* with horizontal feet.	*1783-95.*		15

Casting was initially at the rate of 42,000 strings a year; 1771 – 25,000 strings, 1794 – 17,000 strings.

Xi'an, Shaanxi. Rev: Boo shan left and right.

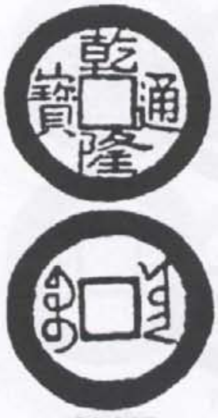
22.329	Board of Revenue Type A.	*1741.*		11
22.330	Board of Revenue Type B.	1749-*53.*		16
22.331	Local type, very variable.	*1754-84.*	FD2313, S1468	16
22.332	Smaller coin, narrow characters.			16
22.333	Board of Revenue Type G. Square characters, small shan.			15

Chengdu, Sichuan. Rev: Boo chuwan left and right.

22.334	Large *tong.*	1736-*69.*	FD2323, S1484	16
22.335	Bottom stroke of *tong* slanting.			16

Casting levels varied: 1736, 33,280 strings pa. 1738, 72,800 (Increase in amount of army pay in coins). 1746, 145,600 (15 New furnaces to provide coins for Shaanxi). 1752, 111,627 (Stopped supplying Shaanxi with coins). 1755, 291,200 (Extra casting to pay for drilling of tribal army). 1781, 194,133 (Includes bounties for local troops). In 1795-96, 958,949 jin *of small coins were collected up and recast as regulation coins.*

22.336	**Taiwan.** Rev: Boo tai left and right.	*1740s.*	FD2326, S1487	13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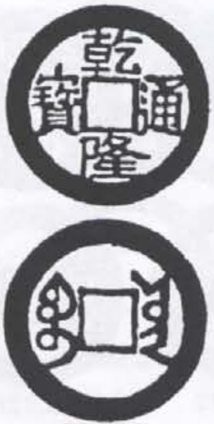
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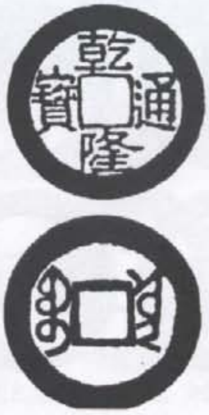
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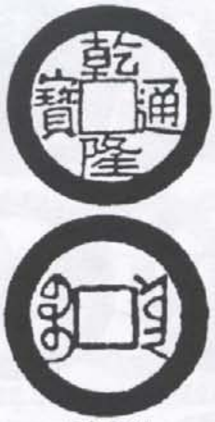
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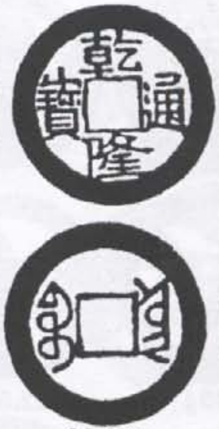
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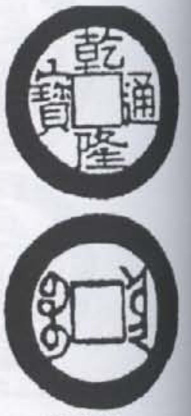
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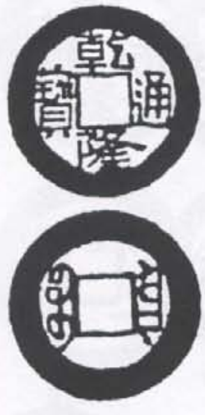
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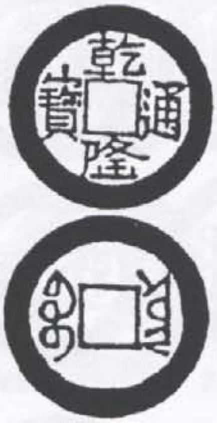
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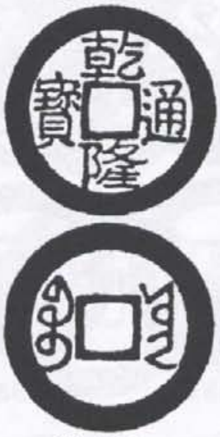
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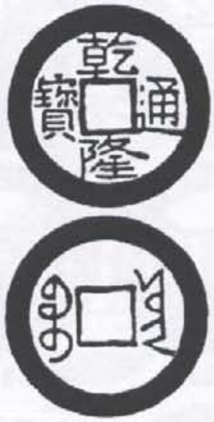
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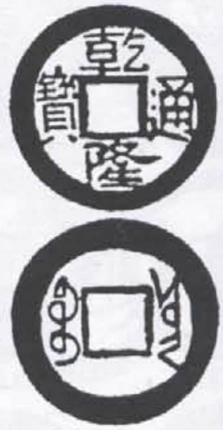
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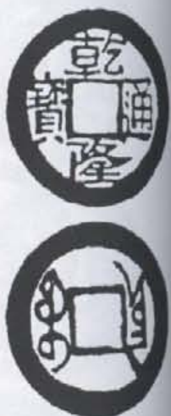
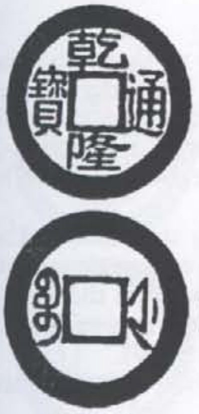

22.348

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).
Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*
Yunnan province. Rev: Boo yūn left and right.

22.337	Board of Revenue Type A.	Yunnan-fu.	1736-94. FD2321, S1480	16
22.338	Wide head on *tong.* V shaped y- on yūn.	Dongchuan Old mint.	1741-94.	16
22.339	y shaped y- on yūn. Wide head on *tong.*	Dongchuan New mint.	1753-79.	16
22.340	Small head on *tong.*	Dali.	1744-70.	15
22.341	Square head *tong.*	Shunning.	1764-70.	15
22.342	Hook of top of *bao.*	Baoshan.	1776-78	14
22.343	Degenerate type.	?Dali.	*1776-80.*	13
22.344	Bottom of *long* like 山 *shan.*		?	11
22.345	Curved left foot of *bao.* Large 阝 in *long.*	Lin'an.	1736-79.	16
22.346	Wedge shaped top stroke of *bao.* Neat clear, characters.	Guangxi-fu.	1736-40.	16
22.347	Similar, but less well made.	Guangxi-fu.	1751-79.	16
22.348	Very long y- on yūn. Poor quality.	Qujing.	1777-79.	12

Numerous mints were opened and closed in the province of Yunnan during the Qianlong period. However, they all used the Boo yūn *mint name. By comparing the quantities of the various types found with the detailed production records of the period, and from other evidence, attributions to individual mints can be arrived at.*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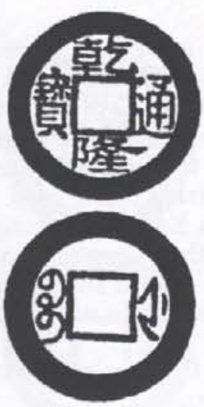
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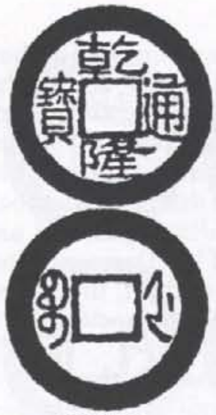
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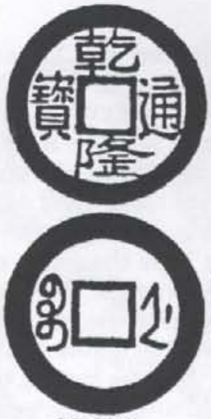
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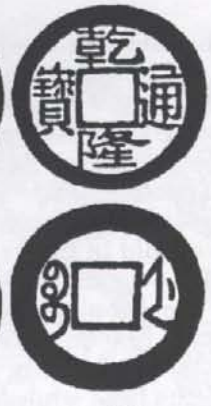
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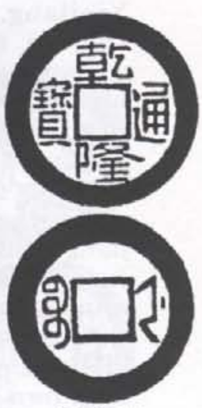
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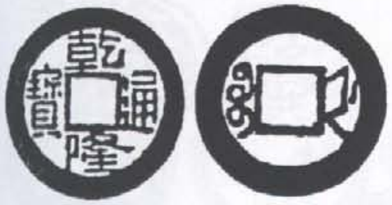
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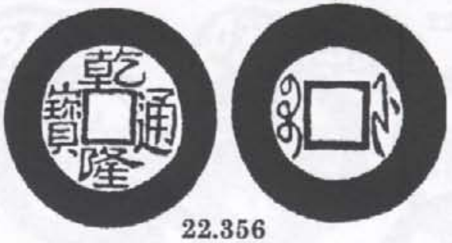
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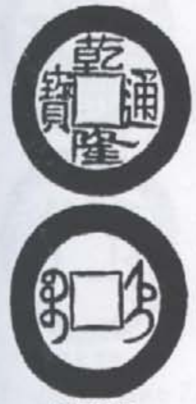
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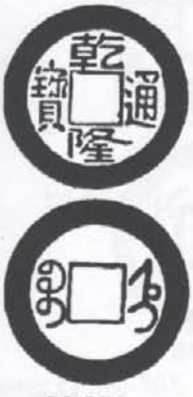
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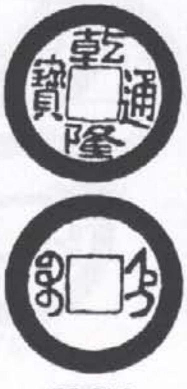
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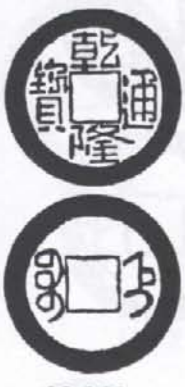
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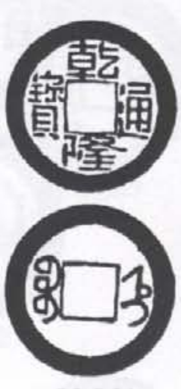
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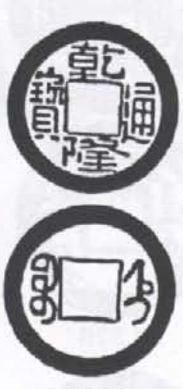

22.362

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).
Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*

Hangzhou, Zhejiang. Rev: Boo je left and right.

Coastal Province types.

22.349	Closed head, one dot *tong.*	*1740-51.*	FD2315, S1470	16
22.350	Closed head, two dot *tong.*	*1740-51.*		16
22.351	Protruding head, one dot *tong.*	*1752-80.*		16
22.352	Bottom of *long* like 正 *zheng.*			11
22.353	Protruding head, two dot *tong.*	*1752-80.*		16
22.354	Board of Revenue Type G. One dot *tong.*	*1781-94.*		15
22.355	Two dot *tong.*	*1781-94.*		15
22.356	Broad rims. Cf **22.315**.			8

Casting was reported as 128,613 strings a year in 1740; no subsequent changes are mentioned.

Baoding, Zhili. Rev: Boo jyi left and right.

22.357	Board of Revenue Type B. Large Characters.	1747-*51.*	FD2312, S1467	15
22.358	Medium characters.	*1752-54.*		16
22.359	Small characters	*1755-76.*		16
22.360	Board of Revenue Type E/F.	*1777-81.*		15
22.361	Square head *tong,* 乙 of 乾 like a Z.	*1782-87.*		16
22.362	Square head *tong,* 乙 of 乾 like a hook.	*1788-96.*		16

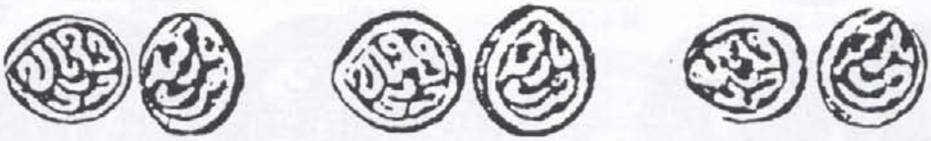
The shape of the Manchu jyi gave Zhili mint the nickname of the "chicken claw mint". Casting levels varied between 45,000 and 72,800 strings a year.

Xinjiang.

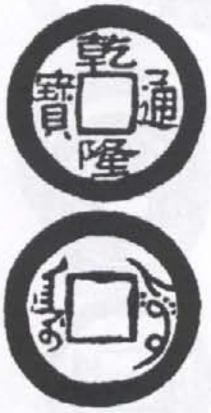
In 1759, the Chinese conquered the Xinjiang region. In the south, in place of the native *pul* coins, they introduced Chinese style coins. However, although these coins had the square hole of normal cash, they were made of pure copper (hence their name of 红钱 *hong qian*, red cash). At first they weighed 2 *qian*, and had the mint name on the reverse in Manchu and Turkic script (a local version of Arabic). In the north, the coins were meant to follow normal regulations, but the difficulty of obtaining zinc led to an alloy of a different composition being used.

After the death of Qianlong, his successor Jiaqing issued an Edict ordaining that 20% of Xinjiang coins should in future bear the name of his Deceased Father Qianlong to commemorate his conquest of the region. This was obeyed, on and off, until the end of the dynasty, so that many coins with the Qianlong period title are, in fact, posthumous issues which can be assigned to their correct period on stylistic grounds.

Rebellion by the Moslem natives was a constant threat to Chinese rule. Some rebels issued their own coins for a while, using Arabic as well as Chinese patterns.



Pul coins. Issued by native Khans, 1700-45.



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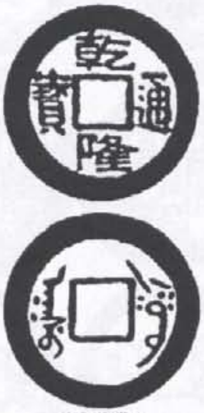

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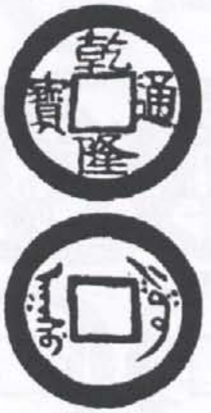

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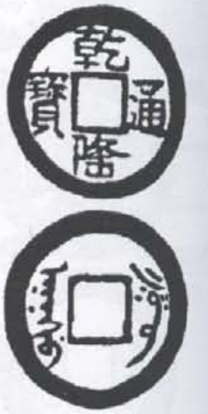

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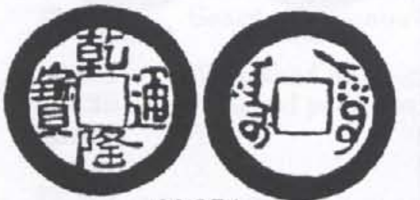

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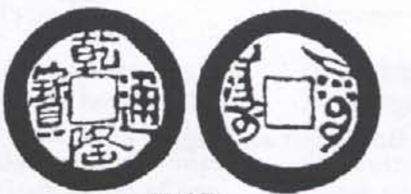

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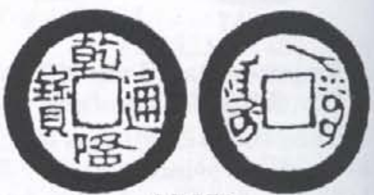


22.376

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).

Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*

Aksu, Xinjiang. Rev: Aksu left, *Aqs(u)* right.

A written with two strokes. Thick heavy coins, nominal weight 2 *qian*, 6-8 grams. 1761-66.

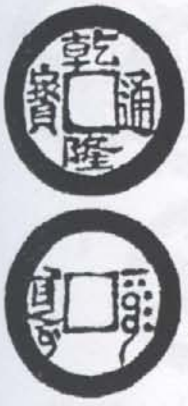
22.370	Square head *tong*.	10
22.371	Closed head *tong*, seven stroke *bei*.	10
22.372	Closed head *tong*, six stroke *bei*.	10
22.373	*Long* with 缶.	10

Copper collection records indicate that casting was 500-600 strings a year. In 1766, the mint was moved to Ushi.

A written with two strokes. Normal weight and size. Posthumous issues.

22.374	*Long* with 缶. Feet of *bei* ┘ └	Jiaqing period.	1800-20.	14
22.375	Feet of *bei* – –		1800-20.	14
22.376	Square head *tong*.	Daoguang period.	1821-28.	14

Casting levels were irregular, between 2,000 and 6,000 strings a year.
In 1798, the Ushi mint was moved back to Aksu, but casting of Jiaqing coins appears to have been delayed as the Board did not provided new patterns at once.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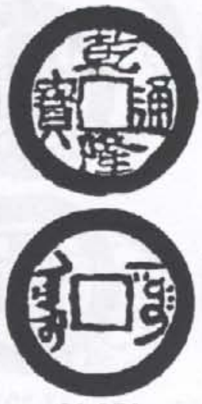
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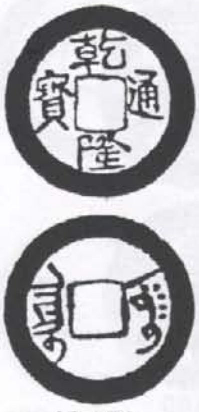
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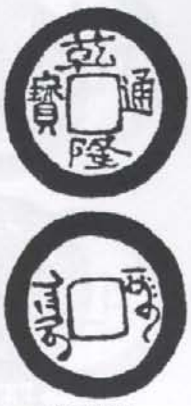
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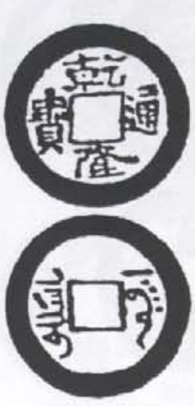
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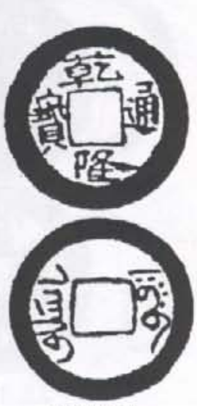
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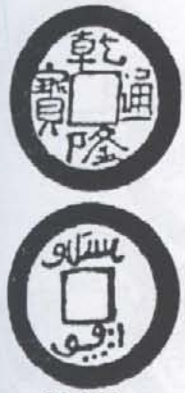
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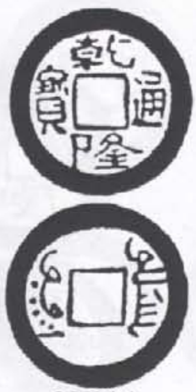
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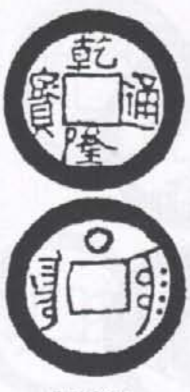
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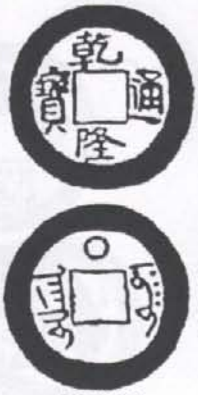
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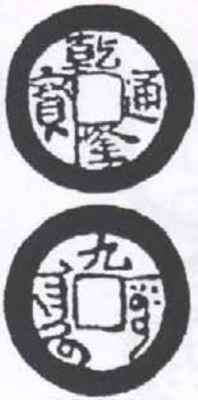
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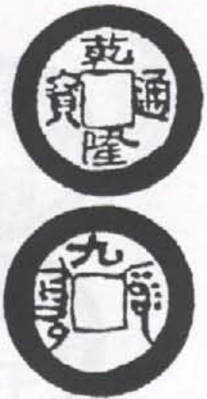

22.388

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).

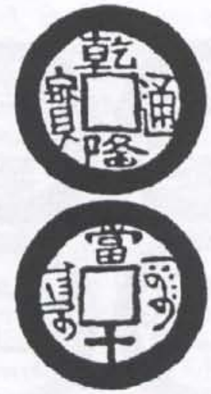
Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*

Aksu, Xinjiang. Rev: Aksu left, *Aqs(u)* right.

A written with one stroke. Normal weight and size. Guangxi period.

22.377	Closed head, two dot *tong*. Tail of *Aqsu* curving right.	*1878-83.*	14
22.378	Tail of *Aqsu* curving left.	*1878-83.*	14
22.379	Closed head, one dot *tong*. Tail of *Aqsu* curving left.	*1878-83.*	14
22.380	Tail of *Aqsu* curving right.	*1878-83.*	14
22.381	Square head, two dot *tong*.	*1878-83.*	14
22.382	Square head, one dot *tong*.	*1878-83.*	14
22.383	Reverse inscription sideways.	*1878-83.*	13
22.384	Reverse inscription inverted.	*1878-83.*	13
22.385	Rev: Large circle above. Straight *Aqsu.*	*1878-83.*	14
22.386	Curly *Aqsu.*	*1878-83.*	14
22.387	Rev: 九 *jiu* (nine) above. Large characters.	1883.	14
22.388	Small characters.	1883.	8

The 九 jiu *stands for the ninth year of Guangxi, when Xinjiang was granted the status of a full province.*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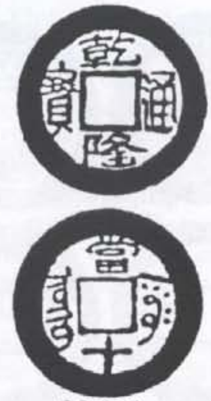
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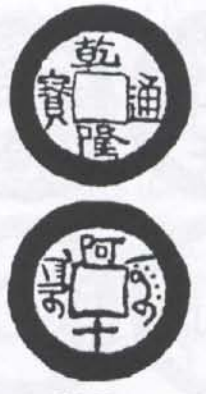
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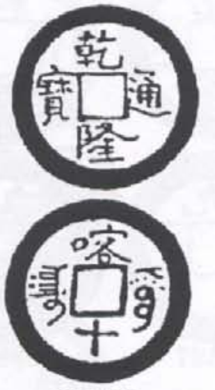
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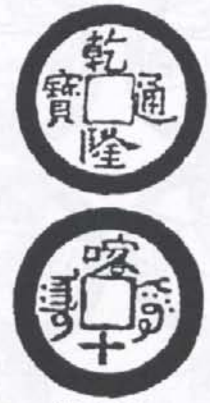
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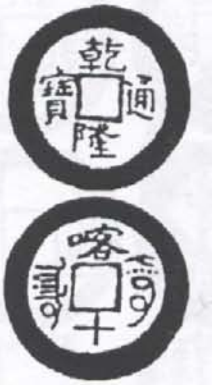

22.394

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).
Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*
Aksu, Xinjiang. Rev: Aksu left, *Aqsu(u)* right.
A written with one stroke. Normal weight and size. Guangxi period.

22.389	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below.	1883-*85*.	14
22.390	The -k- of Aksu written as a loop.	1883-*85*.	14
22.391	Rev: 阿十 *A shi* (A[ksu] Ten) above and below.	*1885*-92.	14

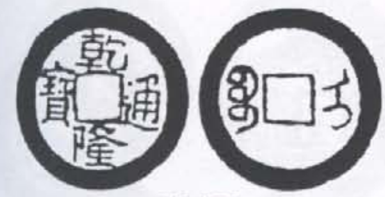
Casting started again in 1878 after Xinjiang was recaptured from Ya'qub Beg. At first only Qianlong coins were cast. The coin weight was 1.3 qian*, and 4,000 strings a year were produced. In the spring of 1889, the mint was transferred to the New City, and casting was increased to 9,000 strings a year. In 1892, the mint was transferred to Kucha as the supply of wood in the Aksu area was nearly exhausted.*

*The workmanship of these red coins is somewhat erratic, and the number of dots in **Aqsu**, as well as the overall style vary considerably.*

Rev: 喀十 *Ka shi (*Ka[shgar]) Ten) above and below. ?*1880s.*

22.392	Tail of *Aqsu* curving to the left.	14
22.393	Tail of *Aqsu* curly.	14
22.394	One dot *tong,* 缶 *fou bao.*	14

These coins were made by the Aksu mint for circulation in the Kashgar area. This sub-contracting was a feature of the period, but the principal records make no mention of it.



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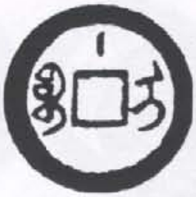

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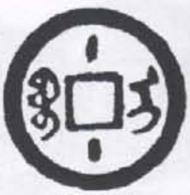

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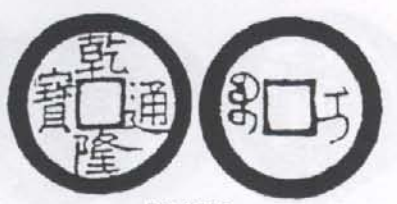

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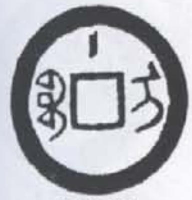

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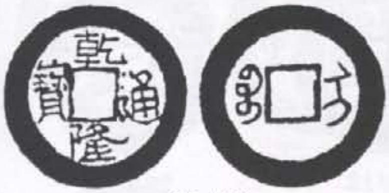

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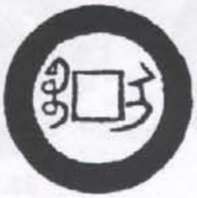

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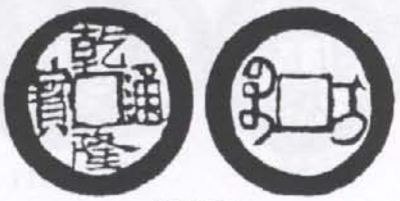

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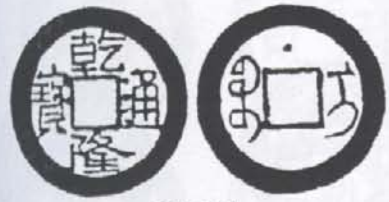

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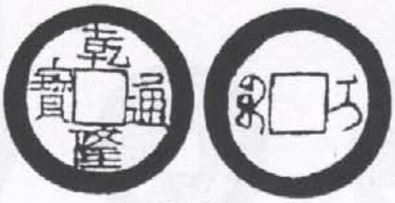

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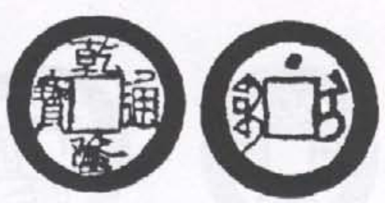

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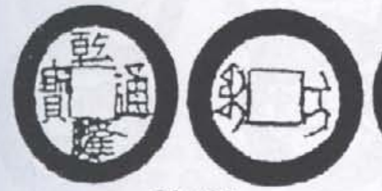

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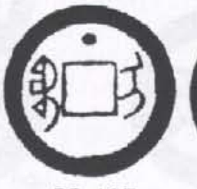

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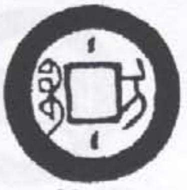


22.408

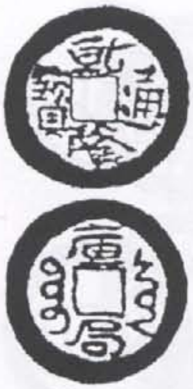
Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).
Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*

Ili, Xinjiang. Rev: Boo i left and right.

22.395	Large characters, head of *tong* sloping up. Rev: No marks.	1775-*95*. FD2327	11
22.396	Rev: Mark above hole.	1775-*95*.	11
22.397	Rev: Mark above and below hole.	1775-*95*.	11
22.398	Head of *tong* straight. Rev: No marks.	1775-*95*.	11
22.399	Rev: Mark above hole.	1775-*95*.	11
22.400	Small characters. Rev: No marks.	1775-*95*.	12
22.401	Rev: i with long bottom stroke.	1775-*95*.	12
Posthumous issues.			
22.402	Six stroke *bei*. Large boo. Rev: No marks. Jiaqing period.	*1796-1820.*	12
22.403	Rev: Mark above hole.	*1796-1820.*	12
22.404	Square head *tong*. Rev: No marks. Daoguang period.	1821-*25*.	12
22.405	Rev: Large dot above.	1821-*25*.	12
22.406	Closed head *tong*, angular boo. Rev: No marks.	*1825-50.*	12
22.407	Rev: Dot above.	*1825-50.*	12
22.408	Rev: Marks above and below.	*1825-50.*	12

The mint opened in 1775, with 2 furnaces casting 1,200, and later 1,700 strings a year. Ili should have followed the standard regulations. The coin weight was 1.2 qian, *but the alloy presented problems:*

> The Military Governor memorialised: Ili does not usually produce copper. Each year it levies taxes in kind of red copper for which the price is about 4 *qian* 8 *fen* a *jin*. It also collects lead from the mines, for which the price is about 4 *qian* a *jin*. For the copper and lead to cast about 1,000 strings, 3 *liang* 8 *qian* of silver is needed. However, Ili does not take any action to buy up zinc. It would be necessary to transport this from Hankou in Hubei via Xi'an in Shaanxi. We find that the porterage costs for this are somewhat heavy. Now, if we take copper of a hard nature, and lead of a soft nature, and add a small amount of tin, this will serve the purpose for casting the rim and hole. Therefore, we will use an alloy of 70% copper, 29% lead, and 1% tin. The Overseer reports that a trial casting gives in general coins of an appearance equivalent to regulation coins.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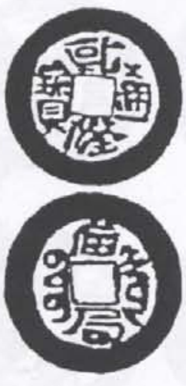
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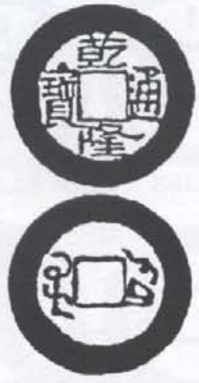
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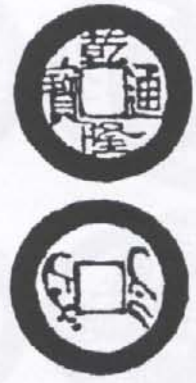
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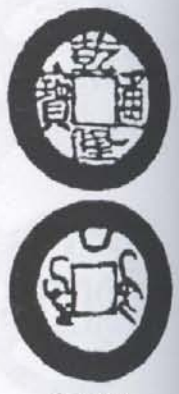
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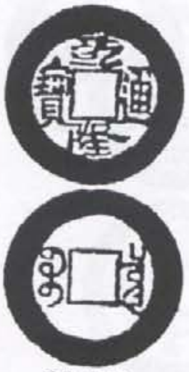
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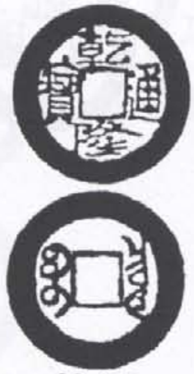
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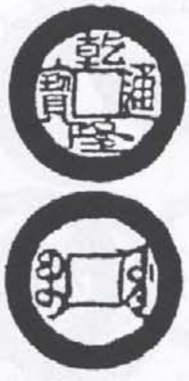
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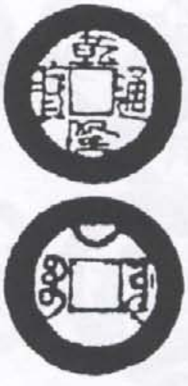
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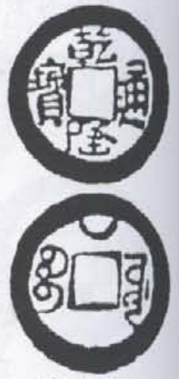

22.419

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).
Obv: 乾隆通寳 *Qian Long tong bao.*

Kucha, Xinjiang. All Guangxi period issues.

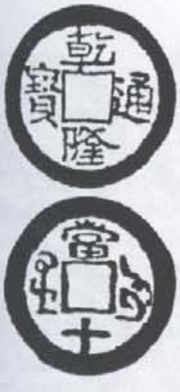
Rev: Boo Kuche left and right. 庫(库)局 *Ku ju* (Ku[che] bureau) above and below.

22.410	Rough style.	*1878-83.*	14
22.411	Very rough style.	*1878-83.*	14
22.412	Rev: Kuche left, *K(u)q(a)* right.	*1878-83.*	14

Rev: *K(a)n* right, ***Shuy*** left, read bottom to top, standing for *Guang Xu*.

22.413	Rev: No additional marks.	*1878-83.*	14
22.414	Crescent above.	*1878-83.*	14
22.415	Rev: Boo chiowan, as if the Board of Revenue mint.	*1878-83.*	14
22.416	Larger reverse characters.	*1878-83.*	14
22.417	Rev: Boo yuwan, as if the Board of Works mint.	*1878-83.*	14
22.418	Crescent above.	*1878-83.*	14
22.419	Local style.	*1878-83.*	14

*Although appearing to bear the names of the Peking mints, the red copper and the workmanship of these coins shows them to be Xinjiang issues. See also **22.426-7**.*



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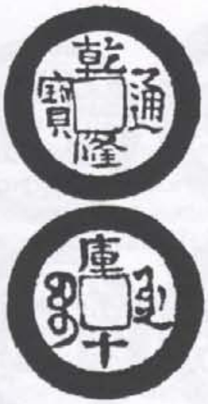

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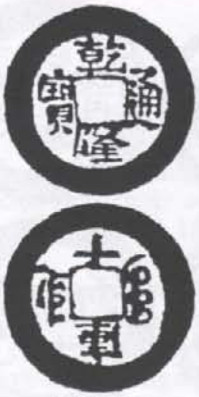

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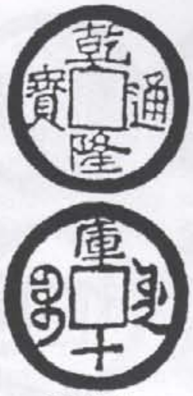

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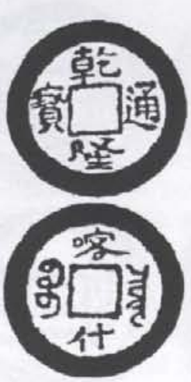

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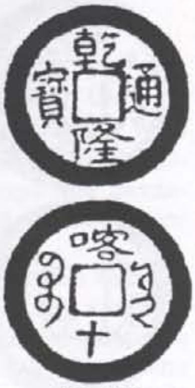

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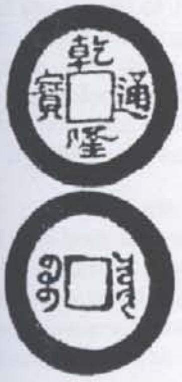

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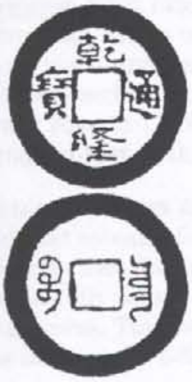


22.427

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).
Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*

Kucha, Xinjiang. All Guangxi period issues.

22.420	Rev: Kuche left, *K(u)q(a)* right. 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below.	1883-*85*.	14

Rev: Boo left, "chuan" or "yuan" for Kuche right.

22.421	庫十 *Ku shi* (Ku[che] Ten) above and below.	*1886-88.*	13
22.422	The same, reverse inscription inverted.	*1886-88.*	13
22.423	Cruder, sprawling characters. Kuche always "yuan".	*1888-91.*	14

Rev: Boo Kuche left and right, variously written. 喀什/十 *Ka shi* (Ka[shgar] Ten) above and below.

22.424	什 *shi*. Kuche written like "chiowan".	?*1890s.*	8
22.425	十 *shi*. Kuche written like "yuan".	?*1890s.*	13

These coins were made by the Kucha mint for circulation in the Kashgar region.

The Kucha mint was reopened after the recapture of Xinjiang in 1878. It is apparent from the memorial below that casting was not at first of a high standard:

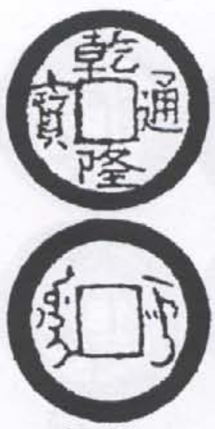
Guangxu 11th year 6th month (July 1885).
From the Kucha Sub-Prefect. Re Casting Coins.

The Special Commissioner has previously requested that on the 26th day of the 7th month, 20 workmen from the 78 originally employed be detached to establish a small fire furnace chiefly to cast coin patterns... 500 coins make a *gua*, which is calculated to weigh 4 *jin* 1 *liang*, and each coin 1 *qian* 3 *fen*. Of these, 40% are cast with *Qian Long tong bao* characters, and the remainder in accordance with the normal pattern. Also, on the reverse of the coin, Manchu script and Arabic characters are used. Above is used the character 庫 *Ku* in order to record that Kucha mint made it. Below, the character 十 *shi* is used in order to meet with popular feeling because the "turbaned people" recently heedlessly cast coins not to the *Dang shi* pattern. They suspected that these were not officially made, and were unwilling to use them. In the four old western cities that use coins, because the new coins did not have the characters *Dang shi*, they were only used as half cash.

Rev: Boo "chiowan".

22.426	Two dot *tong*. Narrow "chiowan".	?*1890s.*	14
22.427	One dot *tong*. Broad "chiowan".	?*1890s.*	14

Probably made by Kucha or Aksu for use in the Ili area. Cf Guangxu coins ***22.1495*** *&c.*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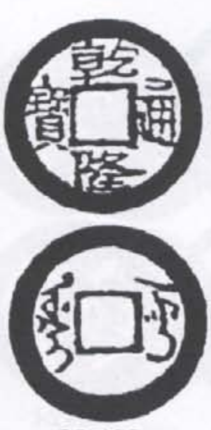
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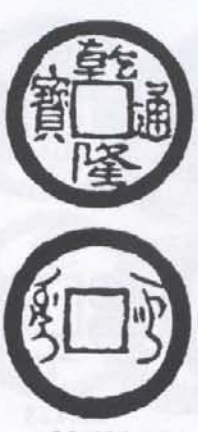
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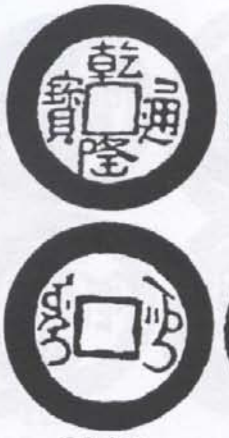
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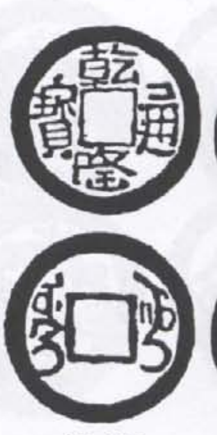
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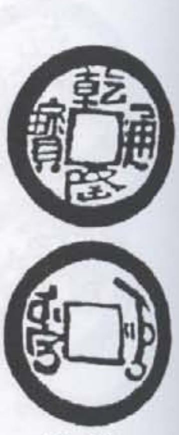
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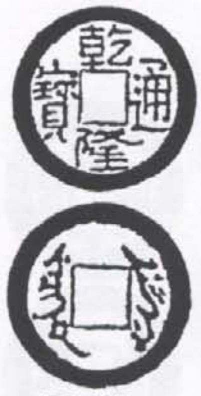
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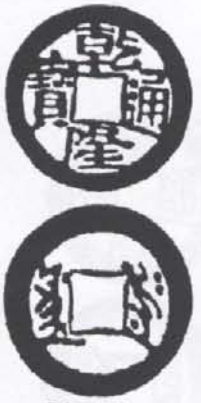
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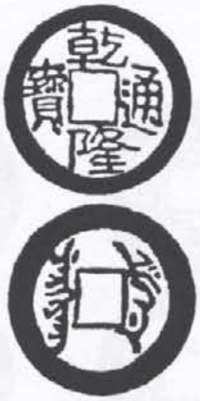

22.437

Emperor Gao Zong (1736-95).

Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao.*

Ushi, Xinjiang. Rev: Ushi left, *Ush(i)* right.

The 隆 *long* written with a 生 *sheng*. Thick, heavy coins, nominal weight 2 *qian*, 6-8 grams.

22.428	Closed head *tong.*	1766-*69.*	10
22.429	Square head *tong*, slanting 辶.	1766-*69.*	10
22.430	Square head *tong*, curved 辶.	1766-*69.*	10
22.431	隆 *Long* written with a 击. Broad rims, nominal weight 2 *qian. 1770-71.* FD2329		11

The 隆 *long* written with a 击. Ordinary rims, weight 3 to 5 grams.

22.432	Large hook at the end of *Ushi.*	*1771-98.*	15
22.433	Small hook at the end of *Ushi.*	*1771-98.*	15

In 1766, the Aksu mint was ordered to transfer its casting to Ushi. Coins were to be cast according to Yarkand regulations, with a weight of 2 qian *(7.5 grams), and the mint name in Manchu and Arabic on the reverse. In 1771, it was memorialised: In Xinjiang coins are cast weighing 2* qian. *In Aksu, Ushi, Yarkand, and Kashgar, the population is increasing. Cash are scarce and unable to circulate freely. Ushi should reduce the weight of its coins by 5* fen *[to 1.5* qian*, 5.6 grams]. The surplus copper resulting from this reduction can be used to make up the deficiency. In 1774, the coin weight was reduced again to 1.2* qian *(4.5 grams). In 1798, the mint was transferred back to Aksu.*

Yarkand, Xinjiang.

Thick heavy coins, nominal weight 2 *qian*.

Rev: Yerkim left, *Y (a) r k (a) n d* right.

22.435	Closed head *tong.*	1760-*69.*	11
22.436	Square head *tong.*	1760-*69.*	11

Rev: Yerkiyang left, *Y(a)r k(a)n d* right.

22.437		1760-*69.*	11

The Yarkand mint was the first to be opened after the Chinese conquest of Xinjiang in 1759. At first 500,000 coins were cast from melted down native pul *coins. Casting continued until 1767, then stopped. In 1768, they cast again. The next year, casting was transferred to Ushi. In September 1761, the name of the town was changed from Yerkim to Yarkand, but there is no certainty that the coin inscription was changed at the same time.*

Jiaqing.

The empire that Jiaqing had inherited from his father was in a lamentable state – "strong outside, shrivelled within". The population, now about 300 million, had nearly doubled in the preceding century, so that the people suffered a shortage of food, especially in times of flood or war. Decadence and corruption were prevalent among the officials and the Bannermen troops. Rebellions by anti-Manchu secret societies and their suppression by undisciplined troops had devastated parts of the countryside. It was not until 1803 that peace was arrived at, at a cost of over 100 million *liang*.

In 1796, a sweeping reform of the coinage was announced by Qianlong, and a reformed coinage of good appearance with an alloy of 60% copper and 40% zinc was issued by the Peking and provincial mints. The provinces all used the reformed pattern for a while, then local patterns emerged. After a few years, the alloy was changed to 54% copper, 43% zinc, and 3% lead, and the size and quality of the coinage began to deteriorate. It was reported that the government officials of the Board of Revenue East branch were embezzling money from the furnace income, quarrelling, and making trouble. These overseers were paid as civil officials, but were not familiar with their daily work, and were unable to control extraordinary events.

The reform of 1796 caused the exchange rate with silver to drop to around 900 cash for a *liang* of silver, but it slowly rose to 1,200 cash by the end of the reign.

By 1814, increasing contact with the West was placing a new pressure on the coinage:

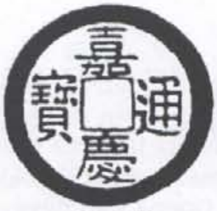
SU LENG-E MEMORIALISES *RE* THE NEED FOR THE STRINGENT PROHIBITION OF SMUGGLING.

> I have been informed that recently foreign merchants throughout the *hongs* have bribed our merchants on the pretext of paying expenses for military protection. They have taken more than a million silver *liang* from the interior and secretly sent it overseas. These foreign merchants take our pure silver and replace it with low-grade foreign coins. They swindle our traders as they like, which gradually brings about a deficiency of silver in the interior. An Edict is requested prohibiting such practices.

Jiaqing Casting Quotas – Strings per annum.

Mint	Quota	Mint	Quota
Board of Revenue	899,900	Zhili	60,000
Board of Works	537,400	Hunan	48,100
Sichuan	194,100	Fujian	43,200
Yunnan	170,600	Jiangxi	42,000
Zhejiang	129,600	Guangdong	34,600
Jiangsu	111,800	Guangxi	24,000
Shaanxi	94,700	Shanxi	17,500
Guizhou	89,800	Aksu	2,600
Hubei	84,400	Ili	1,700
			2,586,000

As the reign progressed, it became increasingly unlikely that these quotas were met.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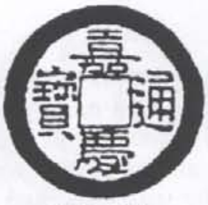
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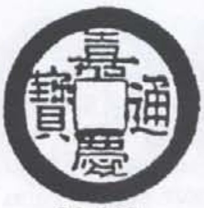
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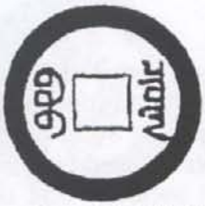
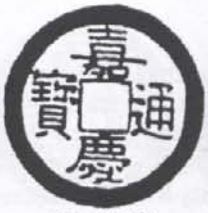
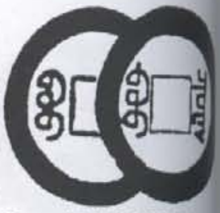
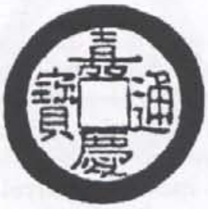

Rev. 22.440-42


22.443/4


Rev. 22.443 22.444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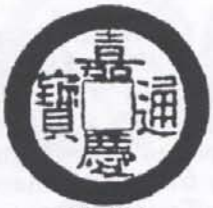
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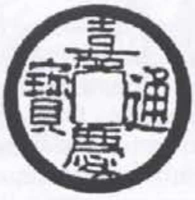
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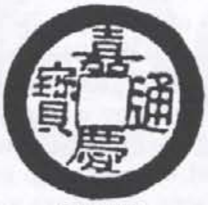
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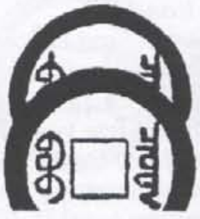
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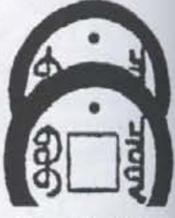
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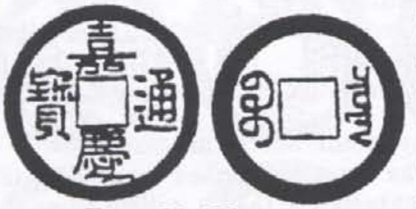
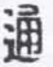
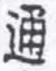

East 22.453


South 22.454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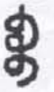
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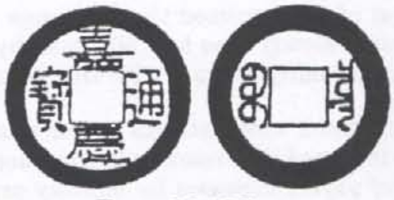
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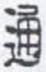
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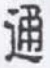
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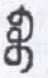
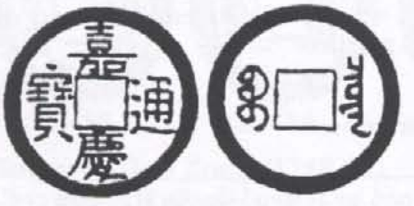

North 22.460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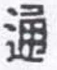
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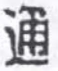
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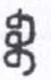
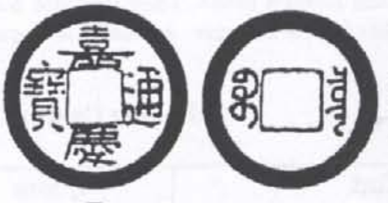
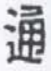

North 22.464


East 22.465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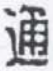
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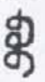

North 22.468

Emperor Ren Zong (1796-1820).
Obv: 嘉慶(庆)通寶 *Jia Qing tong bao.*

The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.

Type A1. Closed *bei*. Large 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia*. Good size and quality coins. 1796-*98.*

22.440	Six stroke *bei*, closed head *tong.*	East branch.	FD2336, S1489	16
22.441	Square head, two dot *tong.*	South branch.		16
22.442	Closed head, one dot *tong.*	West branch.		16
22.443	No privy marks.	North branch.		16
22.444	Protruding head boo.	North branch.		16

Type A2. Closed *bei*. Small 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia*. Slightly smaller coins. *1798-1802.*

22.445	Six stroke *bei*, closed head *tong.*	East branch.	16
22.446	Square head, two dot *tong.*	South branch.	16
22.447	Closed head, one dot *tong.*	West branch.	16
22.448	Protruding head boo.	North branch.	16

Type A3. As Type A2, but with a dot on the reverse above the hole. *1798-1802.*
22.449-52 Branch privy marks as **22.445-48.**

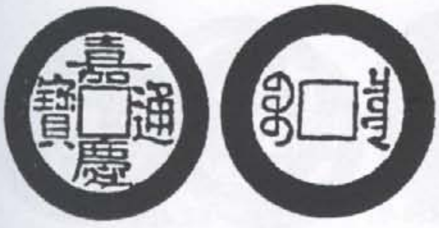
Type B1. Open *bei*. Small 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia*. Square 口 *kou* in 吉 *ji* Smaller, poorer coins. ***1803-15.***
22.453-6 Branch privy marks as **22.445-48.** 16

Type B2. Open *bei*. Small 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia*. Trapezoid 口 *kou* in 吉 *ji.* *1803-15.*
22.457-60 Branch privy marks as **22.445-48.** 16

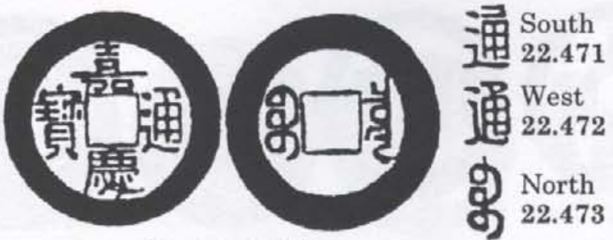
Type C. Top stroke of *bao* a distinct dot. *Bei* squarish, with feet as distinct strokes at the corners (except for the East branch). Size rather variable

Type C1. Left-hand stroke of the 广 of *qing* curved. *1816-20.*
22.461-4 Branch privy marks as **22.445-48.** 16

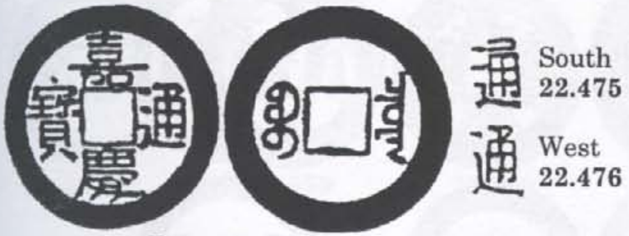
Type C2. Left-hand stroke of the 广 of *qing* straight. *1816-20.*
22.465-8 Branch privy marks as **22.445-48.** 16



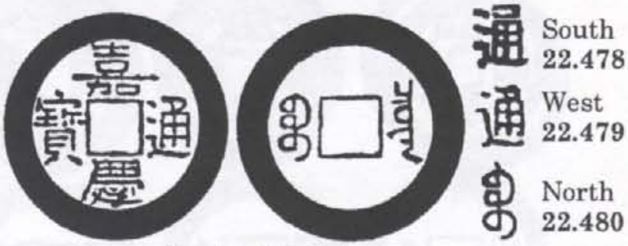
22.469


South
22.471
West
22.472
North
22.473

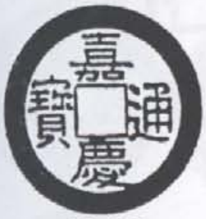
East 22.470


South
22.475
West
22.476

East 22.474


South
22.478
West
22.479
North
22.480

East 22.477



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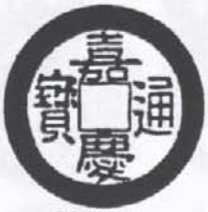

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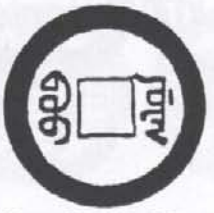
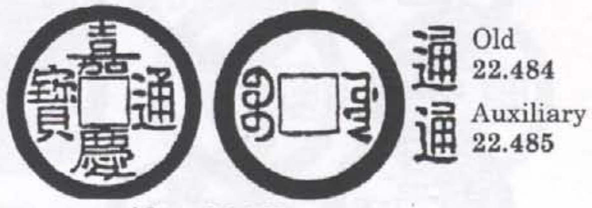
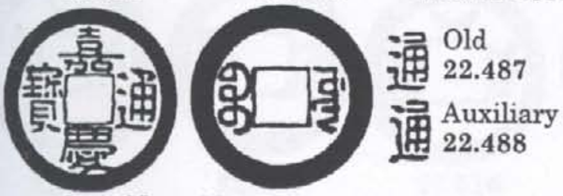


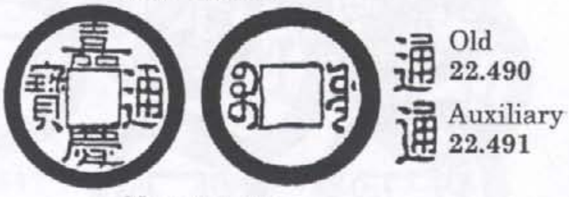
Rev. 22.481-82


Old
22.484
Auxiliary
22.485

New 22.483


Old
22.487
Auxiliary
22.488

New 22.486


Old
22.490
Auxiliary
22.491

New 22.489

Emperor Ren Zong (1796-1820).
Obv: 嘉慶(庆)通寶 *Jia Qing tong bao.*

Palace coins. Large coins, diam. over 27mm, weight over 5 grams.
Rev: Boo chiowan left and right. (The Board of Revenue mint).

Type A. Closed *bei*. Large 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia*. 1796-*1802.*

22.469	No branch privy marks.	11

Type B. Open *bei*. Small 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia*. *1803-15.*

22.470-3	Branch privy marks as **22.445-48.**	13

Type C1. Top stroke of *bao* a distinct dot. Left-hand stroke of the 广 of *qing* curved. *1816-20.*

22.474-6	Branch privy marks as **22.445-48** (North branch not recorded).	13

Type C2. Top stroke of *bao* a distinct dot. Left-hand stroke of the 广 of *qing* straight. *1816-20.*

22.477-80	Branch privy marks as **22.445-48.**	13

The Board of Works. Rev: Boo yuwan left and right.

Type A1. Closed *bei*. Large 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia*. Good size and quality coins. 1796-*98.*

22.481	Closed head *tong.*	New branch.	FD2339, S1490	16
22.482	Square head, two dot *tong.*	Old branch.		16

Type A2. Closed *bei*. Small 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia*. Slightly smaller coins. *1798-1802.*

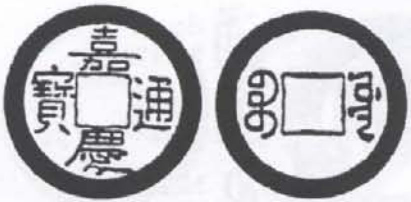
22.483	Closed head *tong.*	New branch.	16
22.484	Square head, two dot *tong.*	Old branch.	16
22.485	Square head, one dot *tong.*	Auxiliary furnaces.	16

Type B1. Open *bei*. Small 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia*. Smaller, poorer quality coins. *1803-15.*

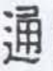
22.486-8	Branch privy marks as **22.483-85.**	16

Type B2. Open *bei*. Small 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia*. Top stroke of yuwan slanting, turned up at end. *1810-15.*

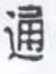
22.489-91	Branch privy marks as **22.483-85.**	16



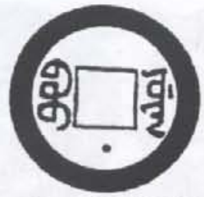
New **22.492**



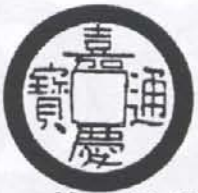
Old **22.493**



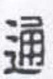
Auxiliary **22.494**



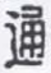
Rev. 22.495-97



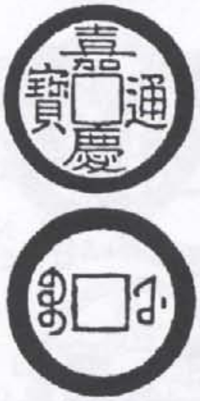
New **22.498**



Old **22.499**



Auxiliary **22.4500**



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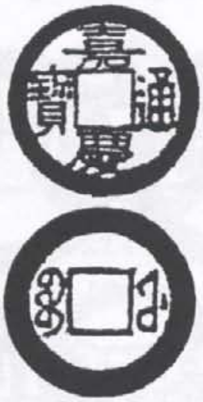

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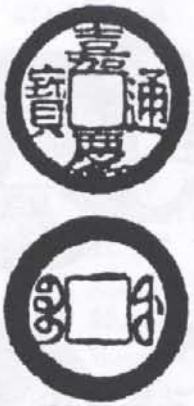

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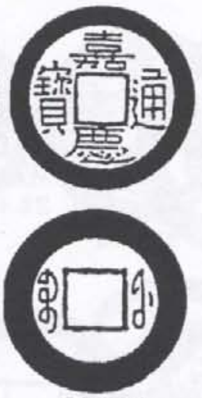

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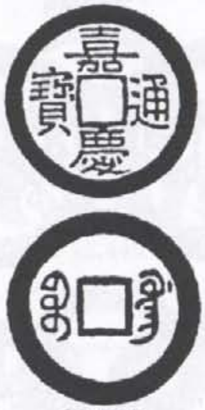

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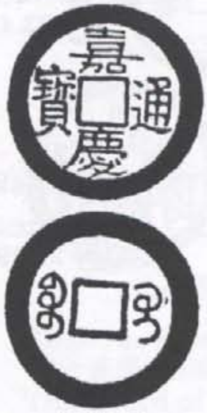

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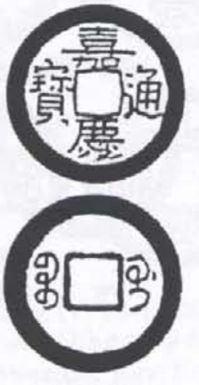


22.507

Emperor Ren Zong (1796-1820).
Obv: 嘉慶(庆)通寶 *Jia Qing tong bao*.

The Board of Works. Rev: Boo yuwan left and right.

Type C1. Top stroke of *bao* a distinct dot. Left-hand stroke of the 广 of *qing* curved. *1816-20.*

22.492-4	Branch privy marks as **22.483-85.**			16

Type C1.a As Type C1, with a dot on the reverse below the hole. *1816-20.*

22.495-7	Branch privy marks as **22.483-85.**		S1491	15

Type C2. Top stroke of *bao* a distinct dot. Left-hand stroke of the 广 of *qing* straight. *1816-20.*

22.498-500	Branch privy marks as **22.483-85.**			15

Fuzhou, Fujian. Rev: Boo fu left and right.

22.501	Board of Revenue type. Closed six stroke *bei.*	1796-*1800.*	FD2347, S1500	15
22.502	Local variation.	1796-*1800.*		15

Coastal Province types.

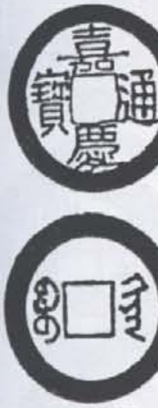
22.503	Closed head, two dot *tong.*	*1800-20.*		15
22.504	Protruding head, two dot *tong.*	*1800-20.*		15

Guangzhou, Guangdong. Rev: Boo guwang left and right.

22.505	Board of Revenue type. Closed six stroke *bei.*	1796-1820.	FD2341, S1493	15

Guilin, Guangxi. Rev: Boo gui left and right.

22.506	Board of Revenue type. Closed six stroke *bei.*	1796-1820.	FD2354, S1509	14
22.507	Local variation, smaller size.			15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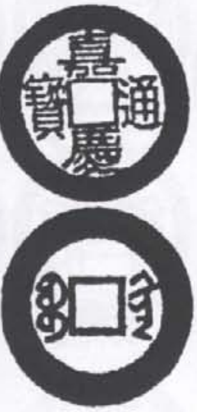
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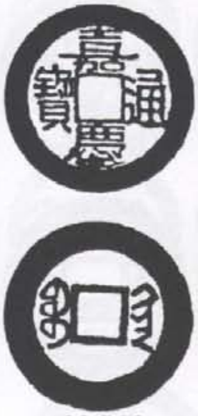
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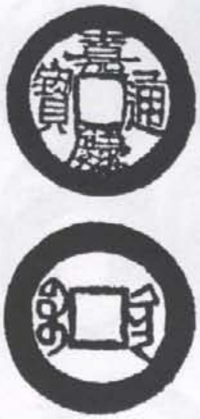
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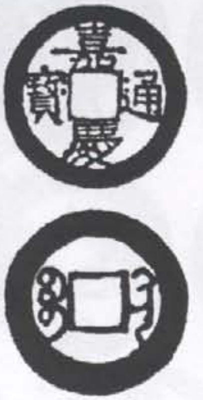
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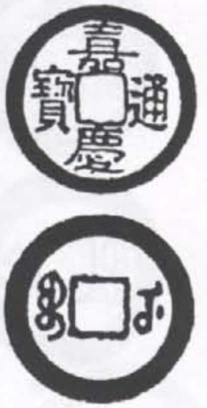
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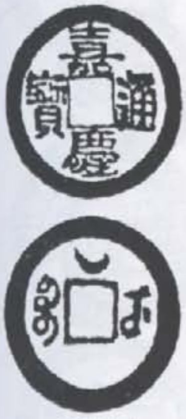
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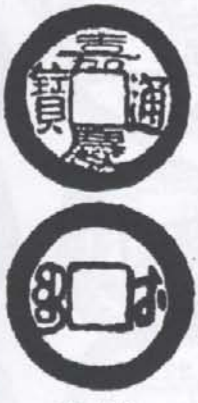
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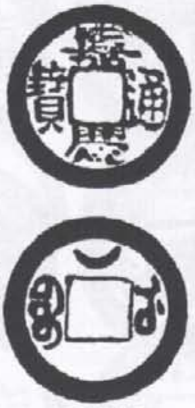
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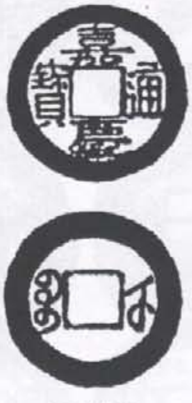
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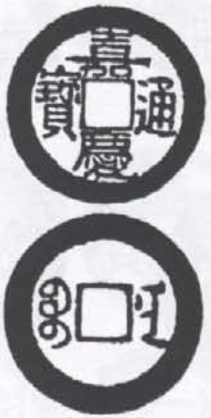
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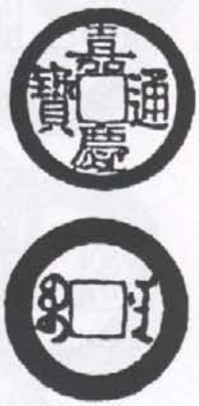

22.519

Emperor Ren Zong (1796-1820).
Obv: 嘉慶(庆)通寶 *Jia Qing tong bao.*

Guizhou Province. Rev: Boo kiyan left and right. Mints at Guiyang and Dading.

22.508	Board of Revenue type. Closed six stroke *bei.*	1796-17*98.*	FD2345, S1499	14
22.509	Local variation.			15

Square head *tong. 1799-1820.*

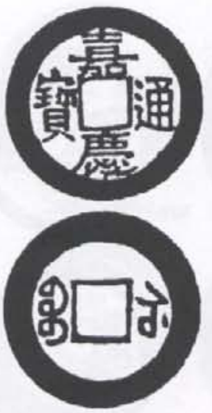
22.510	Six stroke *bei.*			15
22.511	Seven stroke *bei.*			15
22.512	Small characters. Cf Board of Revenue Type C.			15

Wuchang, Hubei. Rev: Boo u left and right.

22.513	Board of Revenue type. Closed six stroke *bei.*	1796-*1806.*	FD2350, S1504	15
22.514	Rev: Crescent above.	1796-*1806.*		14
22.515	Poor quality local design.	*1806-1820.*		15
22.516	Rev: Crescent above.		FD2351	14
22.517	Square head *tong.* Poor, light coin.			15

Changsha, Hunan. Rev: Boo nan left and right.

22.518	Board of Revenue type. Closed six stroke *bei.*	1796-*1806.*	FD2342, S1494	14
22.519	Seven stroke *bei.* Small 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia.*	*1806-1820.*		15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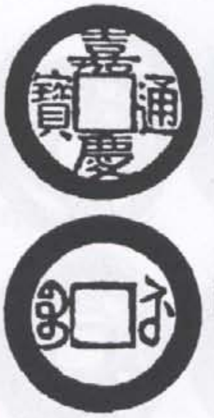
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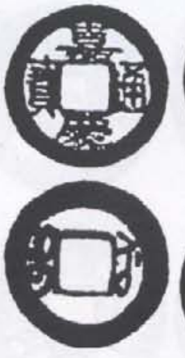
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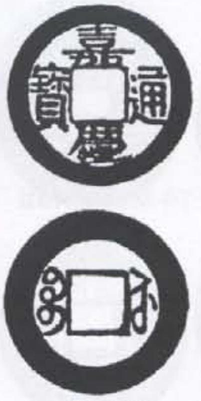
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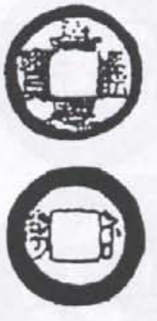
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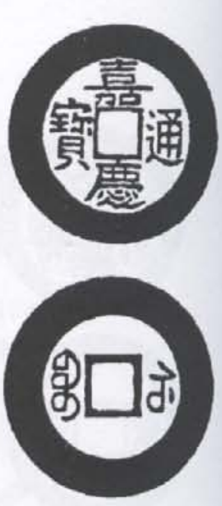
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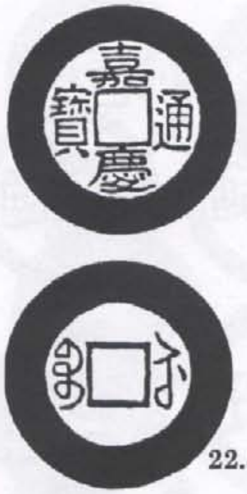
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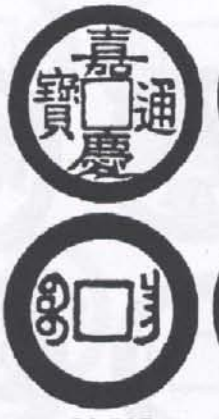
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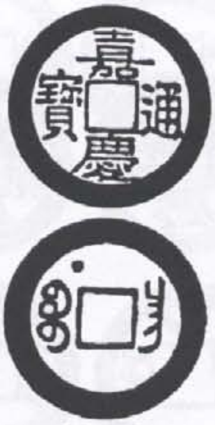
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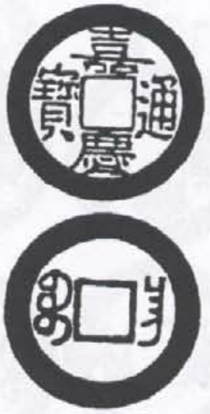
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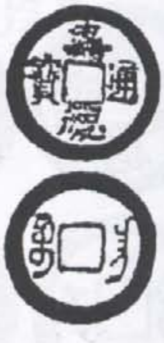
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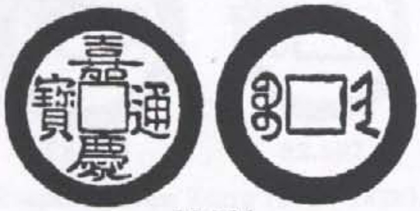
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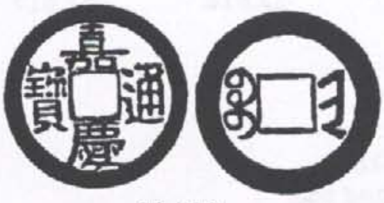

22.532

Emperor Ren Zong (1796-1820).
Obv: 嘉慶(庆)通寶 *Jia Qing tong bao.*

Suzhou, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right.

22.520	Board of Revenue type. Closed six stroke *bei.*	1796-1797.	FD2340, S1492	13

Coastal Province types.

22.521	Closed head, two dot *tong.*	*1798-1810.*	16
22.522	Small coin.		16
22.523	Protruding head, two dot *tong.*	*1811-1820.*	16
22.524	Small coin.		16

It appears that these small coins were produced by the official mint, not private forgers.

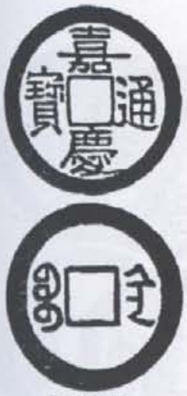
22.525	Broad rim coin. Board of Revenue type.	10
22.526	Coastal province type.	10

Nanchang, Jiangxi. Rev: Boo chang left and right.

22.527	Board of Revenue type. Closed six stroke *bei.*	1796-*1805.*	FD2352, S1507	15
22.528	Rev: Dot top left.	1796-*1805.*		15
22.529	Board of Revenue Type B. Open *bei.*	*1806-1820.*		15
22.530	Coastal Province type. Protruding head *tong,* degenerate. *1815-20.*			15

Taiyuan, Shanxi. Rev: Boo jin left and right.

22.531	Board of Revenue type. Large 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia.*	1796-*98.*	FD2356, S1511	14
22.532	Small 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia.*	*1799-1820.*		14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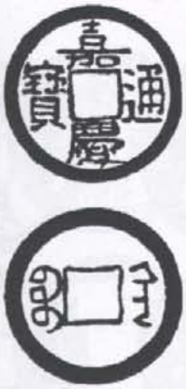
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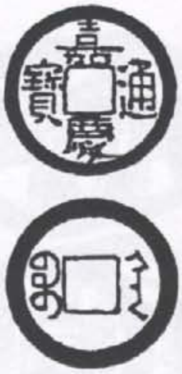
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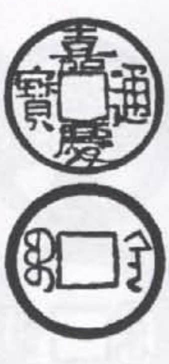
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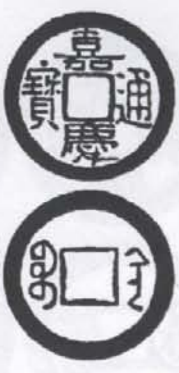
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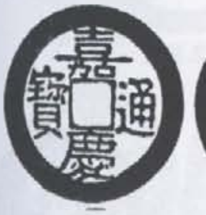
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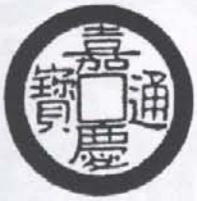
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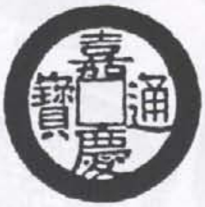
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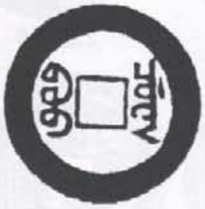
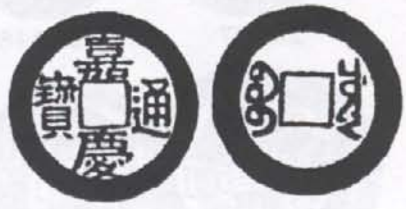

Common reverse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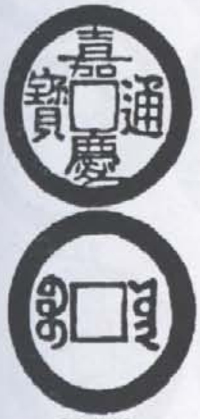
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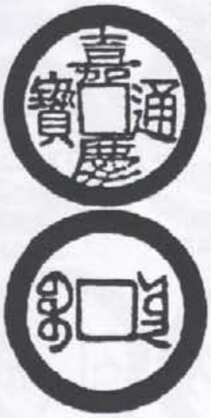
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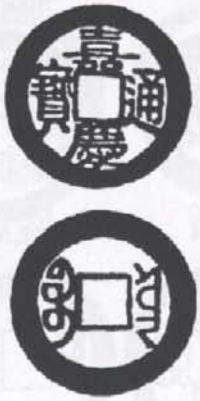
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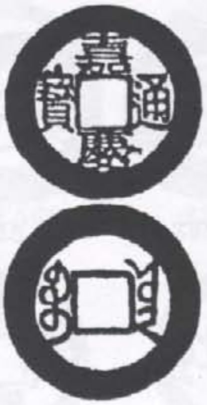
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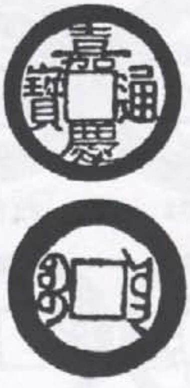

22.546

Emperor Ren Zong (1796-1820).
Obv: 嘉慶(庆)通寶 *Jia Qing tong bao.*

Xi'an, Shaanxi. Rev: Boo shan left and right.

22.533	Closed six stroke *bei.* Large 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia.*	1796-*98.*	FD2348, S1502	14
22.534	Small 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia.*	*1799-1802.*		14
22.535	Open six stroke *bei.* 口 *kou* in 嘉 *jia* rectangular.	*1803-15.*		15
22.536	口 *kou* in 嘉 *jia* trapezoidal.	*1810-15.*		14
22.537	Top stroke of *bao* a distinct dot.	*1816-20.*		14

Chengdu, Sichuan. Rev: Boo chuwan left and right.

22.538	Closed six stroke *bei.* Horizontal -w- in chuwan.	1796-*1804.*	FD2355, S1510	16
22.539	Open six stroke *bei.*	*1805-17.*		16
22.540	Seven stroke *bei.*	*1818-20.*		15
22.541	Slanting -w- in chuwan.	*1818-20.*		15

Yunnan province. Rev: Boo yūn left and right. Various mints.

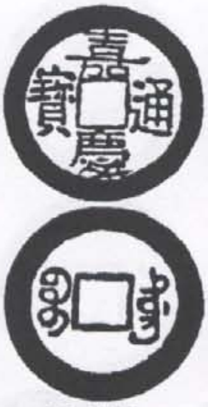
22.542	Board of Revenue type. Closed six stroke *bei.*	1797-*1818.*	FD2343, S1495	16

Yunnan-fu mint reopened in March 1797, casting coins of the reformed pattern.

22.543	Seven stroke *bei.*			15
22.544	y shaped y- in yūn.			15
22.545	Feet of *bao* at corners.			15

Between 1799 and 1801, mints were in operation at Dongchuan, Lin'an, Dali, Baoshan, Chuxiong, and Guangnan recasting small coins as regulation coins – presumably this rather variable series.

22.546	Square head *tong.*	*1819-20.*		14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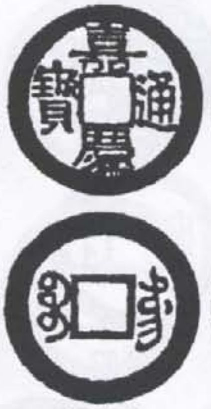
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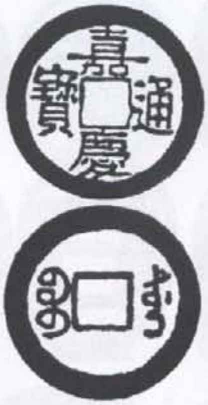
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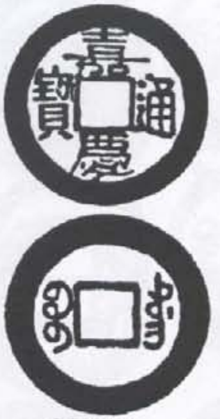
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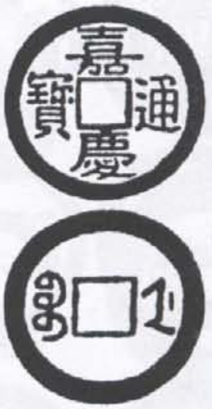
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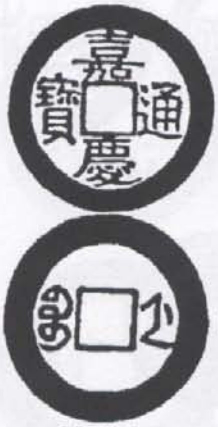
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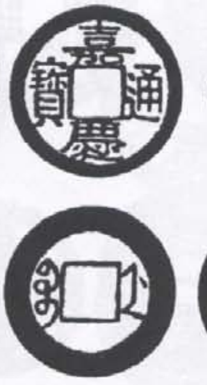
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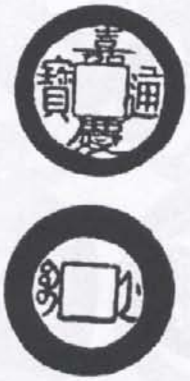
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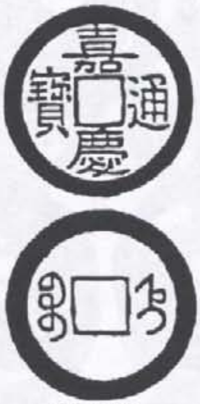
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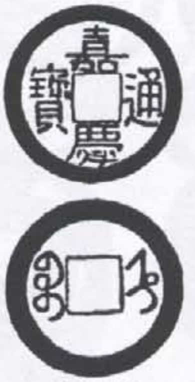
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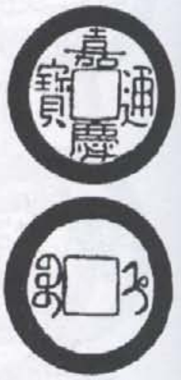
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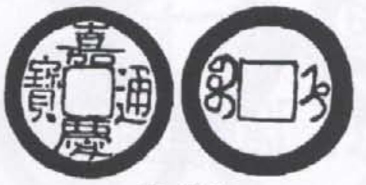
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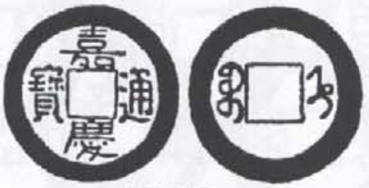

22.559

Emperor Ren Zong (1796-1820).
Obv: 嘉慶(庆)通寶 *Jia Qing tong bao.*

Dongchuan, Yunnan. Rev: Boo dung left and right.

22.547	Closed six stroke *bei.*	*1810-18.*	FD2344, S1498	15
22.548	Different form of dung.	*1810-18.*		15
22.549	Dung written like ?dui.	*1810-18.*		10
22.550	Seven stroke *bei.*	*1819-20.*		15

Dongchuan delayed reopening in 1796. It was open between 1799 and 1801 recasting small coins (22.543-45?). It reopened again in June 1810 with 10 furnaces casting 44,887 strings a year. The introduction of the dung *mint name is not mentioned in the records; it must have been a local initiative.*

Hangzhou, Zhejiang. Rev: Boo je left and right.

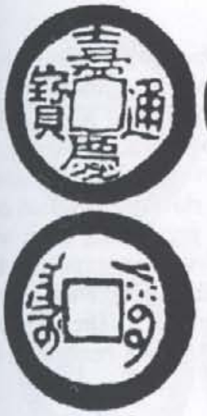
22.551	Board of Revenue type. Closed six stroke *bei.*	1796-*98.*	FD2349, S1503	15

Coastal Province types.

22.552	Closed head, two dot *tong.*	*1799-1808.*		15
22.553	Smaller coin.	*1799-1808.*		15
22.554	Protruding head, two dot *tong.*	*1809-20.*		15

Baoding, Zhili. Rev: Boo jyi left and right.

22.555	Closed six stroke *bei.* Large 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia.*	1796-*99.*	FD2346, S1501	15
22.556	Small 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia.*	*1799-1802.*		15
22.557	Open six stroke *bei.* 口 *kou* in 嘉 *jia* rectangular.	*1803-15.*		15
22.558	口 *kou* in 嘉 *jia* trapezoidal.	*1810-15.*		15
22.559	Board of Revenue Type C. Cf **22.465.**	*1816-20.*		14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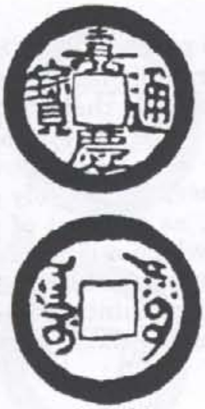
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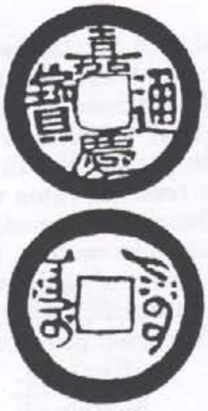
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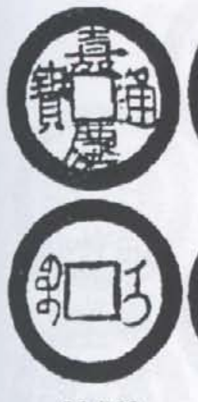
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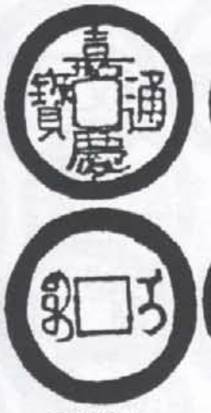
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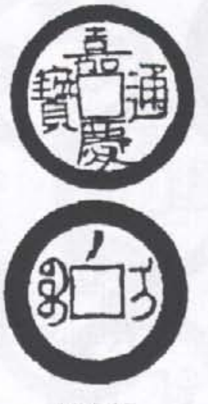
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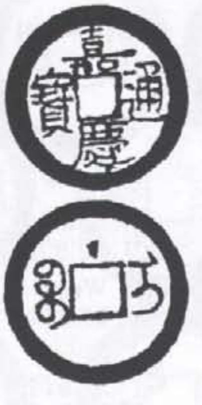
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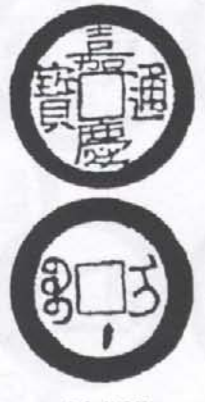
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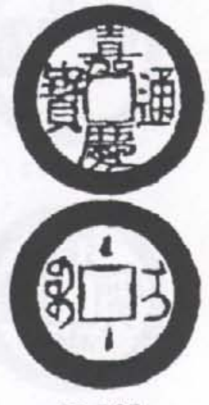
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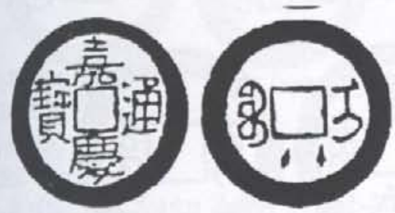

22.569

Emperor Ren Zong (1796-1820).
Obv: 嘉慶(庆)通寶 *Jia Qing tong bao.*

Aksu, Xinjiang. Rev: Aksu left, *Aqs(u)* right. *A* written with two strokes, dots like :˙:
Closed head *tong.*

22.560	Large 嘉 *Jia.*	1798-*1800.*	FD2358	15
22.561	Small 嘉 *Jia.* Feet of *bei* ┘└	*1800-20.*		15
22.562	Feet of *bei* – –	*1800-20.*		15

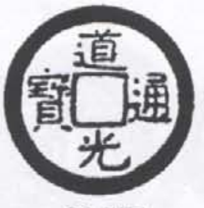
In 1801, the quota of copper to be collected was 21,100 jin, *from which was to be cast 2,600 strings of* pul *coins each weighing 1.2* qian.

Ili, Xinjiang. Rev: Boo i left and right.

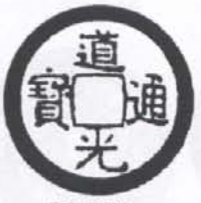
22.563	Large 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia.*	*1796-1803.*	FD2357	11
22.564	Small 吉 *ji* in 嘉 *jia.* Rev: No marks.	*1803-1820.*		11
22.565	Rev: Line above.	*1803-20.*		11
22.566	Rev: Mark above.	*1803-20.*		11
22.567	Rev: Mark below.	*1803-20.*		11
22.568	Rev: Marks above and below.	*1803-20.*		11
22.569	Rev: Two marks below.	*1803-20.*		11

Daoguang.

Daoguang was a modest, amiable man, unable to rise to the problems that beset his reign, chief of which was the ever-increasing contact with the West. The reprehensible opium trade caused millions of *liang* of silver to be sucked out of the Chinese economy so that the value of silver relative to copper cash increased rapidly. By 1845, over 2,000 cash were needed to make one *liang*. This caused great hardship to the ordinary people, for while cash were used for everyday payments and purchases, taxes were collected in silver, so that tax rates were effectively doubled. Most of the provincial mints closed down during the Daoguang period, as the cost of producing cash was a third higher than their value, but this reduction in casting, which might have been expected to restore the exchange rate by increasing the scarcity of cash, was not sufficient to offset the unnatural drain of silver. Perversely perhaps, the authorities tried to maintain casting at the prescribed level, although this attempt failed as well. The cash produced by those mints that remained open became small and degenerate.



22.571



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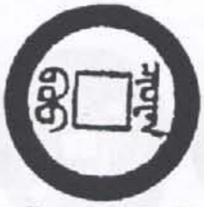
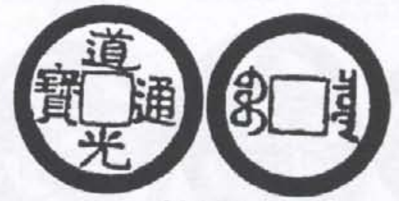
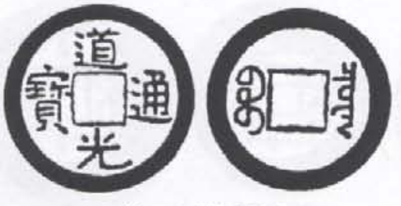


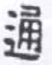
Rev. 22.571-72



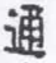
22.573



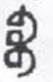
East 22.574



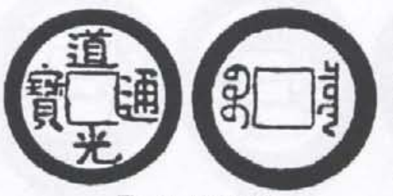
South 22.575



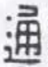
West 22.576



North 22.577



East 22.578



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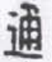
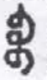
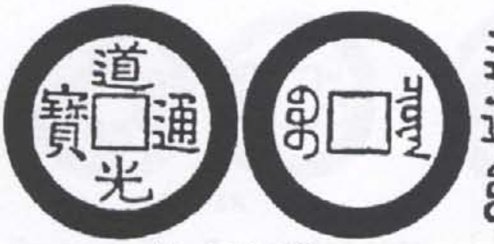


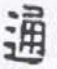
West 22.580



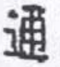
North 22.581



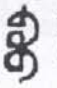
East 22.582



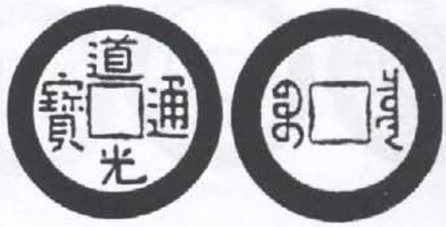
South 22.583



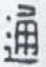
West 22.584



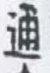
North 22.585



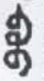
East 22.586



South 22.587



West 22.588



North 22.589

Emperor Xuan Zong (1821-50).

Obv: 道光通寶 *Dao Guang tong bao.*

The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.

Type A1. *Guang* large, the radical of *tong* with a bent bottom line ⻍. *1821.*

22.570	Six stroke *bei*, closed head *tong*.	East branch.	Not recorded.
22.571	Square head, two dot *tong*.	South branch.	11
22.572	Closed head, one dot *tong*.	West branch.	11
22.573	Protruding head boo.	North branch.	11

Type A2. *Guang* large, the radical of *tong* with a straight bottom line ⻌. *1821-23.*

22.574-77	Branch privy marks as **22.570-3.**	FD2384, S1512	16

Type B. *Guang* small. Smaller, often degenerate coins. *1824-50.*

22.578-81	Branch privy marks as **22.570-3.**	16

Palace Coins. Large coins, diam. over 27mm.

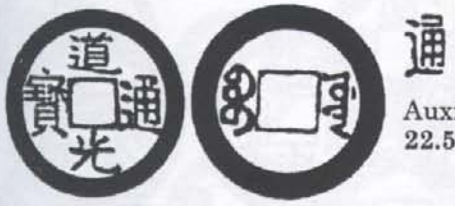
Type A2. *Guang* large, *1821-23.*

22.582-85	Branch privy marks as **22.570-3.**	11

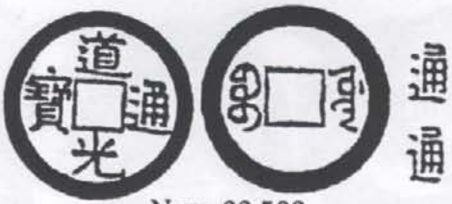
Type B. *Guang* small. *1824-31.*

22.586-89	Branch privy marks as **22.570-3.**	11

In 1831, orders were given to cease the production of Palace Coins. Regulation coins threaded on the strings that were used for Palace Coins were to be substituted.

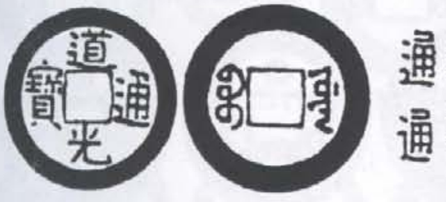

Auxiliary **22.592**

New **22.590**


Old **22.594**

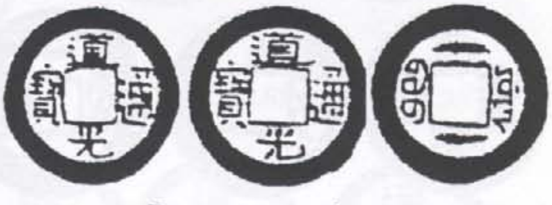
Auxiliary **22.595**

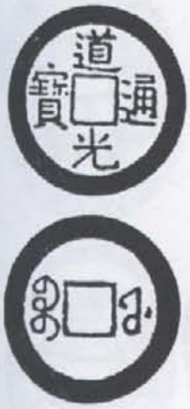
New **22.593**


Old **22.597**

Auxiliary **22.598**

New **22.596**


Degenerate specimens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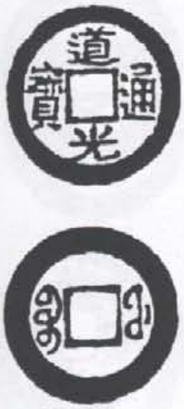
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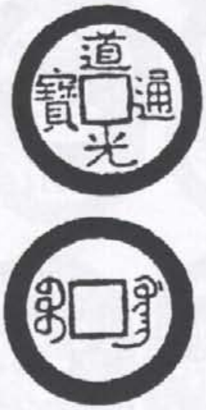
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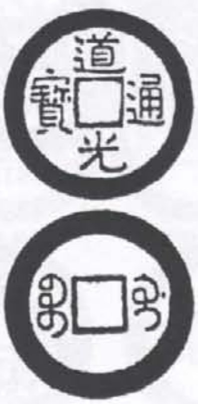
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Emperor Xuan Zong (1821-50).
Obv: 道光通寶 *Dao Guang tong bao.*

The Board of Works. Rev: Boo yuwan left and right.

Type A1. *Guang* large, six stroke *bei.* *1821.*

22.590	Closed head *tong.*	New branch.		14
22.591	Square head, two dot *tong.*	Old branch.		Not recorded.
22.592	Square head, one dot *tong.*	Auxiliary furnaces.		14

Type A2. *Guang* large, seven stroke *bei.* *1821-23.*

22.593-5	Branch privy marks as **22.590-2**.		FD2387, S1513	16

Type B. *Guang* small. Often degenerate. *1824-50.*

22.596-8	Branch privy marks as **22.590-2**.			16

Fuzhou, Fujian. Rev: Boo fu left and right.

22.599	Board of Revenue type.	1821-*22.*	FD2403, S1533	14
22.600	Local variation.	*1822-24.*		14

The mint was closed in 1824; in 1843 it reported that the price of silver was still not normal, and casting remained suspended.

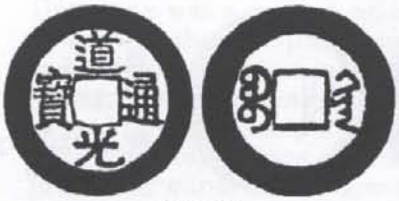
Guangzhou, Guangdong. Rev: Boo guwang left and right.

22.601	Board of Revenue type.	1821-*50.*	FD2395, S1522	15

Guilin, Guangxi. Rev: Boo gui left and right.

22.602	Board of Revenue type, often poor quality.	1821-*48.*	FD2396, S1523	15

The mint was closed in 1838 as casting was not profitable. It reopened between 1843 and 1848.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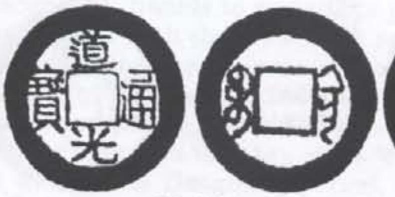
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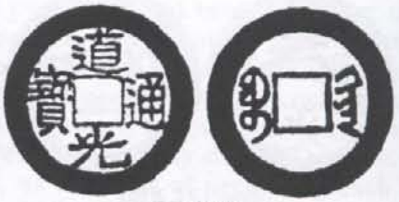
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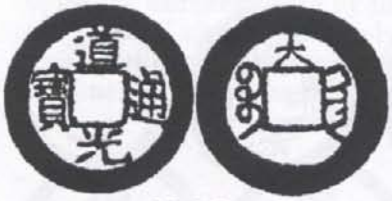
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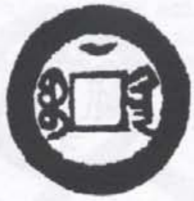
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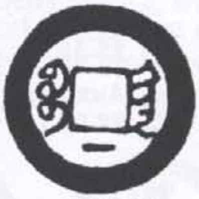
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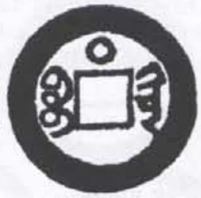
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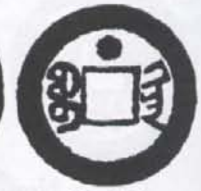
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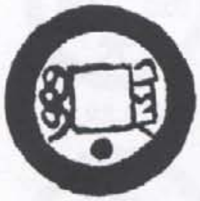
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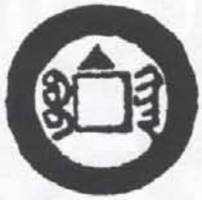
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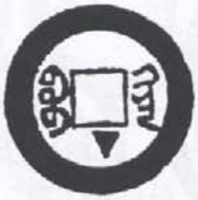
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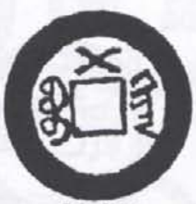
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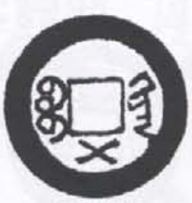
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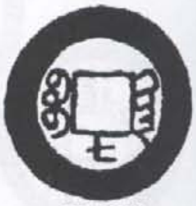
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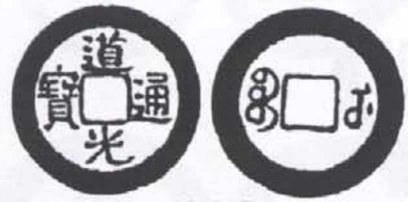
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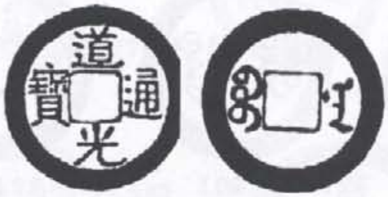
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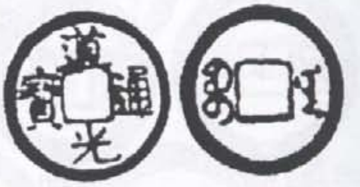

22.619

Emperor Xuan Zong (1821-50).
Obv: 道光通寶 *Dao Guang tong bao.*

Guizhou Province. Rev: Boo kiyan left and right. Mints at Guiyang and Dading.

22.603	Square head *tong.* Board of Revenue type.	1821-*23.*	FD2400, S1527	15
22.604	Local type.	*1825-50.*		15
22.605	Closed head *tong.* Rev: No marks.	*1825-50.*		15
22.606	Rev: 大 *da* (for Dading?) or 六 *liu* (six) above.		S1531	12
22.607	Rev: Crescent above.		FD2399, S1529	12
22.608	Rev: 一 *yi* (one), below.			12
22.609	Rev: Circle above.		S1528	13
22.610	Rev: Large dot above.			12
22.611	Rev: Large dot below.			12
22.612	Rev Triangle above.			12
22.613	Rev: Inverted triangle below.			12
22.614	Rev: Cross (?commercial style 4) above.		S1530	13
22.615	Rev: Cross (?commercial style 4) below.			11
22.616	Rev: 七 *qi* (seven) below.			12

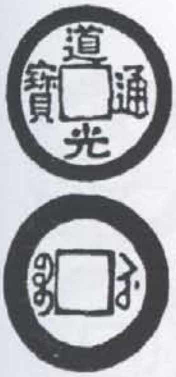
The mint was closed between 1823 and 1824 because of a copper shortage, and between 1838 and 1843 when casting was not profitable.

Wuchang, Hubei. Rev: Boo u left and right.

22.617	Board of Revenue type, but often poor quality.	1821-23 or 1826-36.	FD2302, S1519	15

Changsha, Hunan. Rev: Boo nan left and right.

22.618	The Board of Revenue type.	1821-38.	FD2401, S1532	14
22.619	Local version of the above.			15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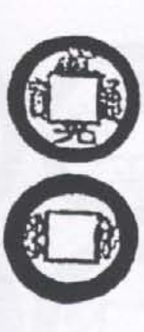
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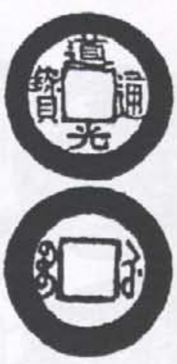
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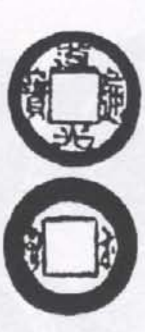
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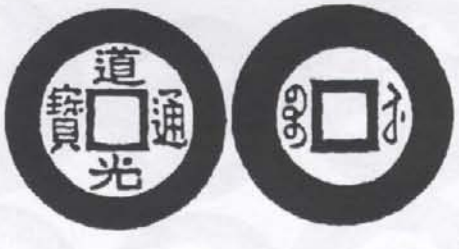
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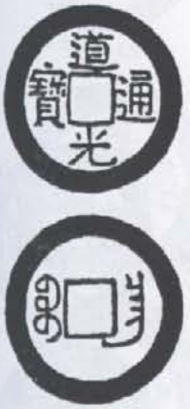
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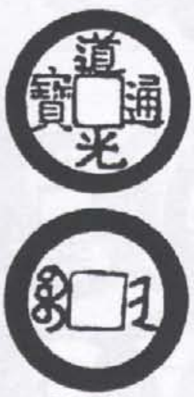
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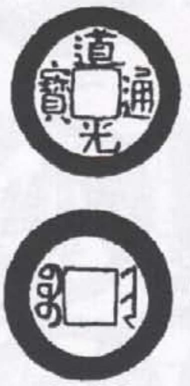
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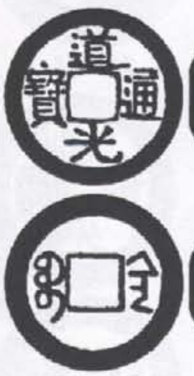
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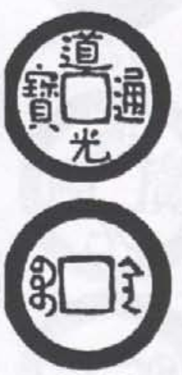
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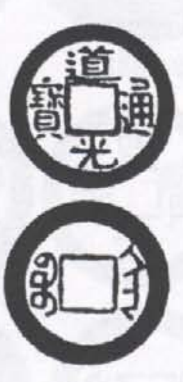
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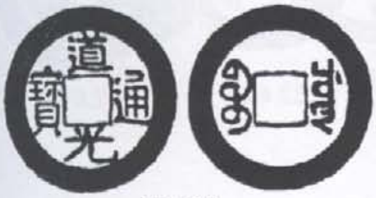
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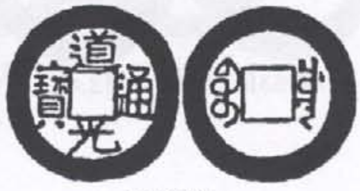

22.632

Emperor Xuan Zong (1821-50).
Obv: 道光通寶 *Dao Guang tong bao.*

Suzhou, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right.
Coastal Province types.

22.620	Closed head, two dot *tong.*	1821-*26.*	FD2389, S1515	16
22.621	Small coin.			16
22.622	Protruding head, two dot *tong.*	*1830s-40s.*		16
22.623	Small coin.			16
22.624	Broad rim coin. Closed head, two dot *tong.*			11

Casting stopped in 1826 because of the high price of silver, resumed between 1830 and 1839 at a level of 27,900 strings a year, and then again from 1843 at a level of only 16,000 strings a year.

Nanchang, Jiangxi. Rev: Boo chang left and right.

22.625	Board of Revenue type. 1821-37 or 1843-45.		FD2390, S1517	14

When casting was resumed in 1843, it was at the reduced level of 21,000 strings a year.

Taiyuan, Shanxi. Rev: Boo jin left and right.

22.626	Board of Revenue type. Large *Guang.*	1821-*22.*	FD2402	13
22.627	Small *Guang.*	*1829-30* or *1843-50.*		13

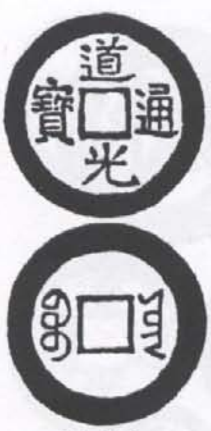
Xi'an, Shaanxi. Rev: Boo shan left and right

22.628	Board of Revenue type. Large *Guang.*	1821-*22.*	FD2393, S1520	13
22.629	Small *Guang.*	*1823-31.*		14
22.630	Local type, large shan.	*1842-50.*		14

In 1842, casting was reduced to 32,000 strings a year.

Chengdu, Sichuan. Rev: Boo chuwan left and right.

22.631	Square head *tong*, Board of Revenue type.	1821-*40.*	FD2394, S1521	15
22.632	Closed head *tong.*	*1841-50.*		15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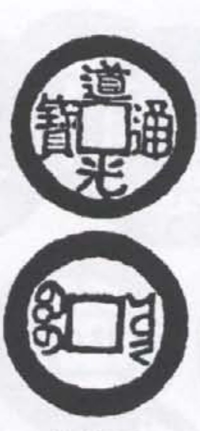
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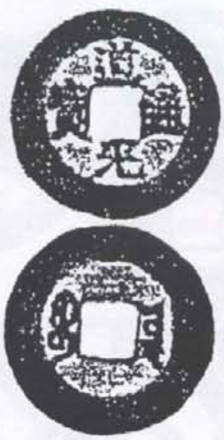
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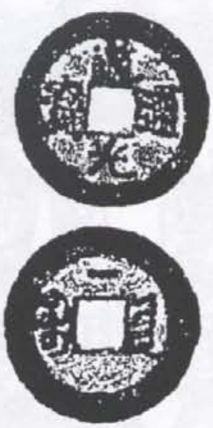
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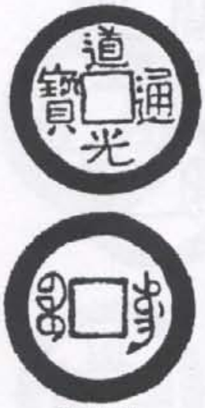
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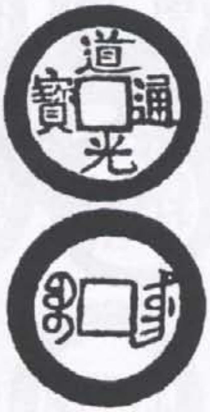
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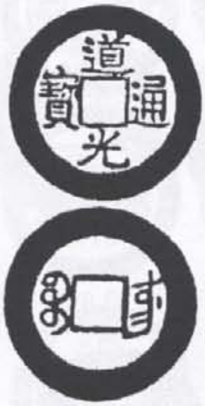
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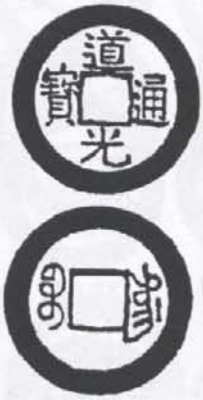
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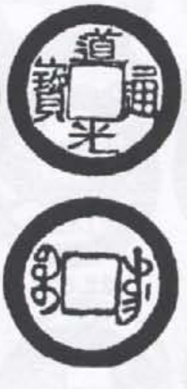
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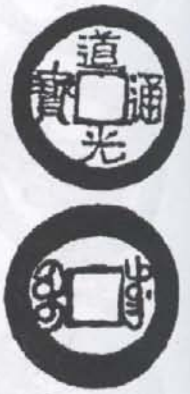

22.642

Emperor Xuan Zong (1821-50).
Obv: 道光通寶 *Dao Guang tong bao.*

Yunnan province. Rev: Boo yūn left and right.

22.633	Square head *tong.* Board of Revenue type.	1821-*41.*	FD2397, S1524	15
22.634	Closed head *tong.*	*1841-50.*		15

Large reddish coins. Calligraphic details not clear.

22.635	Rev: Plain.	*1841-50.*		12
22.636	Rev: 一 *yi* (one) above.	*1841-50.*		12

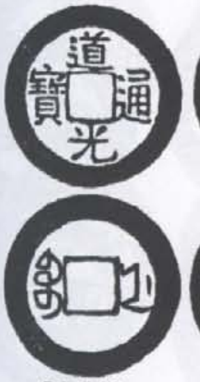
Dongchuan, Yunnan. Rev: Boo dung left and right.

Square head *tong.* Radical of *Dao* written with bent line 辶.

22.637	D- of dung written with a loop.	*1821-25.*	FD2398, S1526	15
22.638	D- of dung written with a straight line.	*1821-25.*		15

Square head *tong.* Radical of *Dao* written with a straight line 辶.

22.639	D- of dung written with a straight line.	*1826-46.*	S1525	15
22.640	D- of dung written with a loop, seven stroke *bei.*	*1826-46.*		14
22.641	D- of dung written with a loop, six stroke *bei.*	*1826-46.*		14
22.642	Closed head *tong.*	*1847-50.*		14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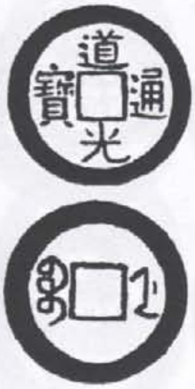
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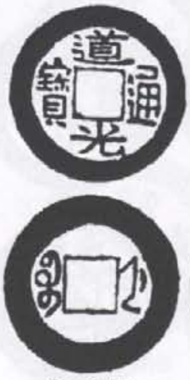
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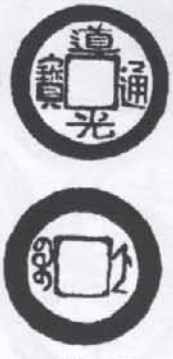
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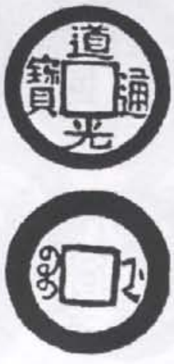
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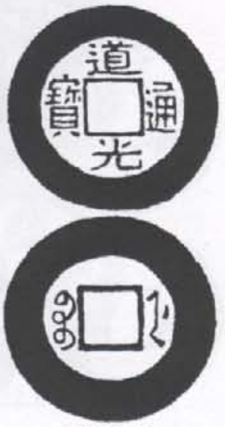
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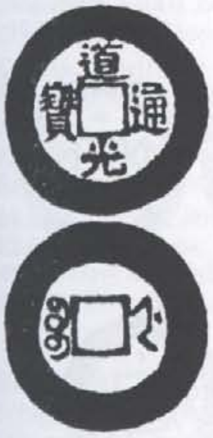
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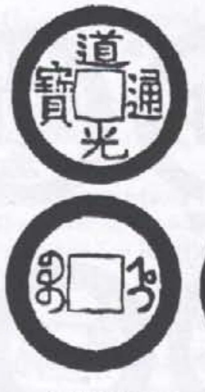
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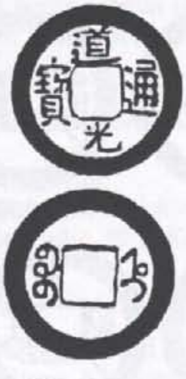

22.651

Emperor Xuan Zong (1821-50).
Obv: 道光通寶 *Dao Guang tong bao.*

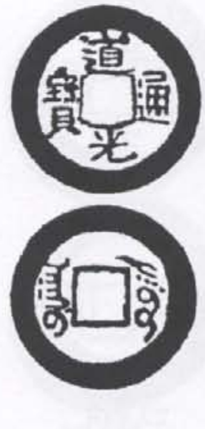
Hangzhou, Zhejiang. Rev: Boo je left and right.

22.643	Square head *tong*, the radical with a bent bottom line 辶.	*1821.*		13
22.644	Square head *tong*, the radical written with a straight line ⻌.	*1822-24.*	FD2391, S1518	15
22.645	Local type.	*1825-27.*		15
Coastal Province types.				
22.646	Closed head, two dot *tong*.	*1828-35.*		15
22.647	Protruding head, two dot *tong*.	*1836-50.*		15
Broad rim coins.				
22.648	Protruding head, two dot *tong*.			10
22.649	*Tong* in Coastal Province style.			10

Baoding, Zhili. Rev: Boo jyi left and right.

22.650	Board of Revenue type. Large *Guang*.	1821-*23*.	FD2388, S1514	15
22.651	Small *Guang*.	*1824*-30.		15

Casting was suspended in 1830 as it was not profitable.



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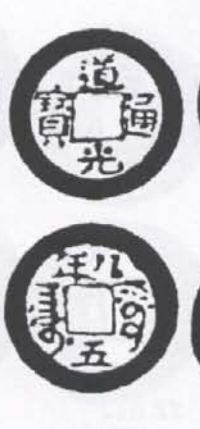

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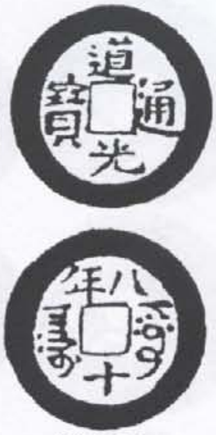

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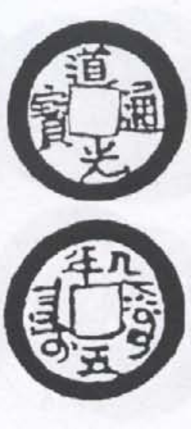

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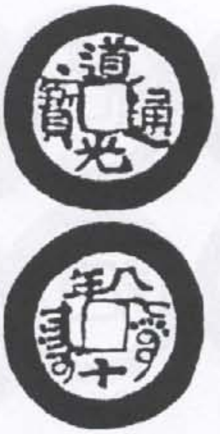

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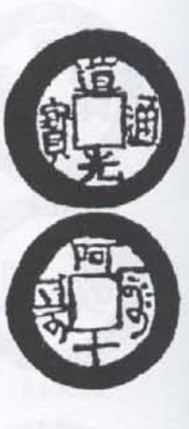

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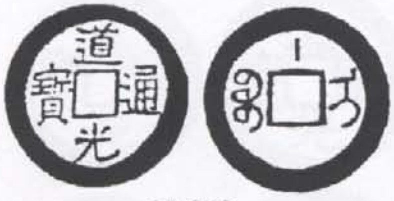

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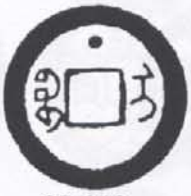

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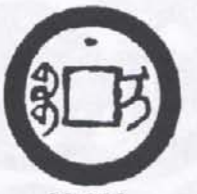

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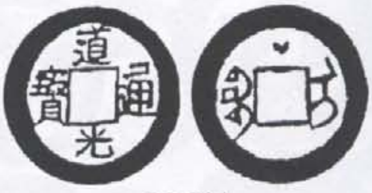

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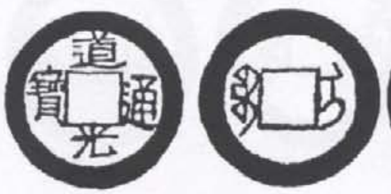

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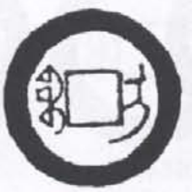

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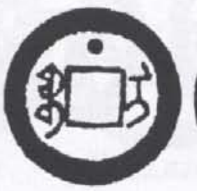

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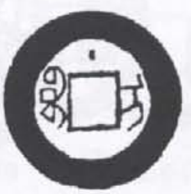

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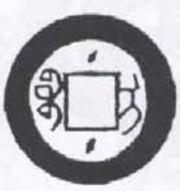


22.666

Emperor Xuan Zong (1821-50).
Obv: 道光通寶 *Dao Guang tong bao.*

Aksu, Xinjiang. Rev: Aksu left, *Aqs(u)* right. *A* written with two strokes.

22.652	Square head *tong.*	1821-28.	FD2407	14

Rev: 八年 *Ba nian* (8th year) above. *Ba* written like 八.

22.653	Rev: 五 *wu* (5 [cash]) below.	1829-50.		13
22.654	Rev: 十 *shi* (10 [cash]) below.	1828-50.		14

Rev: 八年 *Ba nian* (8th year) above. *Ba* written like 几.

22.655	Rev: 五 *wu* (5 [cash]) below.	1829-50.	FD2408	13
22.656	Rev: 十 *shi* (10 [cash]) below.	1828-50.	FD2409	14

The Value Ten coin was introduced in 1828 to overcome the shortage of coins for army pay. This was effectively a devaluation, as the Value Ten coins were to weigh only 1 qian *5* fen. *In practice they passed as two cash, and the Value Five coin introduced the next year passed as one cash. The* 十 *character came to be taken as a sign of authenticity rather than an indication of value.*

Guangxu period.

22.657	Rev: 阿十 *A shi* (A[ksu] Ten [cash]) above and below. *1885-92.* See **22.1464.**	7

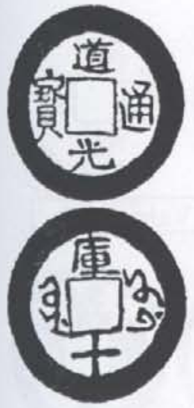
Ili, Xinjiang. Rev: Boo i left and right.

Square head *tong.* Board of Revenue type. 1821-*25.*

22.658	Rev: Line above.	FD2404	11
22.659	Rev: Dot above.		11
22.660	Large i.		11
22.661	Rev: Small crescent above.		11

Closed head *tong.* *1825-50.*

22.662	Rev: Small i.	12
22.663	Rev: Large i.	12
22.664	Rev: Large dot above.	12
22.665	Rev: Small dot above.	12
22.666	Rev: Dot above and below.	12



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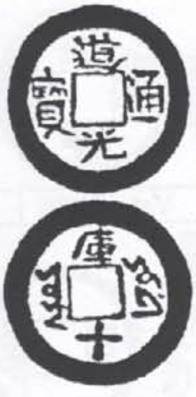

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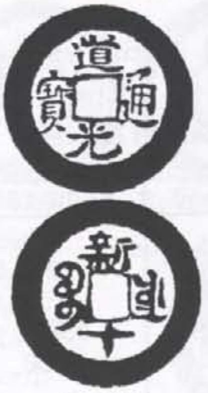

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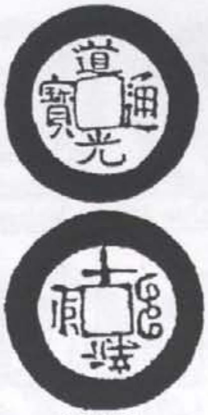

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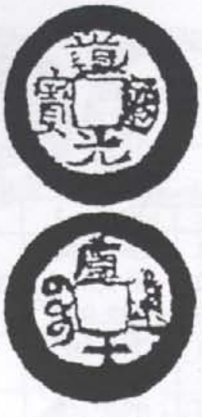


22.671

Emperor Xuan Zong (1821-50).
Obv: 道光通寶 *Dao Guang tong bao.*

Kucha, Xinjiang. All Guangxu period posthumous issues.
Rev: Kuche left, *K(u)q(a)* right. 庫十 *Ku shi* (Ku[che] Ten) above and below. *1883-85.*

22.667 Thin calligraphy. 14
22.668 Thick crude characters. 14

Rev: Boo left, "chuan" for Kuche right. 新十 *Xin shi* (Xin[jiang] Ten) above and below.

22.669 Six stroke *bei.* 14
22.670 Same, reverse inscription inverted. 13

Attributable to the short-lived Kucha Bao Xin *mint, which made coins for Urumchi between 1885 and 1886.*

22.671 Rev: Boo left, "chuan" for Kuche right. 庫十 *Ku shi* (Ku[che] Ten above and below. *1886-88.* 7

Xianfeng.

When Xianfeng ascended the throne, he was faced with an empire in chaos. The administration was corrupt, famines, wars, and rebellions had caused food shortages for a rapidly increasing population, and the defeat of the government forces in the Opium Wars had exposed their weakness to the people. Although Xianfeng initially took some strong measures against corruption and the ineptitude of the Manchu Bannermen troops, and although aided by some able ministers, notably his half brother Prince Gong, the strain was too much for the young and inexperienced Emperor, and he increasingly took refuge in debauchery.

However, the event that dominated the reign, and had the most effect on the coinage was the Taiping rebellion (see Chapter 23). This started a few months after Xianfeng became emperor, and continued throughout his reign. The principal effect of this was to make the need for coinage to pay the army even more pressing, and at the same time cutting off the supply routes from the Yunnan copper mines, leading to a great shortage of copper for minting. This led to the authorities taking desperate measures to try to remedy the situation. In 1853, the weight of the regulation cash was reduced to 1 *qian.* Thereafter large coins with high nominal denominations, iron coins, zinc coins, and paper money were all introduced within the space of a couple of years. None of these expedients was successful for very long.

Great trouble was taken to give the large coins a good appearance: The characters were to be written by an Imperially commissioned official who was familiar with the writing of the Classics. The Value 500 and the Value 1,000 coins were to be made with 100% pure copper. They were to have their edges turned on a lathe, and to be filed and polished afterwards. The water mill was to be used as well so that all scratches and marks were completely cleaned off, and the coins would be glossy and shiny like a mirror. In the event of the slightest roughness in manufacture, they were to be rejected at once and the mint officials severely punished. Despite these precautions, it did not take the people long to realise that some 20 ordinary cash could be melted down to make a Value 1,000 coin. Although there were mass executions of forgers, the large coins were soon no longer accepted and withdrawn, except for the Value Tens which remained the currency of Peking for the next thirty years.

Instead of 通寶 *tong bao,* the large coins used 元寶 *yuan bao* or 重寶 *zhong bao*. This necessitated a new system for the branch privy marks which used changes in *tong*. Those of the Board of Works mints can be deduced from changes in the Guangxu period. The East and North branches of the Board of Revenue used the same marks as before; the attribution to the South and West branches is a subjective deduction from past usages.

Xian Feng Period. Casting Quotas (strings).

The Board of Revenue.

Year	Value 1	Value 10	Value 50	Value 100	Value 500	Value 1000
1851	899,856					
1852	899,856					
1853	711,996	38,502	2,490			
1854	343,385	56,144	13,491	5,998	55*	29*
1855	374,940	74,904	4,345	2,160		
1856	374,940	74,904				
1857	87,486	81,148				
1858		104,868				
1859		104,868				
1860		104,868				
1861		104,868				

* Trial castings.

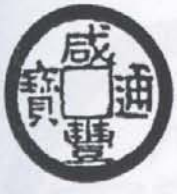
Iron coins.

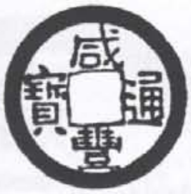
Year/month	IRON COIN MINT		B of REVENUE	B of WORKS
	Value 1	Value 10	Value 1	Value 1
1854/4 - 1855/11	498,000	217,000		
1855/12-1857/5	779,000	156,000		
1857/6 - 1858/9	1,700,000	-		
1858/10-1859/8	1,460,000	-		
1857/6 - 1859/8				600,000
1857/12-1859/8			1,000,000	
TOTAL	4,437,000	373,000	1,000,000	600,000

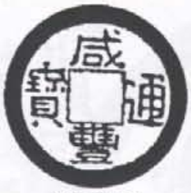
Board of Works.

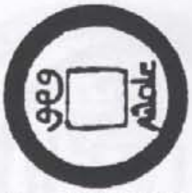
Year	Value 1	Value 5	Value 10	Value 50	Value 100	Value 500	Value 1000
1851	524,916						
1852	412,434						
1853	318,699		10,915	936			
1854	149,976	35,615	24,986	4,306	1,428	56*	28*
1855	149,976	41,238	33,756	1,250	312		
1856	149,976	37,488	33,756				
1857	87,486	21,868	*Not clear*				
1858			72,000				
1859			72,000				
1860			72,000				
1861			72,000				

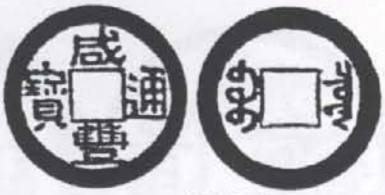
* assuming casting of these lasted for three months.


22.675


22.676


22.677


Rev. 22.675-67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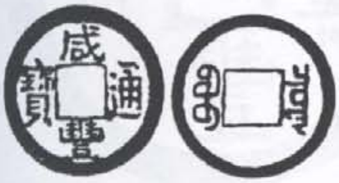
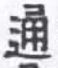
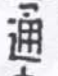

East 22.679


South 22.680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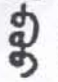
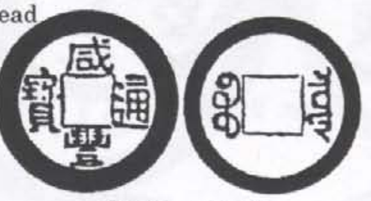
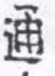
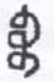
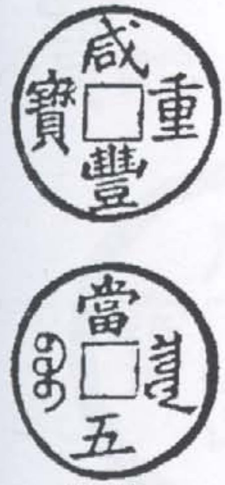

North 22.682

Zinc/lead


South 22.683


West 22.684


North 22.685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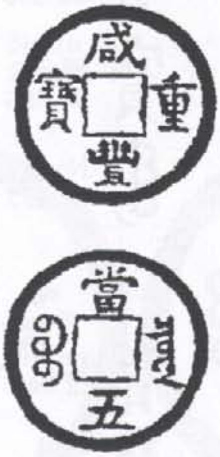
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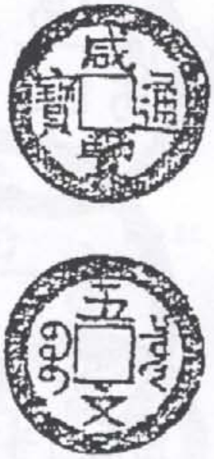
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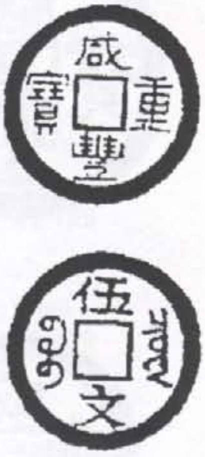

22.689

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Obv: 咸豐(丰)通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.

Type A. *Bei* square, with the feet as distinct strokes. Nominal weight 1.2 *qian*. 1851-53.

22.675	Six stroke *bei*, closed head *tong*.	East branch.	FD2411, S1534	15
22.676	Square head, two dot *tong*.	South branch.		15
22.677	Closed head, one dot *tong*.	West branch.		15
22.678	Protruding head boo (sometimes absent).	North branch.		15

Type B. *Bei* rectangular, feet attached to the corner. Nominal weight 1 *qian*. 1853-57.

22.679-82	Branch privy marks as **22.675-8.**	15

Zinc coins. Style close to Type B above. 1854-57.

22.683-85	Branch privy marks as **22.676-8.**	8

In July 1854, the Superintendent of the Board of Revenue mint reported:

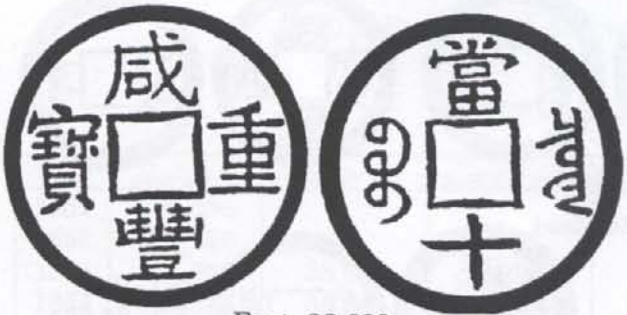
This statesman presumes to think that gold, silver, copper, iron, and zinc, although different, are alike when made use of; if iron may be substituted for copper, then zinc might as well be substituted for iron. Trial castings of zinc coins at first gave rise to anxiety that the coins would not last for long, as zinc is brittle and fragile by nature. Consequently, the furnace workmen were directed to investigate with their full minds what should be done. All are agreed that if one takes eight parts of brittle zinc and two parts of soft lead, then the durability of the alloy would make it suitable for use by the people... As the Treasury has zinc in store, it is proposed to remove the monthly 2 *mao* of regulation coins and alter the casting to zinc coins, thus immediately saving 100,000 *jin* of copper...

Value Five. Designs not adopted. Similar examples are found for other denominations.

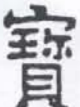
22.686 Obv: *Xian Feng zhongbao.* Rev: Boo chiowan. 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five). *Dai* script.

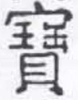
A mother coin for the Iron Coin Mint.

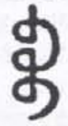
22.687 Obv: *Xian Feng zhongbao.* Rev: Boo chiowan. 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five).
22.688 Obv: *Xian Feng tongbao.* Rev: Boo chiowan. 五文 *Wu wen* (Five Cash). Normal style.
22.689 Obv: *Xian Feng zhongbao.* Rev: Boo chiowan. 五文 *Wu wen* (Five Cash). Formal style.



East **22.690**


South **22.691**


West **22.692**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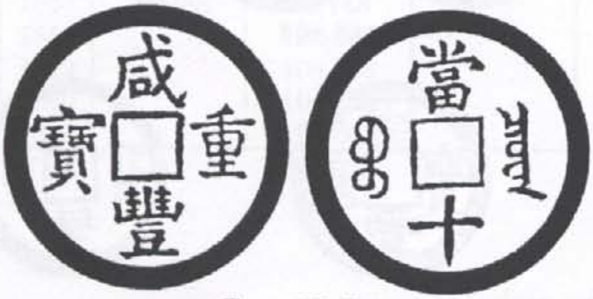
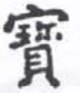


East **22.694**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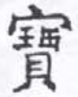
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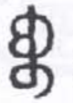
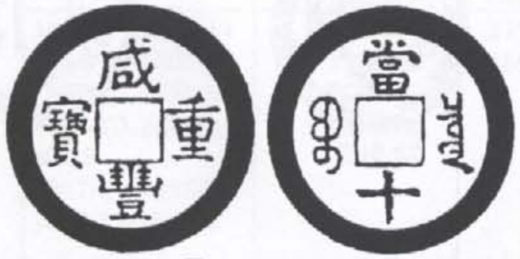
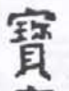
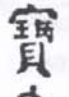
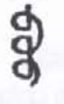

North **22.697**



East **22.698**


South **22.699**


West **22.700**


North **22.701**

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.
Value Ten.
Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*
Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below.

Type L. Large size, diameter over 35mm, nominal weight 6 *qian*, actual weight 18-20 grams. Square characters. June 1853-Feb 1854.

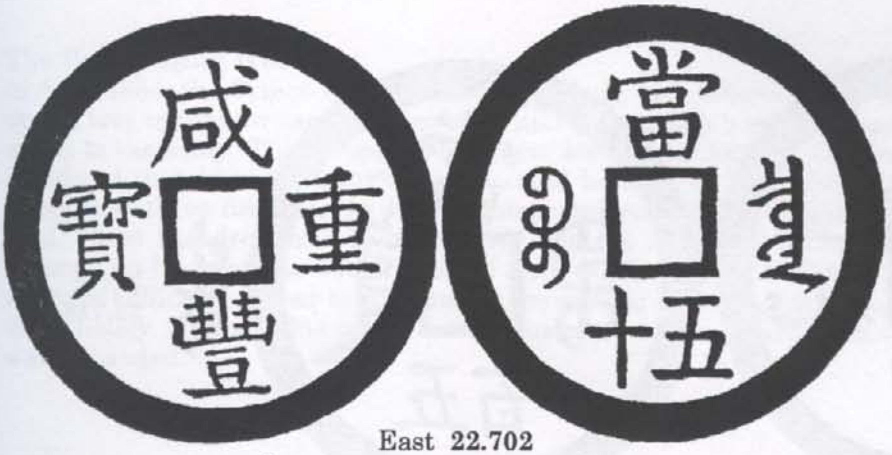
22.690	尔 *Er bao,* six stroke *bei.*	East branch.	FD2421	13
22.691	尔 *Er bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	South branch.		13
22.692	缶 *Fou bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	West branch.		13
22.693	尔 *Er bao,* protruding head boo.	North branch.		13

Type M1. Narrow rims, diam 31-35mm, nominal weight 4.4 *qian*, actual weight 12-16 grams. Elegant, flowing characters. March 1854-*1857.*

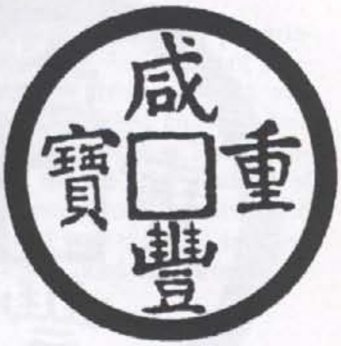
22.694	缶 *Fou bao,* six stroke *bei.*	East branch.	FD2420	14
22.695	尔 *Er bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	South branch.		14
22.696	缶 *Fou bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	West branch.		14
22.697	缶 *Fou bao,* protruding head boo.	North branch.		14

Type M2. Broad rims, diameter around 30mm. *1857*-61.

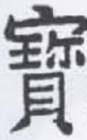
22.698-701	Branch privy marks as **22.694-97.**		FD2419	14



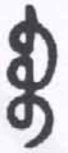
East 22.702



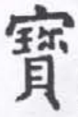
East 22.705



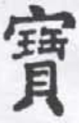
South 22.703



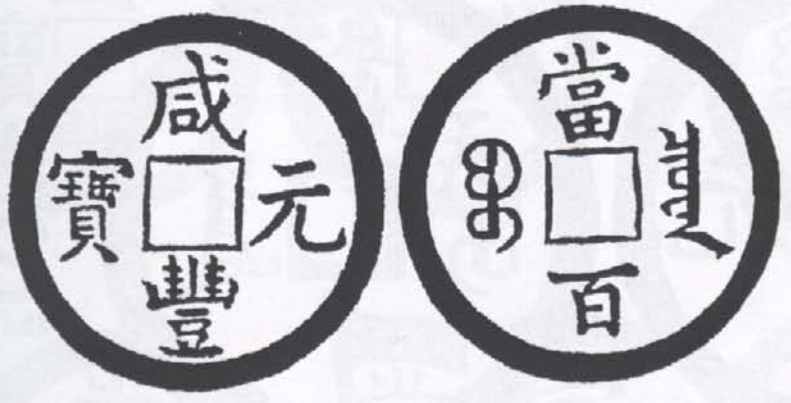
North 22.704



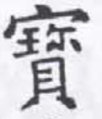
South 22.706



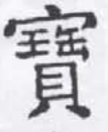
West 22.707



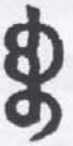
East 22.708



South 22.709



West 22.710



North 22.711

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.

Value Fifty.

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty) above and below.

Type L. Large size, diameter around 55mm, nominal weight 1 *liang* 8 *qian*, actual weight 56-66 grams. Square characters. June 1853-Feb 1854.

22.702	尔 *Er bao,* six stroke *bei.*	East branch.	FD2427	11
22.703	尔 *Er bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	South branch.		11
22.704	尔 *Er bao,* protruding head boo.	North branch.		11

Full production of this type did not start until October 1853.

Type M. Smaller size, diameter around 47mm, nominal weight 1 *liang* 2 *qian*, actual weight around 35 grams. Elegant, flowing characters. March 1854-July 1855.

22.705	缶 *Fou bao,* six stroke *bei.*	East branch.	12
22.706	尔 *Er bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	South branch.	12
22.707	缶 *Fou bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	West branch.	12

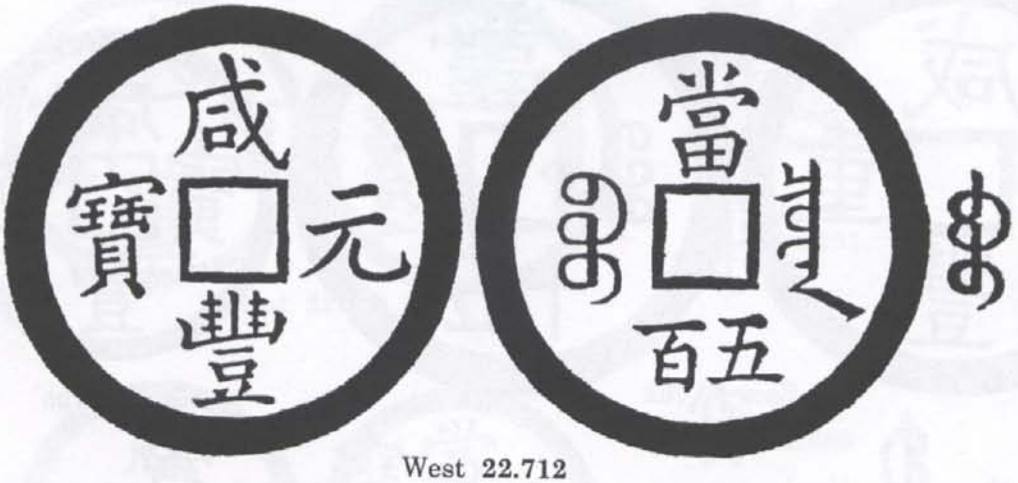
Value One Hundred.

Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred) above and below.

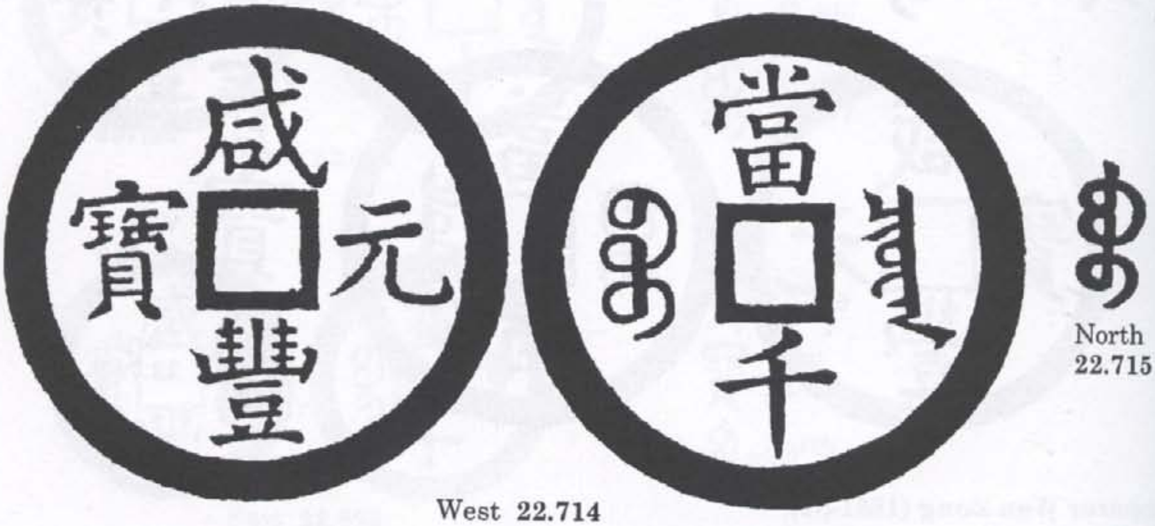
Type M. Nominal weight 1 *liang* 4 *qian*, actual weight around 45 grams. March 1854-July 1855.

22.708	缶 *Fou bao,* six stroke *bei.*	East branch.	FD2430	11
22.709	尔 *Er bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	South branch.		11
22.710	缶 *Fou bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	West branch.		11
22.711	缶 *Fou bao,* protruding head boo.	North branch.		11



North 22.713

West 22.712



North 22.715

West 22.714

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.

Value Five Hundred.
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*
Rev: 當五百 *Dang wubai* (Value Five Hundred) above and below.
Nominal weight 1 *liang* 6 *qian*, actual weight around 55 grams. March 1854-Aug 1854.

22.712	缶 *Fou bao*, seven stroke *bei.*	West branch.	FD2433	7
22.713	缶 *Fou bao*, protruding head boo.	North branch.		7

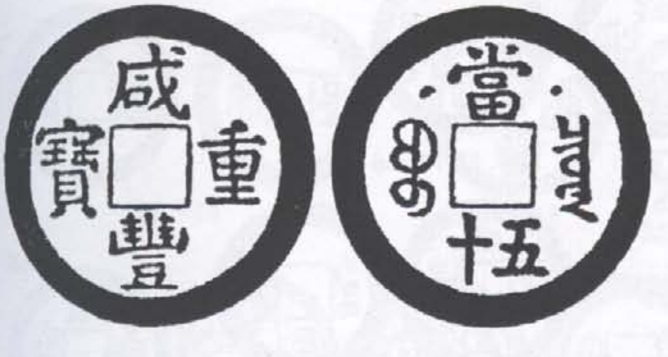
Value One Thousand.
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*
Rev: 當千 *Dang qian* (Value One Thousand) above and below.
Nominal weight 2 *liang*, actual weight around 75 grams. March 1854-Aug 1854.

22.714	缶 *Fou bao*, seven stroke *bei.*	West branch.	FD2435	7
22.715	缶 *Fou bao*, protruding head boo.	North branch.		7

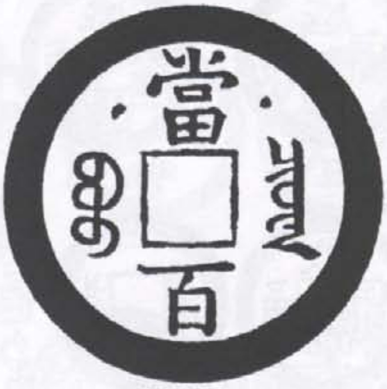
Although the regulations stated that pure copper should be used, brass specimens of the Value One Thousands and the Value Five Hundreds are found which look like the work of the official mint.

The Prince Qing Hui Mint.

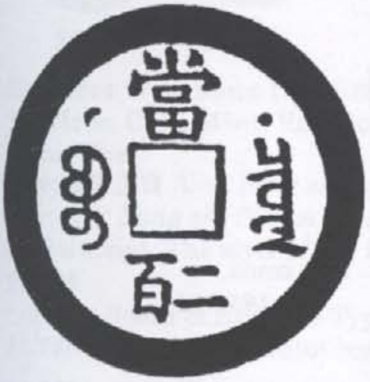
In April 1854, the Prince Qing Hui, Ke Qin, along with others, memorialised requesting permission to levy copper for casting large coins and to establish a mint because of the dire state of payments to the army. They proposed to collect 200,000 or 300,000 *jin* of copper, from which it was calculated that 100,000 strings of coins could be cast. In May, the Prince reported that he had established three furnaces. In July, he requested permission to cast large coins Value Two Hundred, Three Hundred, and Four Hundred. On the 24th day of the same month, the casting of Values Two Hundred to One Thousand stopped. By August 1854, the Prince Qing Hui mint did not have sufficient copper to supplement the casting of regulation coins, and was ordered to close immediately. The surplus copper was transferred to the Board of Revenue, and the workforce was disbanded.



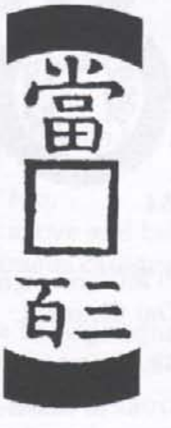
22.716



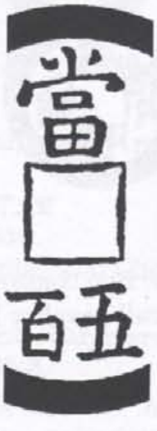
22.717



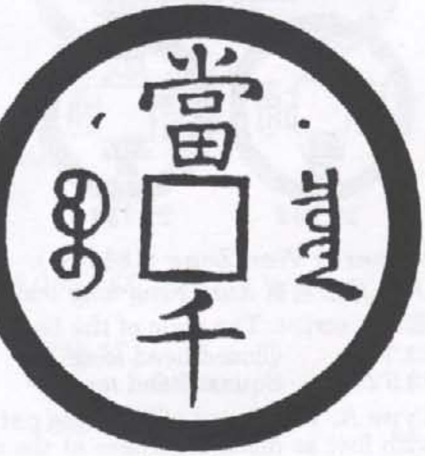
22.718



22.719



22.720



22.721

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

The Prince Qing Hui Mint.

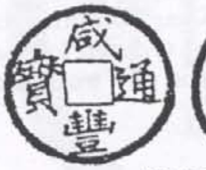
Rev: Dot and crescent top left and right. Boo chiowan (Board of Revenue mint) left and right. Denomination above and below. May-August 1854.

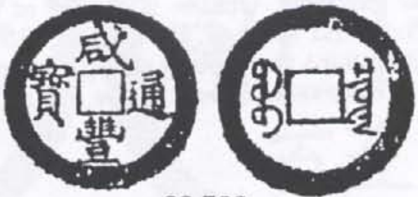
Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*			
22.716	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	FD2429	11
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*			
22.717	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	FD2431	11
22.718	Rev: 當二百 *Dang erbai* (Value Two Hundred).	FD2432	2
22.719	Rev: 當三百 *Dang sanbai* (Value Three Hundred). *No dot and crescent.*		1
22.720	Rev: 當五百 *Dang wubai* (Value Five Hundred).	FD2434	6
22.721	Rev: 當 千 *Dang qian* (Value One Thousand).	FD2436	5

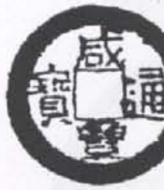
The Iron Coin Mint.

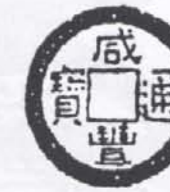
In December 1853, Prince Hui proposed that iron coins be used. The proposal received Imperial approval, and by 1856, an Iron Coin Mint had been established with a total of 100 furnaces. Although the iron coins used the boo chiowan mint name of the Board of Revenue, the establishment was quite separate from that of the Board. In 1857, the Board of Revenue and Board of Works mints started to cast iron coins in addition to brass and zinc coins. The Iron Coin Mint added another 25 furnaces in a Middle branch. By August 1859, all confidence in the iron coins had been lost, and casting was discontinued.

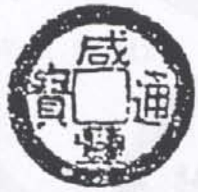
All iron coins.

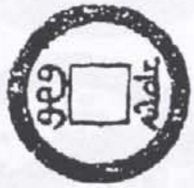

22.722

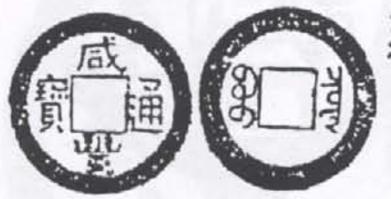

22.723

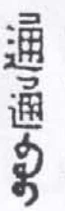

22.724

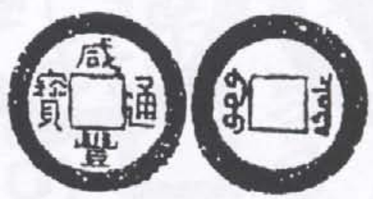

22.725

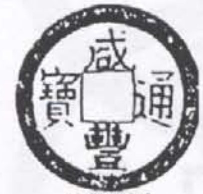

22.726

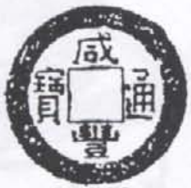

Rev. 22.724-26

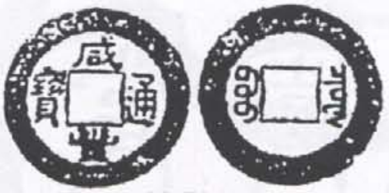

East 22.727


South 22.728
West 22.729
North 22.730


22.731


22.732


22.733


22.734

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao*. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right. Iron coins.

戴 *Dai* script. The style of the famous calligrapher Dai Chunshi. *1854-55.*

22.722	Closed head *tong*.	13
22.723	Square head *tong*.	6

Type A. The Board of Revenue pattern. The first stroke of *bao* a distinct dot. *Bei* squarish, with feet as distinct strokes at the corners. *1854-55.*

22.724	Square head, two dot *tong*.	South branch.	13
22.725	Closed head, one dot *tong*.	West branch.	13
22.726	No privy marks.	?North branch.	13

Type B. The first stroke of *bao* attached to the horizontal stroke. *Bei* rectangular, with feet attached at the corners (except for East branch).

22.727-30 尔 *Er bao*. Branch privy marks as **22.675-8** above. *1855-59.* 13

22.731 Six stroke *bei*, ⺗ *xin bao*. Closed head, one dot *tong*. Protruding head boo. 1858-59. 11

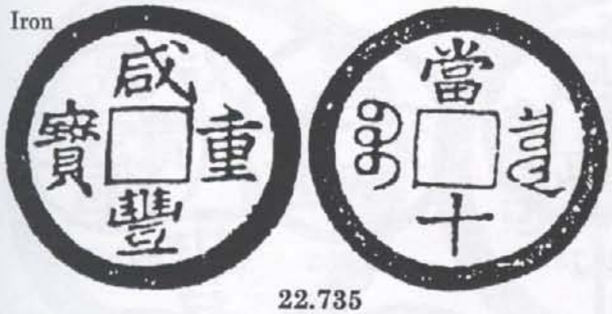
Attributable to the Middle branch of the Iron Coin Mint.

22.732	Six stroke *bei*, 缶 *fou bao*. Square head, one dot *tong*.	1857-59.	11
22.733	Seven stroke *bei*, 缶 *fou bao*. Closed head, one dot *tong*.	1857-59.	11

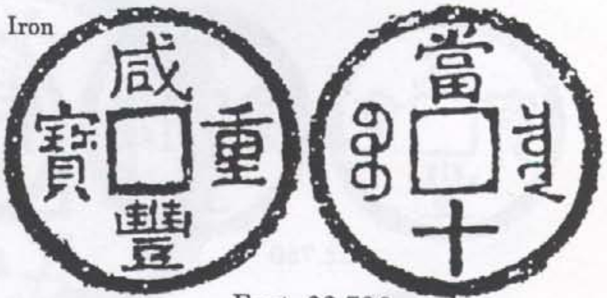
Attributable to the Board of Revenue mint.

22.734	Seven stroke *bei*, 珍 *zhen bao*. Closed head, two dot *tong*.	1855-59.	8

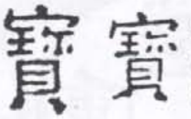
In 1855, another mint branch under the Board of Revenue was opened in the Pingding prefecture of Shanxi to cast iron coins. This mint initially had 29 furnaces (so was approximately the same size as a Board of Revenue mint branch). This was reduced to 15 furnaces in 1859, and the mint was then closed in August 1859.

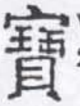


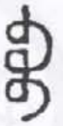
22.735

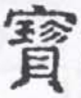


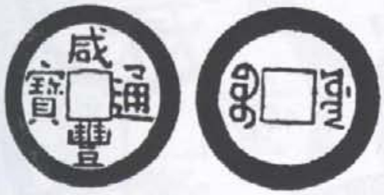
East **22.736**

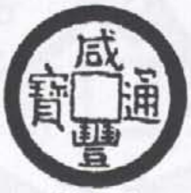

South **22.737** **22.738**

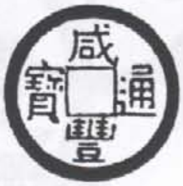

West **22.739**

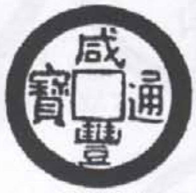

North **22.740**

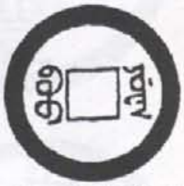

Pingding **22.741**

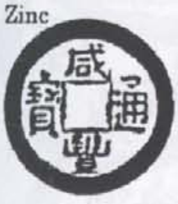

22.742


22.743

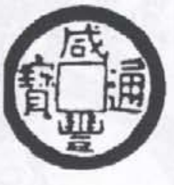

22.744


22.745


Rev. 22.743-45



22.746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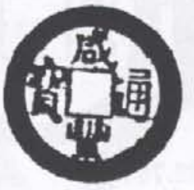
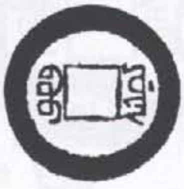
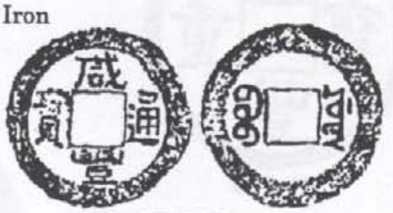

22.748


Rev. 22.746-48



22.749

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

The Iron Coin Mint. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right. Iron coins.

Value Ten.

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below.

戴 *Dai* script. The style of the famous calligrapher Dai Chunshi. *1854-55.*

22.735				2

Like the Board of Revenue Type L, large square characters. *1855*-57.

22.736-40	Iron Coin Mint branches as **22.690-3**.		S1599	11
22.741	珍 *Zhen bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	1855-59.		11

*Attributable to the Pingding, Shanxi branch mint. See **22.734**.*

The Board of Works. Rev: Boo yuwan left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

Type A. *Bei* square, with the feet as distinct strokes. Nominal weight 1.2 *qian.* 1851-53.

22.742	Seven stroke *bei,* closed head *tong.*	New branch.		14

Type B. *Bei* rectangular, feet attached to the corner. Nominal weight 1 *qian.* 1853-*57.*

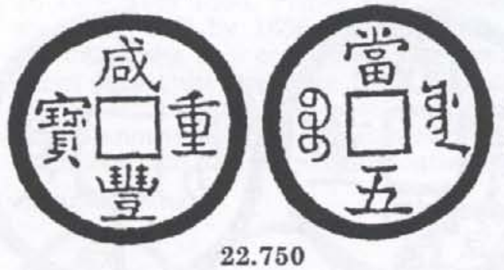
22.743	Closed head *tong.*	New branch.	FD2437, S1535	15
22.744	Square head, two dot *tong.*	Old branch.		15
22.745	Square head, one dot *tong.*	Auxiliary furnaces.		15

Zinc coins.

22.746-8	New, Old and Auxiliary branches as above.	1854-57.	8

Iron coin.

22.749		1857-59.	10



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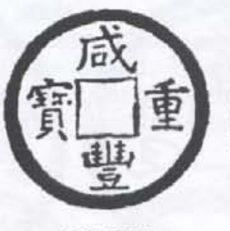

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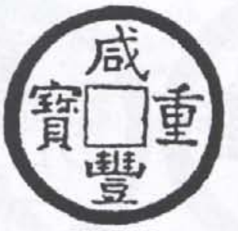

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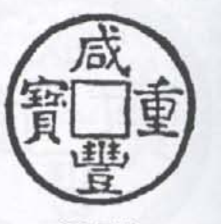

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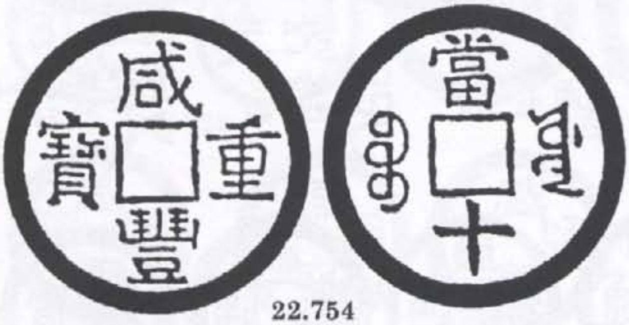

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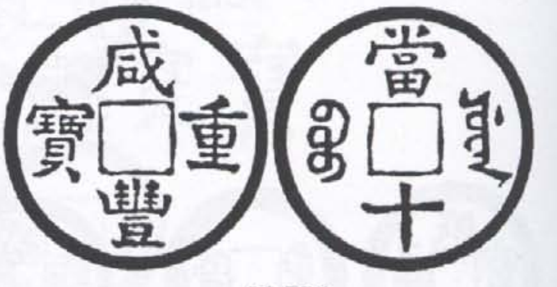

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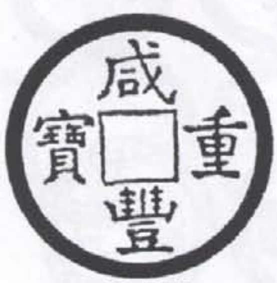

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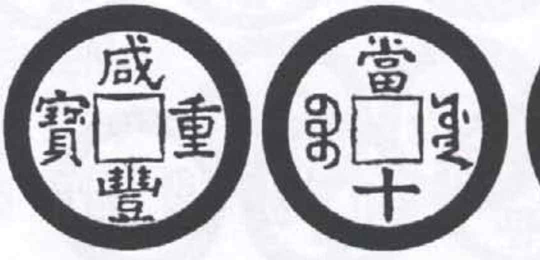

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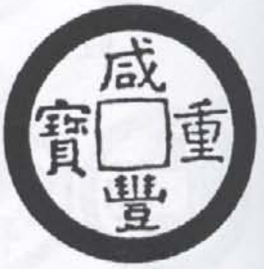


22.758

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

The Board of Works. Rev: Boo yuwan left and right.

Value Five.

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five) above and below. 1854-57.

22.750	Six stroke *bei.*	New branch.	FD2439-40	14
22.751	Smaller size.			14
22.752	Seven stroke *bei.*	Old branch.		14
22.753	Smaller size.			14

The Value Five coin was introduced in April 1854. It was to weigh 2 qian 2 fen (8.2 grams – actual weight as low as 4 grams), and its alloy was to be 6 parts of copper to 4 parts of base metal. Their casting was stopped in September 1857, as they would no longer circulate.

Value Ten.

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below.

Type L. 尔 *Er bao.* Large size, diameter over 35mm, nominal weight 6 *qian*, actual weight 18-20 grams. Square characters. June 1853-Feb 1854.

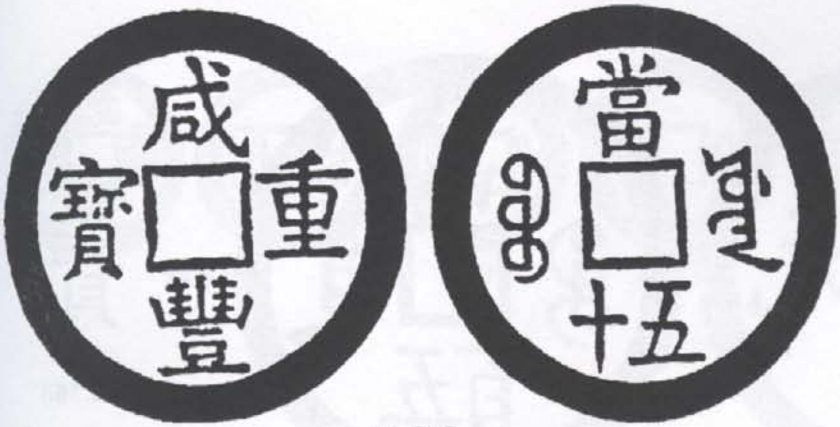
22.754	Seven stroke *bei.*	Old branch.	FD2442	11

Type M1. 缶 *Fou bao.* Narrow rims, diameter 31-35mm, nominal weight 4.4 *qian*, actual weight 12-16 grams. Elegant, flowing characters. March 1854-*57.*

22.755	Six stroke *bei.*	New branch.	13
22.756	Seven stroke *bei.*	Old branch.	13

Type M2. 尔 *Er bao.* Broader rims, diameter around 30mm. *1857-61.*

22.757-8	New and Old branch, as above.	13



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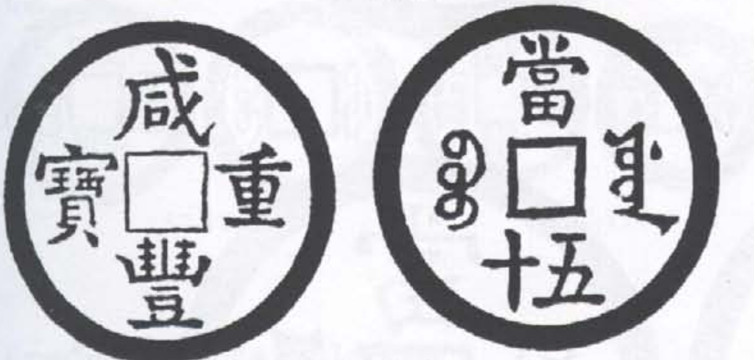
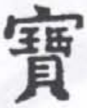
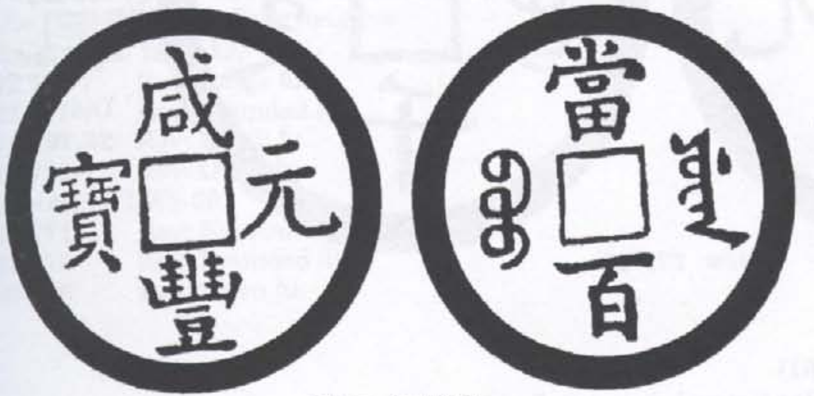


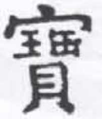
New **22.760**



Old
22.761



New **22.762**



Old
22.763

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

The Board of Works. Rev: Boo yuwan left and right.

Value Fifty.

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty) above and below.

Type L. 尔 *Er bao.* Large size, diameter around 55mm, nominal weight 1 *liang* 8 *qian*, actual weight 56-66 grams. Square characters. November 1853-March 1854.

22.759 Seven stroke *bei.* Old branch. FD2444 11

Type M. 缶 *Fou bao.* Smaller size, diameter around 47mm, nominal weight 1 *liang* 2 *qian*, actual weight around 35 grams. Elegant, flowing characters. April 1854-July 1855.

22.760-1 New and Old branches, as above, FD2443 12

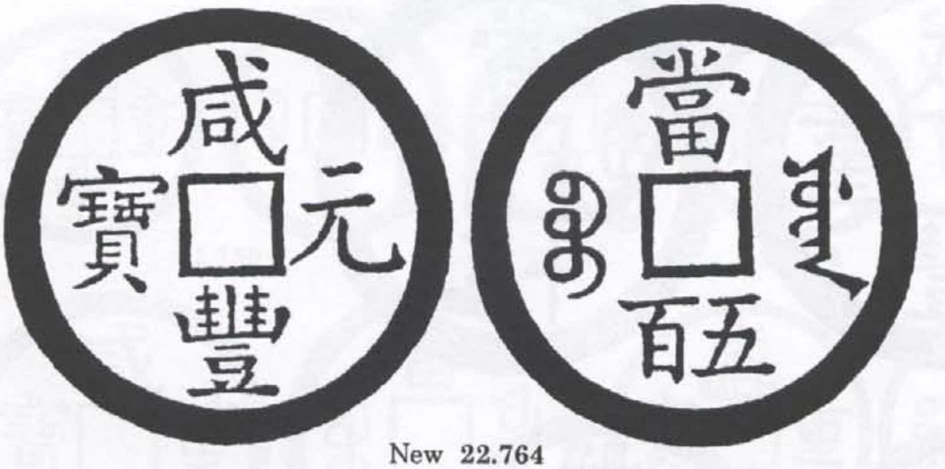
Value One Hundred.

Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

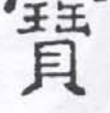
Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred) above and below.

Type M. Nominal weight 1 *liang* 4 *qian*, actual weight around 45 grams. 缶 *Fou bao.* March 1854-July 1855.

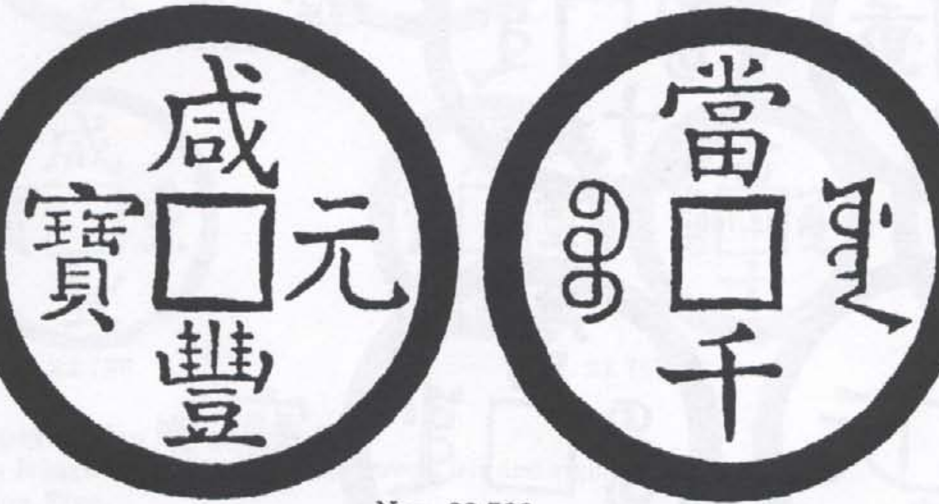
22.762-3 New and Old branches as above. FD2445 11



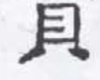
New **22.764**



Old
22.765



New **22.766**



Old
22.767

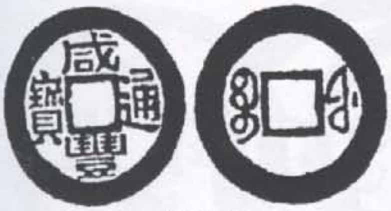
Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
The Board of Works. Rev: Boo yuwan left and right.

Value Five Hundred.
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao*. 缶 *Fou bao*.
Rev: 當五百 *Dang wubai* (Value Five Hundred) above and below.
Nominal weight 1 *liang* 6 *qian*, actual weight around 55 grams. March 1854-Aug 1854.

22.764	Six stroke *bei*.	New branch.	FD2446	7
22.765	Seven stroke *bei*.	Old branch.		7

Value One Thousand.
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao*. 缶 *Fou bao*.
Rev: 當千 *Dang qian* (Value One Thousand) above and below.
Nominal weight 2 *liang*, actual weight around 75 grams. March 1854-Aug 1854.

22.766	Six stroke *bei*.	New branch.	FD2447	7
22.767	Seven stroke *bei*.	Old branch.		7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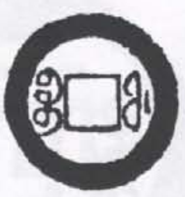
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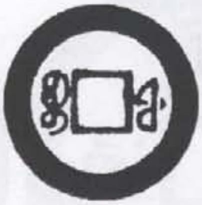
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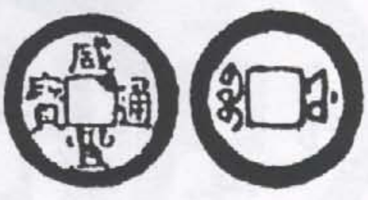
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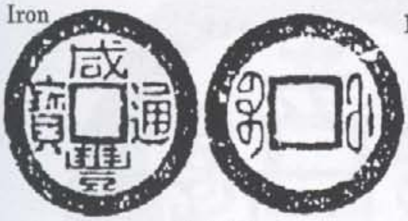

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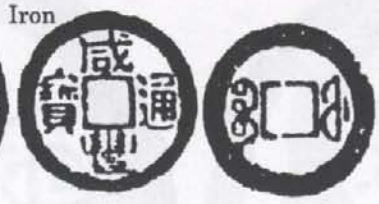

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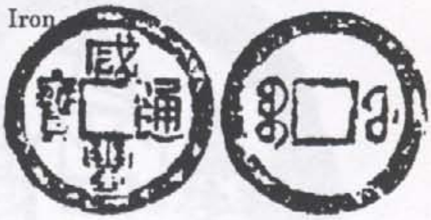
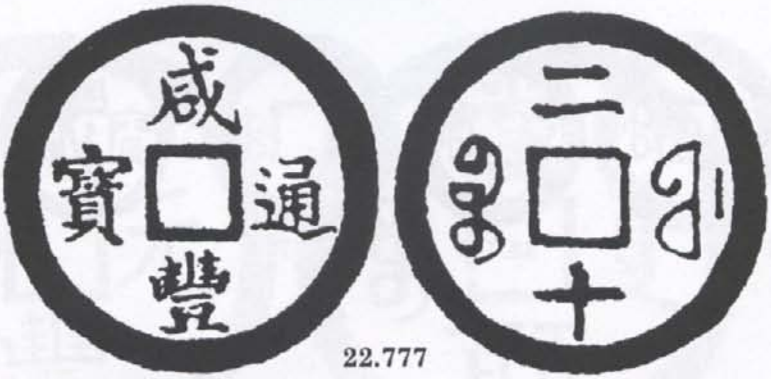


22.776

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Fuzhou, Fujian. Rev: Boo fu left and right.
Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

Brass coins. 1853-*55*.			
22.770	Rev: Large fu.	FD2508, S1549	14
22.771	Rev: Rounded fu.		14
22.772	Rev: Small fu.		14
22.773	Rev: Open fu.		14
Iron coins. 1855-59.			
22.774	Rev: Narrow fu.	S1552	14
22.775	Rev: Rounded fu.		14
22.776	Rev: Open fu.		14



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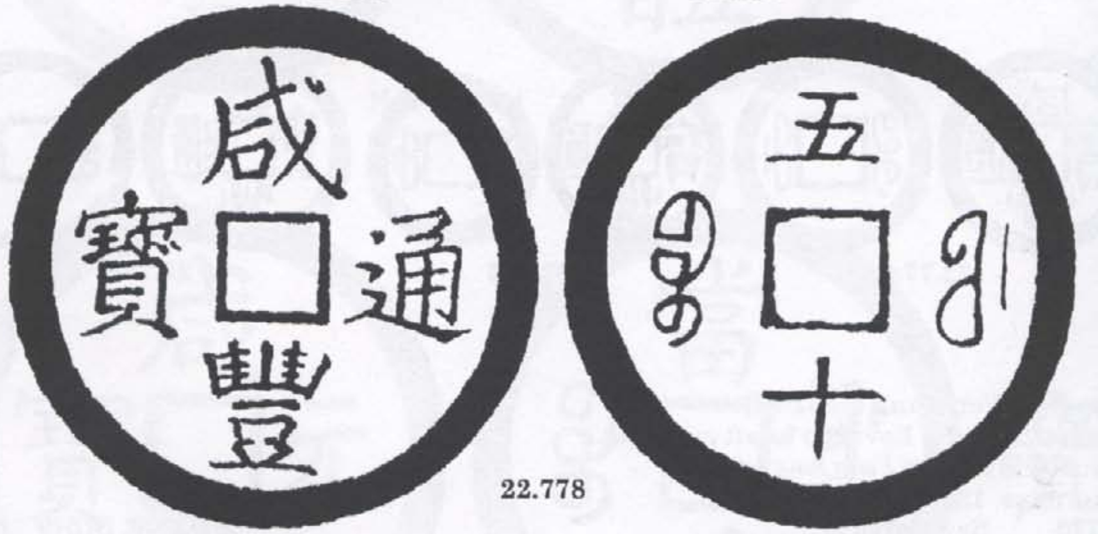

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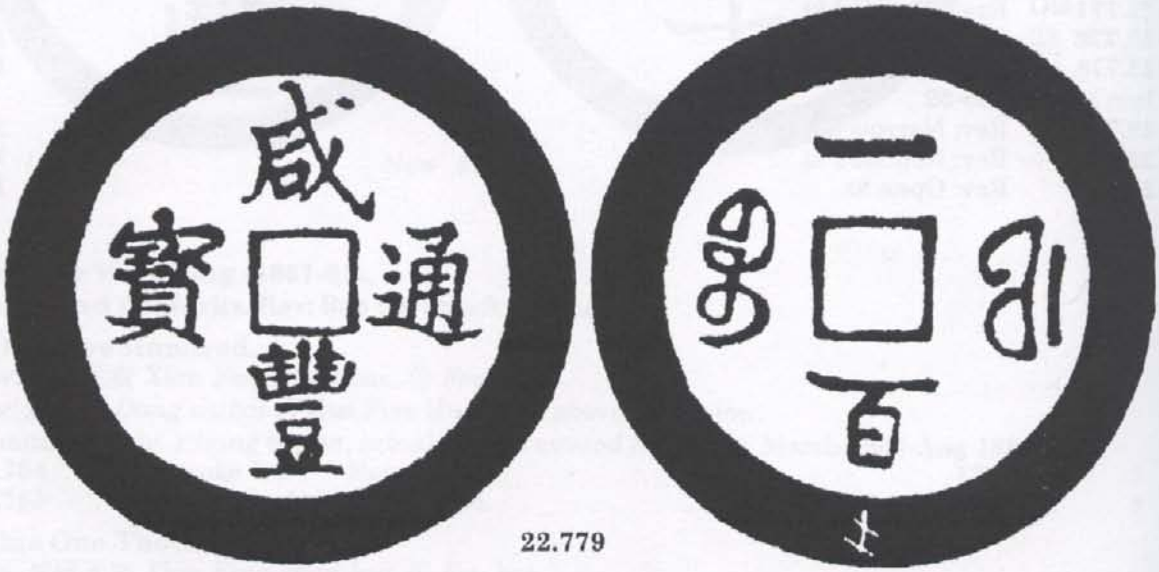


22.779

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Fuzhou, Fujian. Rev: Boo fu left and right.

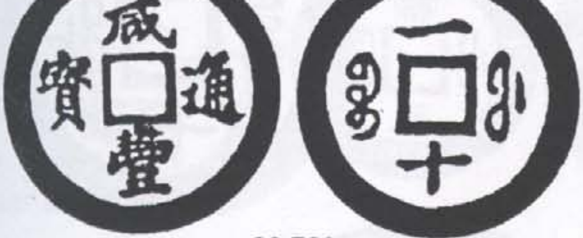
Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

Large coins Type 1. Two dot *tong. 1853-55.*

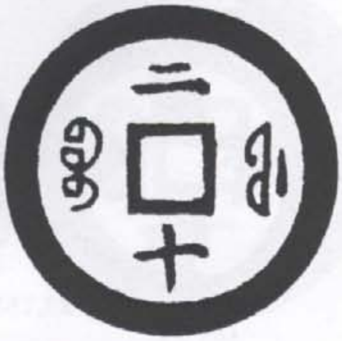
Rev: Numbers above and below.

22.777	Rev: 二十 *Er shi* (Twenty [cash]).	FD2518	5
22.778	Rev: 五十 *Wu shi* (Fifty [cash]).	FD2522	3
22.779	Rev: 一百 *Yi bai* (One hundred [cash]).	FD2527	2

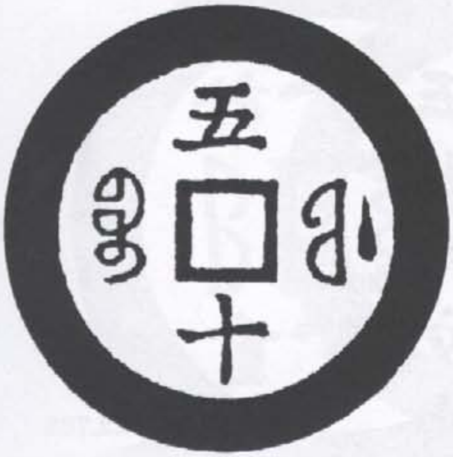
Note the 土 chopmark at the bottom; such chopmarks (merchant's validating stamps usually found on silver coins) are a feature of Fujian large coins.



22.780



22.781



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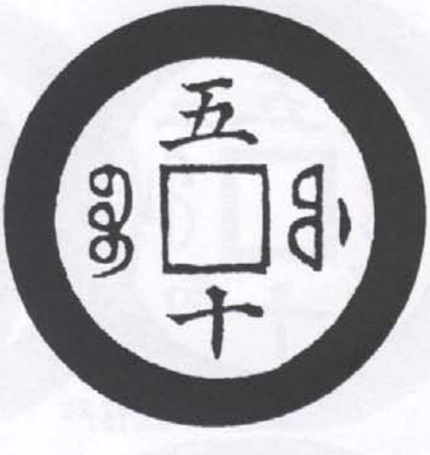
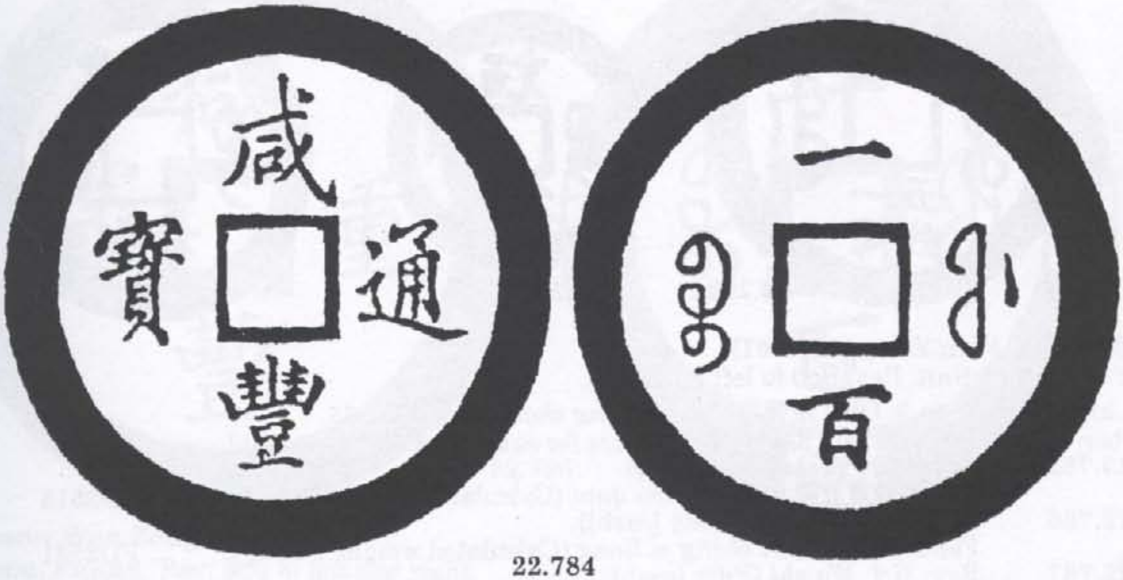


22.783

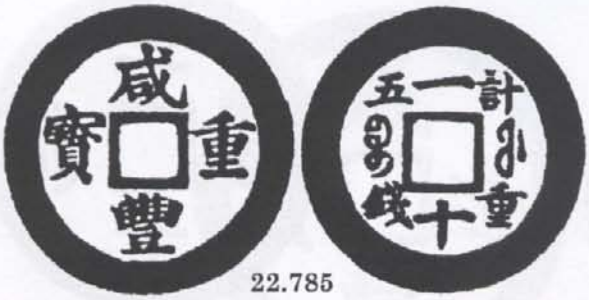


22.784

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Fuzhou, Fujian. Rev: Boo fu left and right.

Large coins Type 2. Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao*. One dot *tong*. *1853-55*.
Rev: Numbers above and below.

22.780	Rev: 一十 *Yi shi* (Ten [cash]).	FD2510	11
22.781	Rev: 二十 *Er shi* (Twenty [cash]).	FD2517	10
22.782	Rev: 五十 *Wu shi* (Fifty [cash]).	FD2523	6
22.783	Loops of fu closed.		5
22.784	Rev: 一百 *Yi bai* (One hundred [cash]).	FD2526	7



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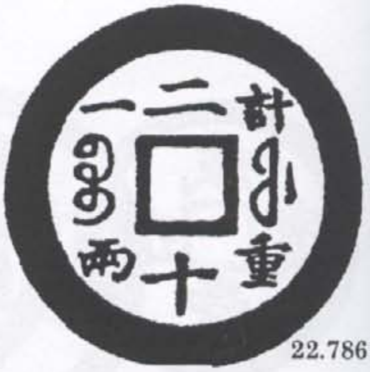

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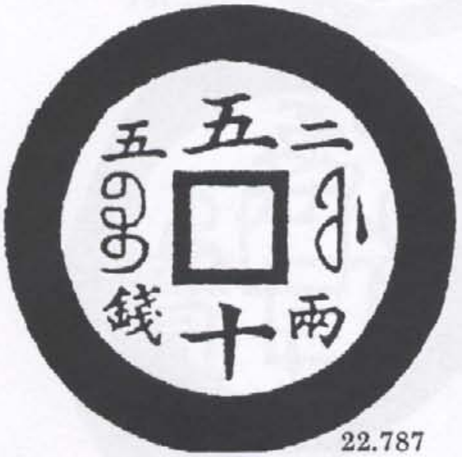

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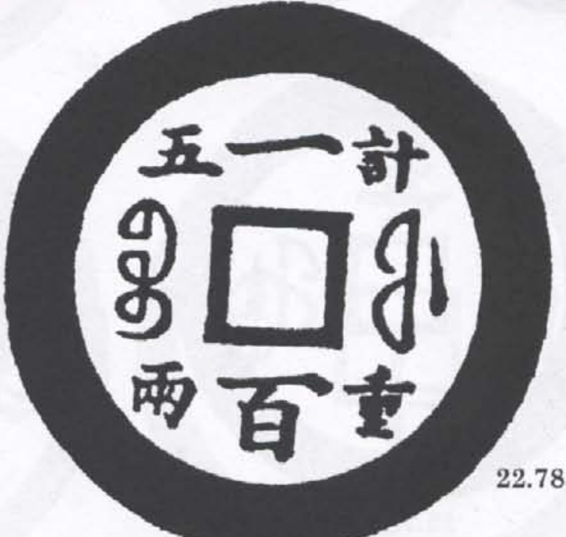

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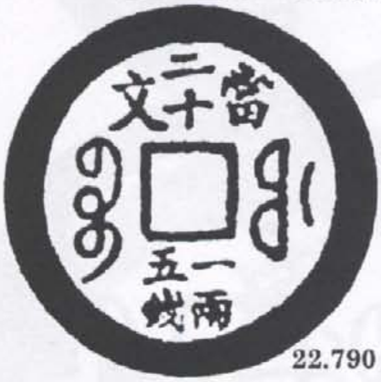
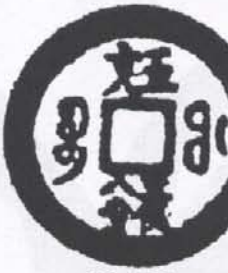


22.790



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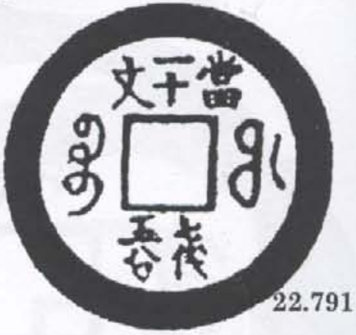


22.791

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Fuzhou, Fujian. Rev: Boo fu left and right.

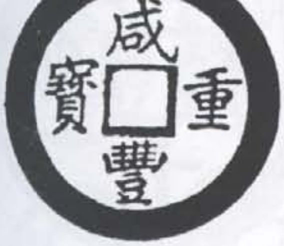
Large coins Type 3. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao. 1853-55.*
Rev: Numbers above and below. Characters for calculated weight in field.

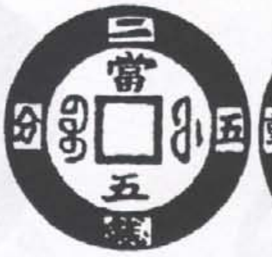
22.785	Rev: 一十 *Yi shi* (Ten [cash]). Field: 計重五錢 *Ji zhong wu qian* (Calculated weight 5 *qian*).	FD2515	3
22.786	Rev: 二十 *Er shi* (Twenty [cash]). Field: 計重一兩 *Ji zhong yi liang* (Calculated weight 1 *liang*).	FD2521	3
22.787	Rev: 五十 *Wu shi* (Fifty [cash]). Field: 二兩五錢 *Er liang wu qian* (2 *liang* 5 *qian*).	FD2524	3
22.788	Rev: 一百 *Yi bai* (One Hundred [cash]). Field: 計重五兩 *Ji zhong wu liang* (Calculated weight 5 *liang*).		1

Large coins Type 4. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao. 1853-55.*
Rev: Denomination above. Characters for weight below.

22.789	Rev: Above: 五文 *Wu wen* (Five cash). Below: 三錢八分 *San qian ba fen* (3 *qian* 8 *fen*).		3
22.790	Rev: Above: 當一十文 *Dang yi shi wen* (Equivalent to 10 cash). Below: 七錢五分 *Qi qian wu fen.* (7 *qian* 5 *fen*).		3
22.791	Rev: Above: 當二十文 *Dang er shi wen* (Equivalent to twenty cash). Below: 一兩五分 *Yi liang wu fen* (1 *liang* 5 *fen*).		2

Authenticity of this type doubtful. No historical records. The given weights are higher than the officially prescribed weights. A reduced weight type would be understandable.





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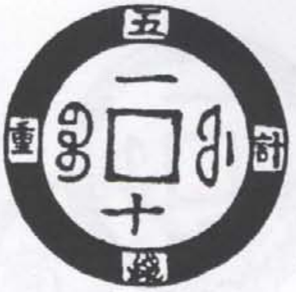

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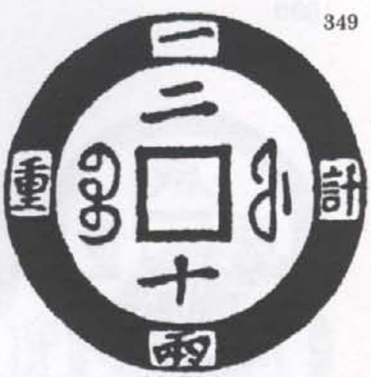

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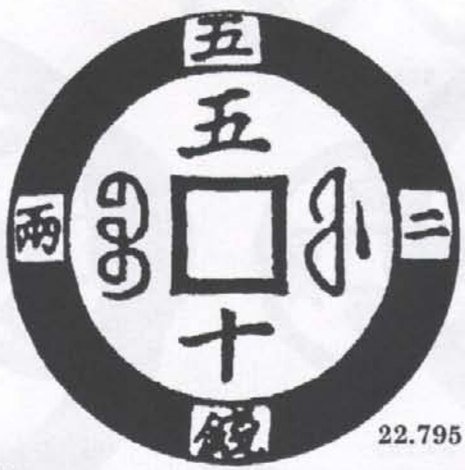
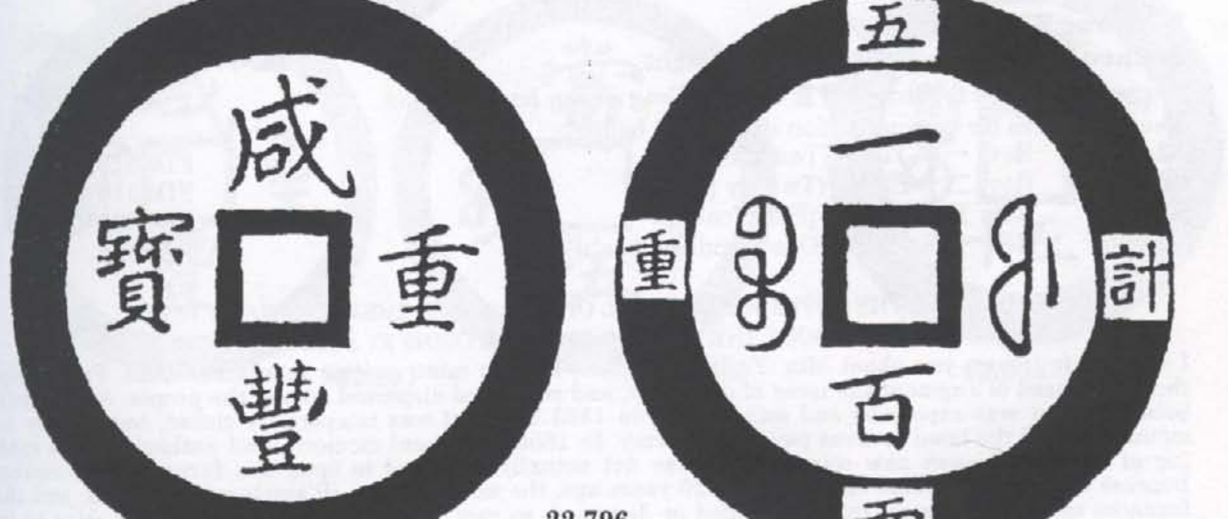


22.795



22.796

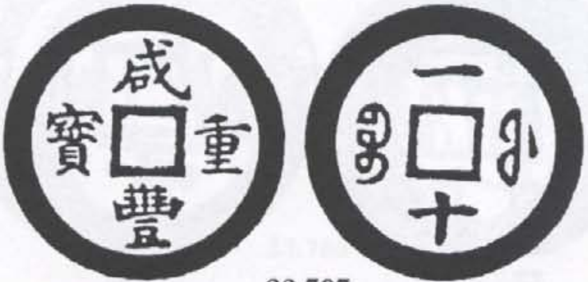
Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Fuzhou, Fujian. Rev: Boo fu left and right.

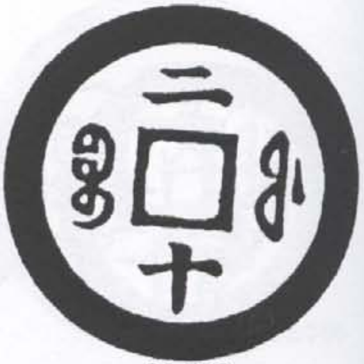
Large coins Type 5. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao. 1853-55.*

Rev: Denomination above and below. Characters for weight on rim.

22.792	Rev:	當五 *Dang wu* (Value five [cash]).		
	Rim:	二錢五分 *Er qian wu fen* (2 *qian* 5 *fen*).	FD2509	3
22.793	Rev:	一十 *Yi shi* (Ten [cash]).		
	Rim:	五錢計重 *Wu qian ji zhong* (5 *qian* calculated weight).	FD2514	11
22.794	Rev:	二十 *Er shi* (Twenty [cash]).		
	Rim:	一兩計重 *Yi liang ji zhong* (1 *liang* calculated weight).	FD2520,	11
22.795	Rev:	五十 *Wu shi* (Fifty [cash]).	S1591	
	Rim:	二兩五錢 *Er liang wu qian* (2 *liang* 5 *qian*).	FD2525	6
22.796	Rev:	一百 *Yi bai* (One Hundred [cash]).		
	Rim:	五兩計重 *Wu liang ji zhong* (5 *liang* calculated weight).	FD2529	1
		Only found as a pattern.		



22.797



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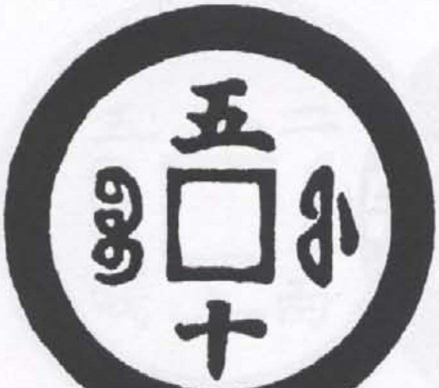

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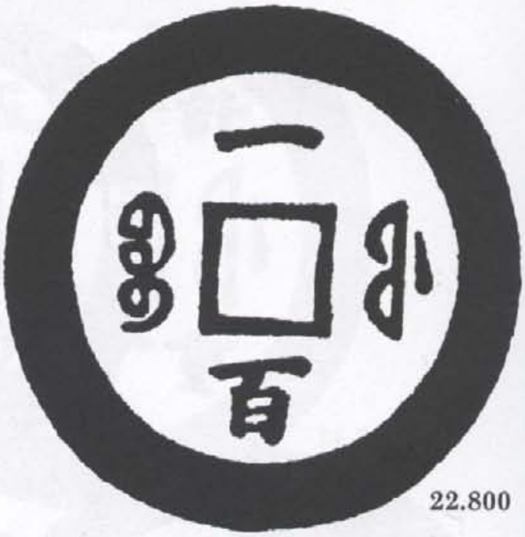


22.800

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Fuzhou, Fujian. Rev: Boo fu left and right.

Large coins Type 6. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao. 1853-55.*

Rev: Numbers for denomination above and below.

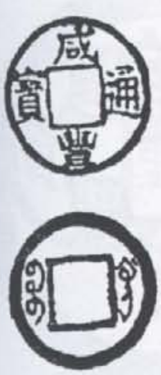
22.797	Rev: 一十 *Yi shi* (Ten [cash]).	FD2513	13
22.798	Rev: 二十 *Er shi* (Twenty [cash]).	FD2519	15
22.799	Rev: 五十 *Wu shi* (Fifty [cash]).	FD2523	8
22.800	Rev: 一百 *Yi bai* (One hundred [cash]).	FD2528	6

JULY 1853. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FUJIAN AND ZHEJIANG, WANG YIDE, MEMORIALISES ABOUT THE CASTING OF LARGE COINS BY FUJIAN PROVINCE.

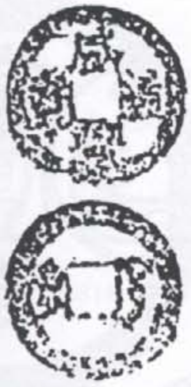
I venture to inform you about Min (Fujian) province, *Bao Fu* mint, casting regulation coins. Previously, they were used to augment the issue of army pay, and circulated dispersed among the people. Afterwards, because silver was expensive and coins cheap, in 1823 the mint was temporarily closed, but this by no means avoided the need to issue pay for the army. In 1850, the Board memorialised authorising the casting of Xianfeng *jiyuan* new coins, but it was not actually arranged to open the furnaces for casting. Because the casting of *mao* stopped some 20 years ago, the workmen are all scattered like stars, and the furnaces tools for the most part all spoiled or damaged, so now I have instructed part of the mint to be repaired, and as soon as the furnace quota has been achieved, it will first cast *jiyuan* coin samples to deliver to the Board. Because, remember, lately the price of silver is much higher than in the early years of Daoguang, I originally intended to look into the circumstances, cast one or two *mao*, then request permission to stop. Subsequently because the copper and zinc which the mint had stored up for many years past was decidedly corroded and rotten, rather than keep it in store and waste it, we cannot do better than use it to cast coins...

This statesman has directed the Provincial Treasurer again and again to make suitable arrangements. As there are only established regulations to copy, he has acted as the circumstances require. At the mint he has added two furnaces which will cast a Value Ten, a Value Twenty, a Value Fifty, and a Value One Hundred, being each sort of large coin. In the originally established furnaces will be cast coins for daily use, the two to be used together. At the same time, the people will be allowed to hand over copper at the mint to exchange for coins, by means of which one may continually carry out casting. Also it has been decided that the Value Ten coins will weigh 5 *qian* each, the Value Twenty twice that, the Value Fifty and the Value One Hundred increased proportionally. The appearance of the coins will be just as the old pattern, but increased in size. In my humble opinion, it appears that in the days of the ancient cash, [Wang Mang, see p. 87] there were Value One Hundred, Value One Thousand, and also Value Five, Ten, Thirty, and Fifty ones – without doubt nothing but what was suitable for the circumstances; because the parts and the whole were mutually in balance, this was also convenient for the use of the people.

I myself should memorialise asking for instructions from the Throne, and then deliberate further.



22.801



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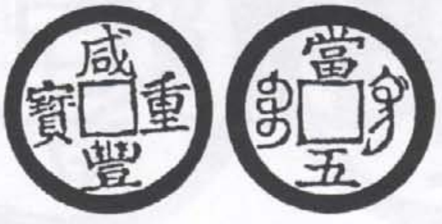

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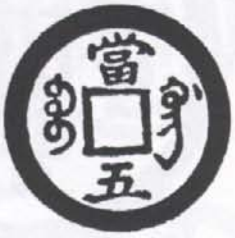

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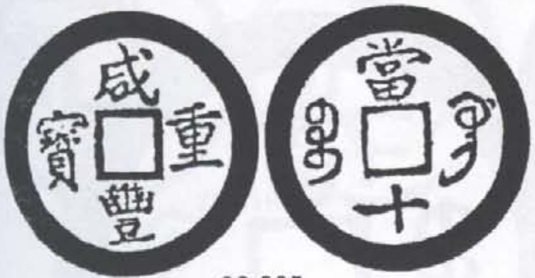

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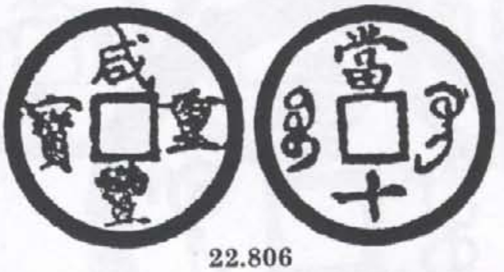

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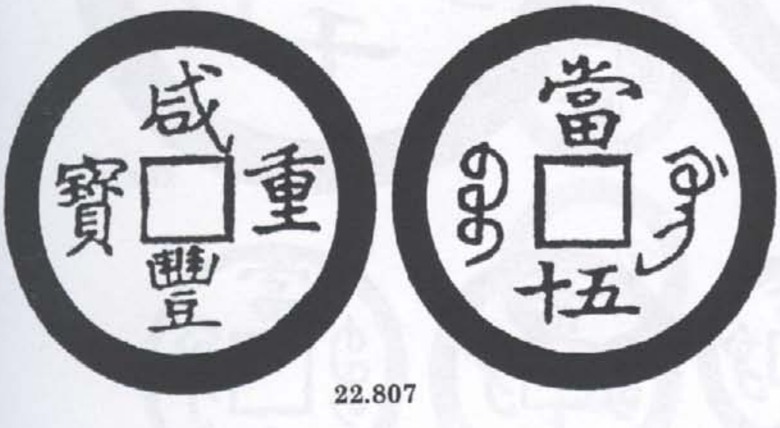

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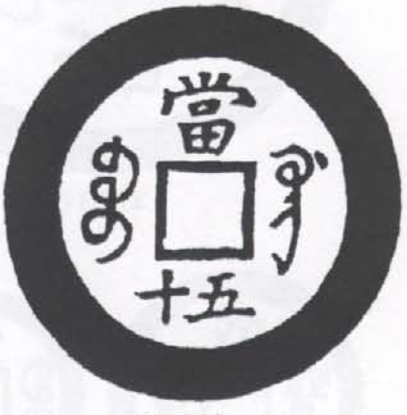


22.808

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Gongchang, Gansu. Rev: Boo gung left and right.

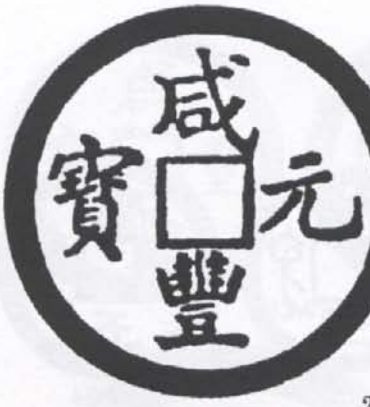
Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

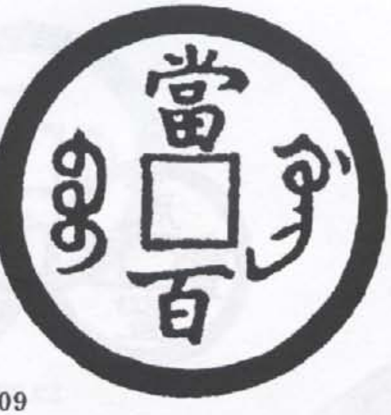
22.801	Brass. Nominal weight 8 *fen*.	1857-61.	FD2536~	14
22.802	Iron.	1854-*55*.		10

Large coins Type 1. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* 尔 *Er bao.*

Rev: Denomination above and below.

22.803	Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five). Curved gung.	*1854-61.*	FD2537	13
22.804	Straight gung.			13
22.805	Rev: 當 十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	1854-*57*.	FD2541	13
22.806	Smaller coin.			13
22.807	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty). Curved gung.	1854-*57*.	FD2538	10
22.808	Straight gung.	1854-*57*.		10





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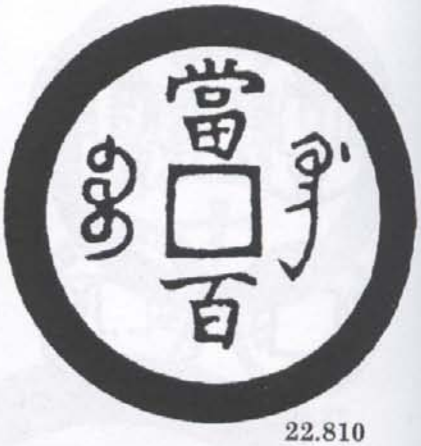

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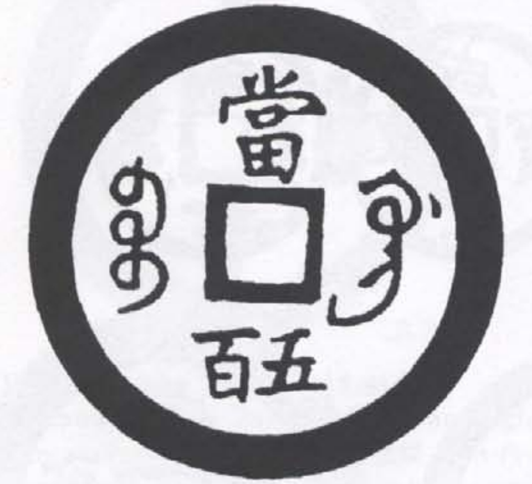
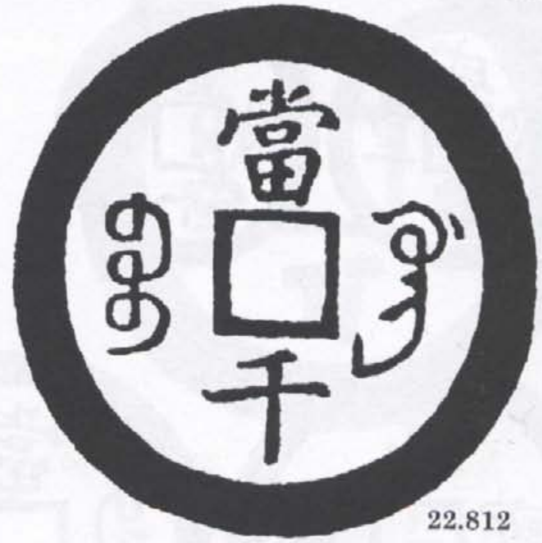


22.811



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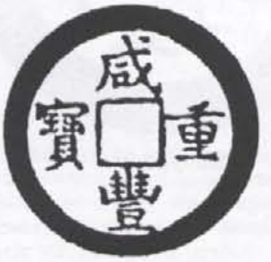

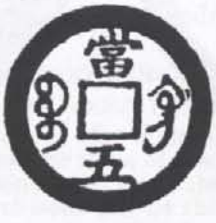

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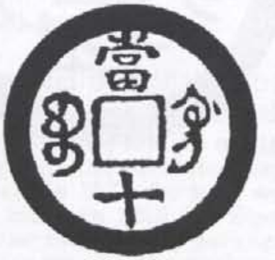
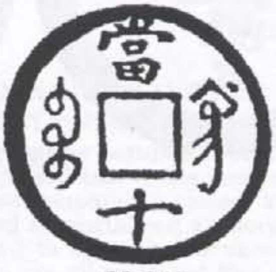


22.814



22.815

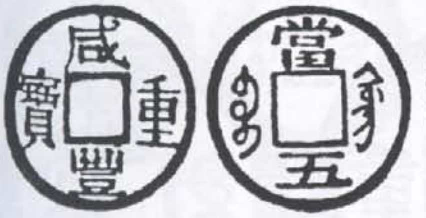
Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Gongchang, Gansu. Rev: Boo gung left and right.

Large coins Type 1. Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao*. 尔 *Er bao*.
Rev: Denomination above and below.

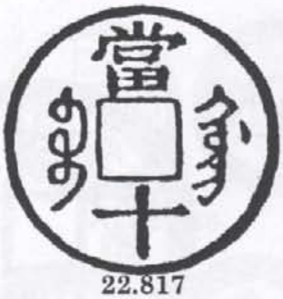
22.809	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	Curved gung.	1854-57.	FD2540	7
22.810		Straight gung.	1854-57.		7
22.811	Rev: 當五百 *Dang wubai* (Value Five Hundred).		1854.	FD2542	4
22.812	Rev: 當千 *Dang qian* (Value One Thousand).		1854.	FD2543	4

Large coins Type 2. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. 缶 *Fou bao*. Regular script.
Rev: Denomination above and below.

22.813	Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five).		*1854-61.*	12
22.814	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	Curved gung.	*1854-61.*	11
22.815		Straight gung.	*1854-61.*	11



22.816



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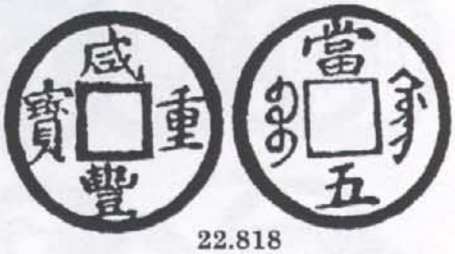
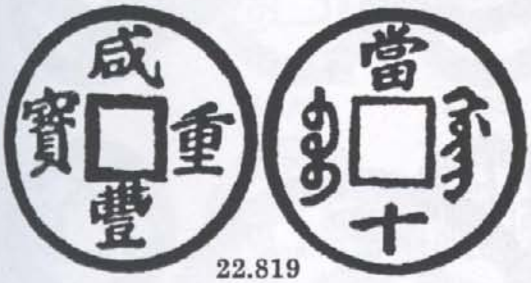


22.818



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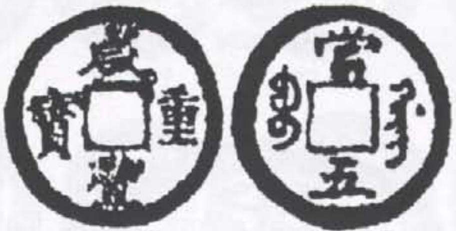

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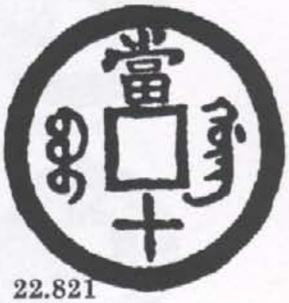

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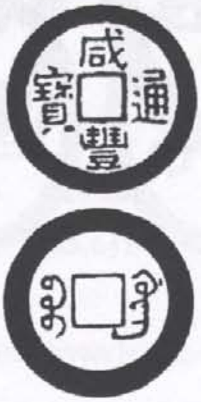


22.822

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Gongchang, Gansu. Rev: Boo guang left and right.

Large coins Type 3.

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* 缶 *Fou bao.* Song dynasty style script.

Rev: Denomination above and below.

22.816	Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five).	*1854-61.*	FD2560	7
22.817	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	*1854-61.*	FD2561	7

Large coins Type 4. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* 尔 *Er bao.*

Rev: G- written with straight lines. Denomination above and below.

22.818	Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five).	*1854-61.*		11
22819	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	*Only known as a pattern.*		1

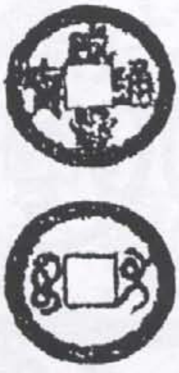
Large coins Type 5. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* 尔 *Er bao.*

Rev: G- written with curved lines. Denomination above and below.

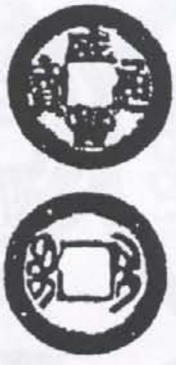
22.820	Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five).	*1854-61.*		10
22.821	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	*1854-61.*	FD2562	10

Zhaoqing, Guangdong. Rev: Boo guwang left and right.

22.822	Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*	1854-*58.*	FD2536, S1542	15



22.823



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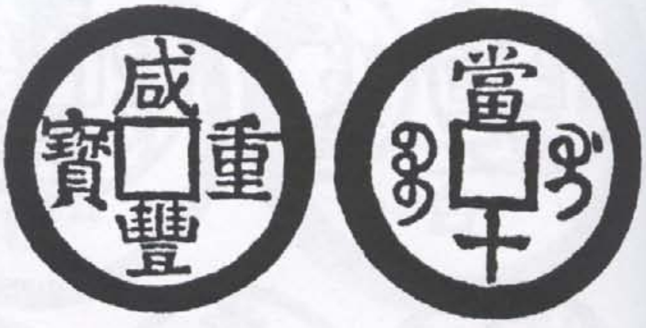
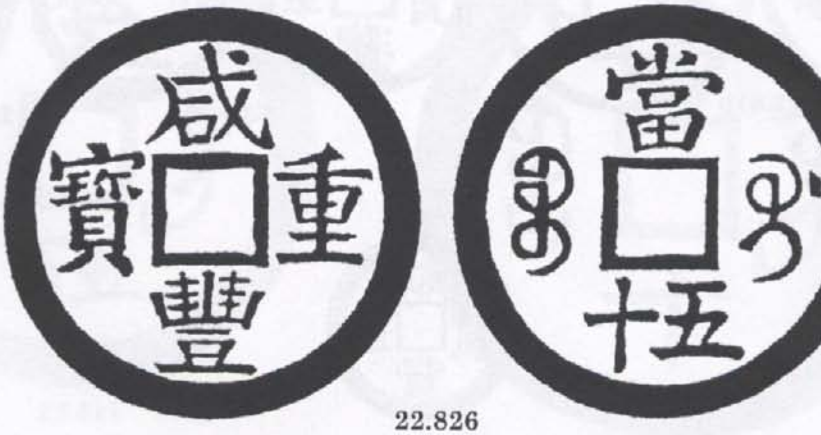


22.825



22.826

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Guilin, Guangxi. Rev: Boo gui left and right.

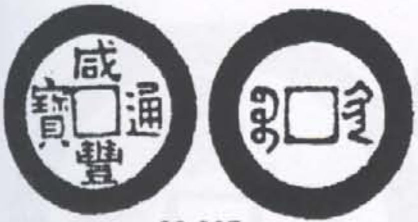
Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

22.823	Approximately the Board of Revenue type.	1853-*54*.	FD2546, S1551	15
22.824	Poor quality local type.	1853-*54*.		15

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

Rev: Denomination above and below.

22.825	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	1853-*54*.	FD2547	12
22.826	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	1853-*54*.	FD2548	9



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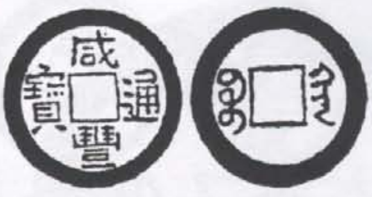

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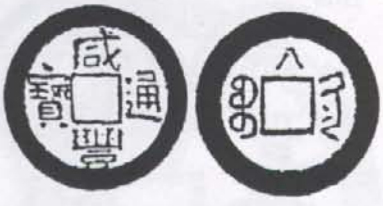

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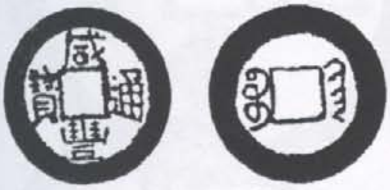

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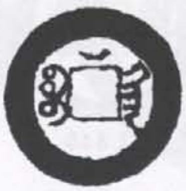

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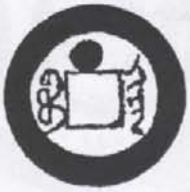
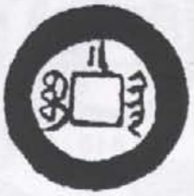
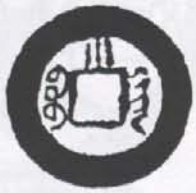


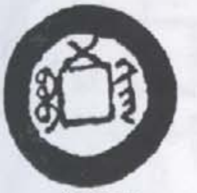
22.832



22.833



22.834



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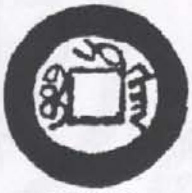

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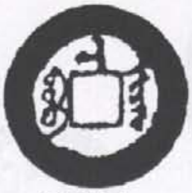

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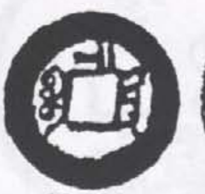

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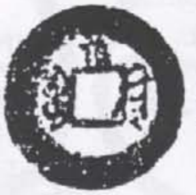

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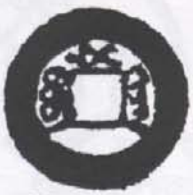

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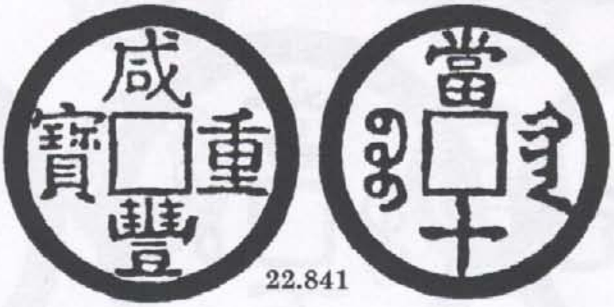


22.841

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Guiyang and Dading, Guizhou. Rev: Boo kiyan left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

Square head *tong.*

22.827	The Board of Revenue type.	1851-*54.*	FD2544	14
22.828	Local type.	*1855-61.*		15
22.829	Rev: 八 *ba* (eight) above.			12

Closed head *tong. 1850s.*

22.830	Rev: Plain.			14
22.831	Rev: Crescent above.			13
22.832	Rev: Large dot above.			13

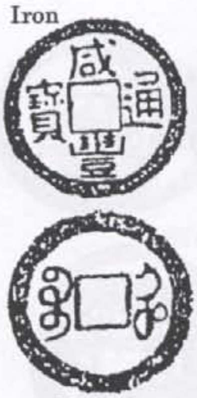
Rev: Numbers in commercial style above. *1850s.*

22.833	Rev: 2.			13
22.834	Rev: 3.			13
22.835	Rev: 4.			13
22.836	Rev: 5.			13
22.837	Rev: 6.			13
22.838	Rev: 7.			13
22.839	Rev: 8(?).			13
22.840	Rev: 9.		S1548	13

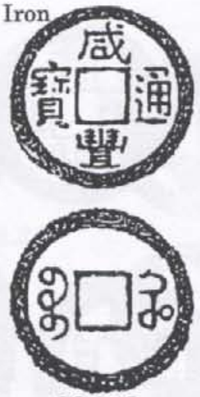
Other unclear reverse marks have been reported.

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

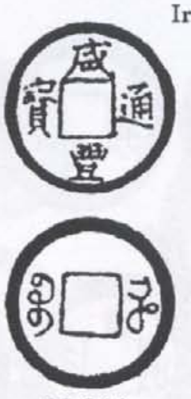
22.841	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	1853-*54.*	FD2545	13



22.842



22.843



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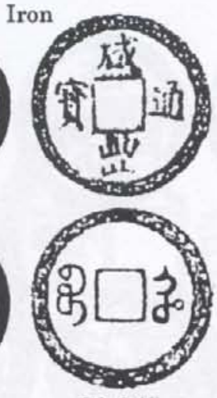
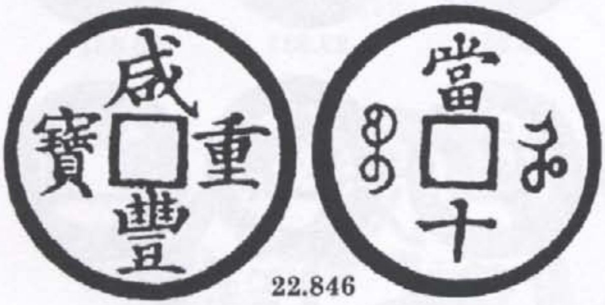


22.845



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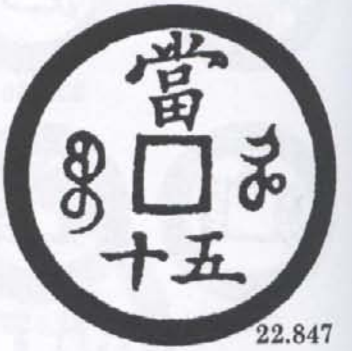

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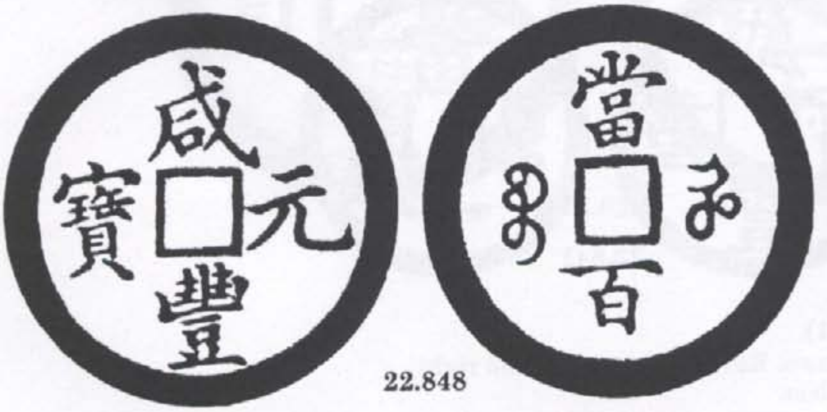

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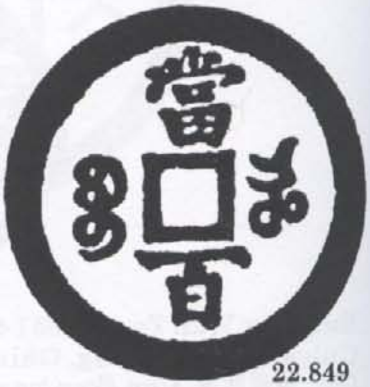


22.849

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Kaifeng and others, Henan. Rev: Boo he left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

Large characters.					
22.842	Square head *tong*, iron. Huaiqing.		1855-59.	FD2490~	13
22.843	Closed head *tong*, iron. Kaifeng.		1856-59.		12
Small characters, different calligraphy.					
22.844	Brass.	?Kaifeng.	*1854-55.*		10
22.845	Iron.	?Kaifeng.	*1854-55.*		10

At the beginning of 1855, trial castings of iron coins took place in the Kaigui and Hebei districts. Huaiqing, in the Henei district, also set up furnaces for casting iron coins, and in January 1856, Kaifeng started casting iron coins as well. In 1859, it was reported that Kaifeng had four furnaces and Huaiqing had twenty furnaces, later reduced to eight. Both mints stopped casting iron coins in February 1859. Iron regulation coins are found with a square and a closed head tong*. As the square head* tong *coins are comparatively more common, they can be attributed to the Huaiqing mint which had more furnaces than Kaifeng.*

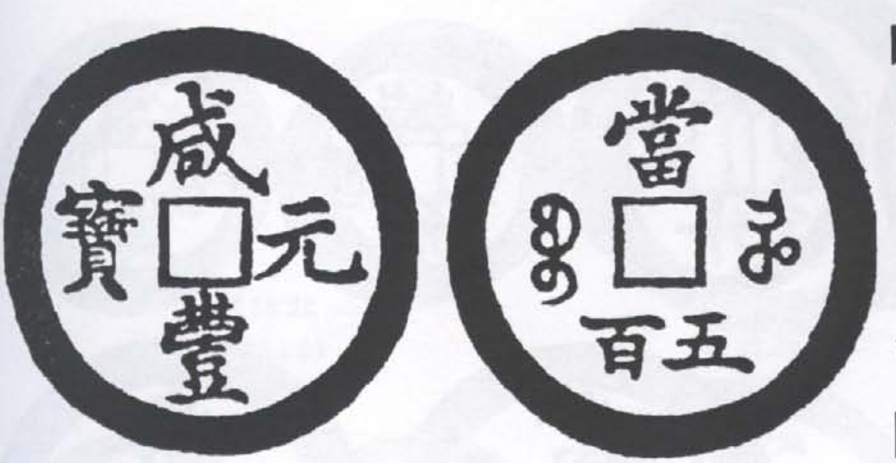
Large coins.

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* Rev: Denomination above and below.

22.846	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	1854-55.	FD2491	12
22.847	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	1854-55.	FD2492	11

Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

22.848	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	1854-55.	FD2493	10
22.849	Local type.	1854-55.		10



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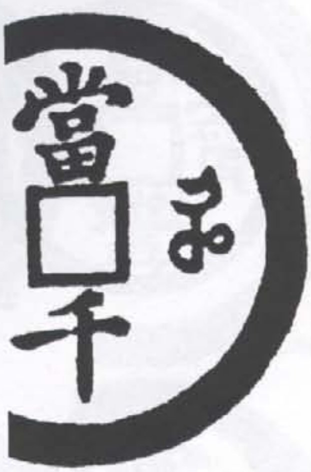
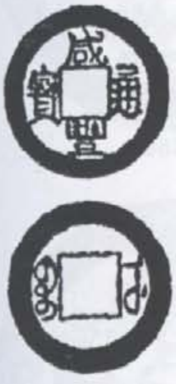


22.851

Iron



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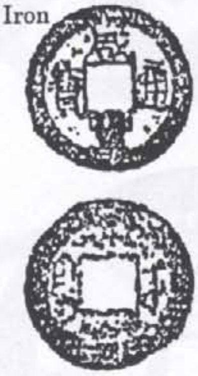

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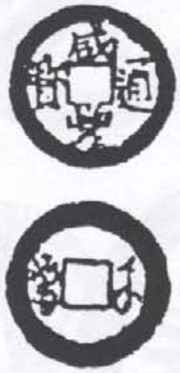

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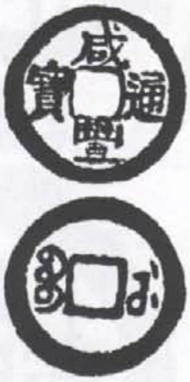


22.855

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Kaifeng and others, Henan. Rev: Boo he left and right.

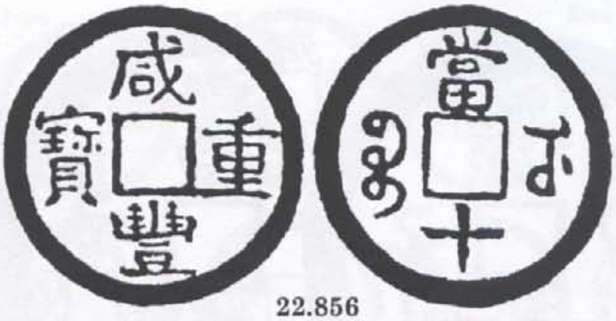
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao*. Rev: Denomination above and below.

22.850	Rev: 當五百 *Dang wubai* (Value Five Hundred).	1854.		3
22.851	Rev: 當千 *Dang qian* (Value One Thousand).	1854.	FD2494	3

Wuchang, Hubei. Rev: Boo u left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao*.

22.852	Square head *tong*. Brass.	1854-58.	FD2470, S1539	15
22.853	Iron.	*1856.*		12
22.854	Closed head *tong*.	*1857?*		15
22.855	Like Large coins Type 5, 22.869.	*1854-56.*		10



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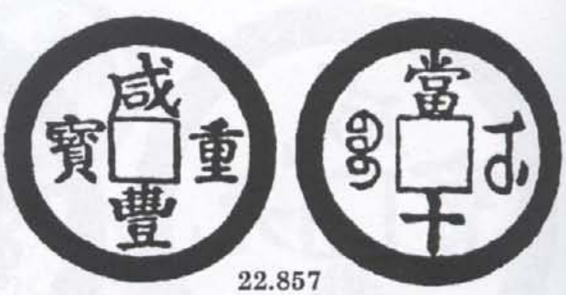

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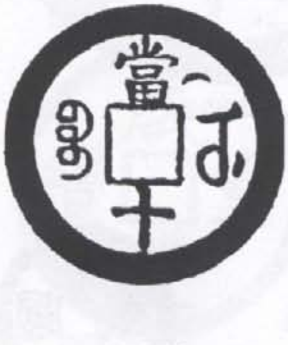

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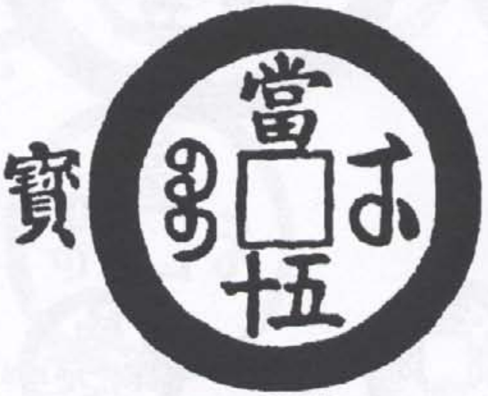

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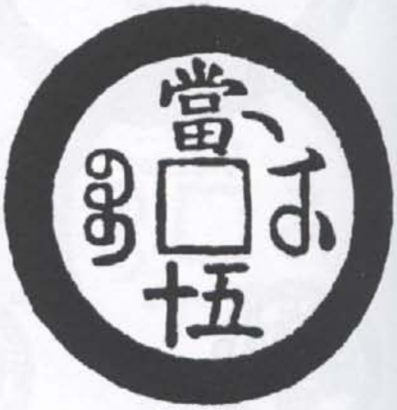

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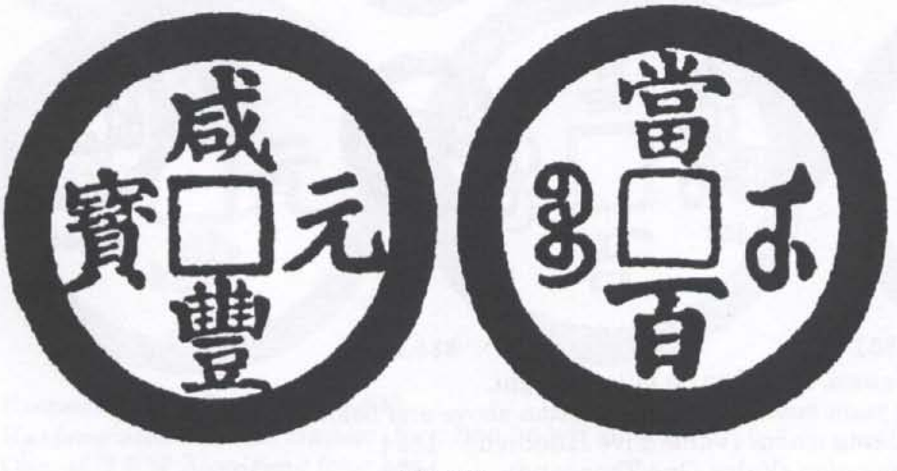

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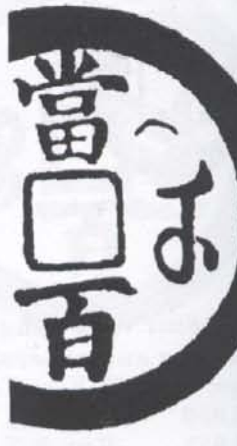


22.862

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Wuchang, Hubei. Rev: Boo u left and right.

Large coins Type 1. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. Large, square characters. Seven stroke *bei*. Cf the Board of Revenue Type L, **22.691**. 1853.
Rev: Denomination above and below.

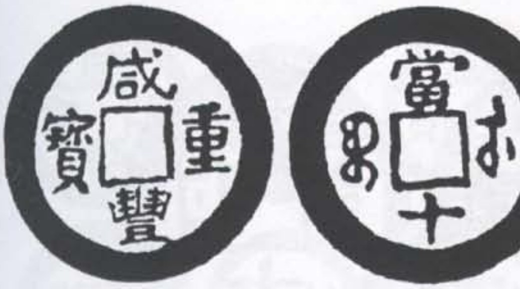
22.856	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	FD2472	11

Large coins Type 2. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. Six stroke *bei*. *1854-56.*
Rev: Denomination above and below.

22.857	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).		12
22.858	Crescent above the u.		11
22.859	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	FD2473	11
22.860	Crescent above the u.		11

Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao*.

22.861	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	FD2474	11
22.862	Crescent above the u.		11



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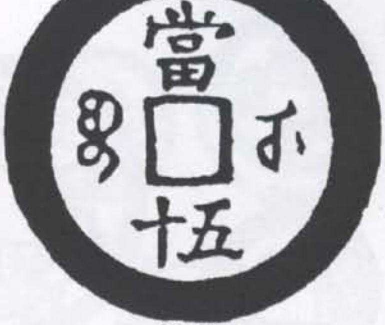

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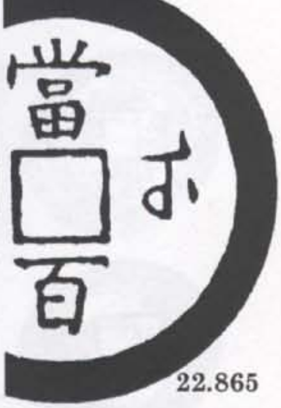

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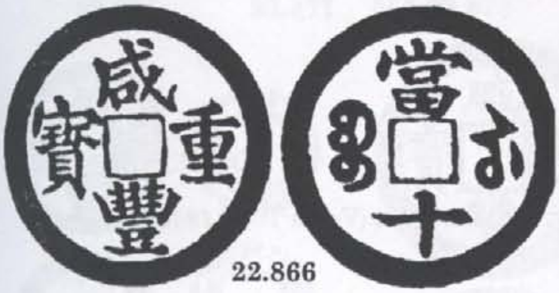

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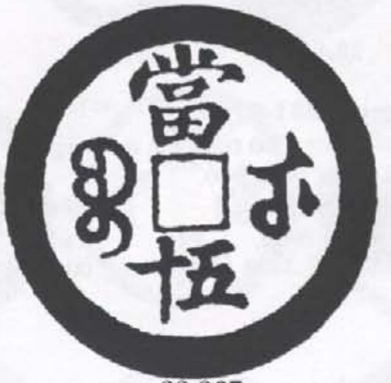

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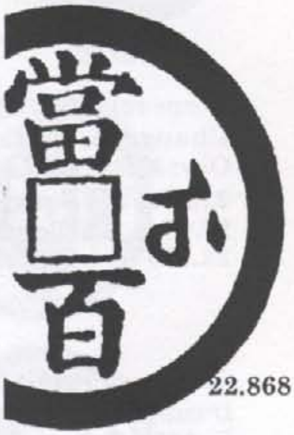

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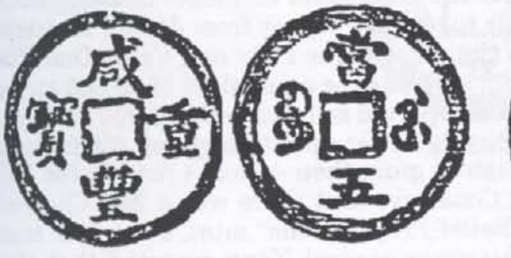

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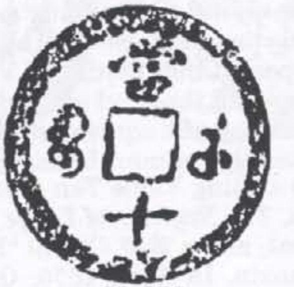

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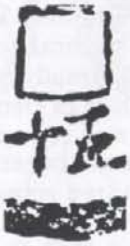

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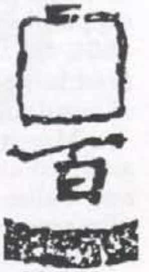


22.872

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Wuchang, Hubei. Rev: Boo u left and right.

Large coins Type 3. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. Six stroke *bei*. Small characters. Rev: Denomination above and below. *1854-56.*

22.863	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	12
22.864	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	11

Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

22.865	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	11

Large coins Type 4. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. Six stroke *bei*. Large, bold characters. Rev: Denomination above and below. *1854-56.*

22.866	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	12
22.867	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	11

Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

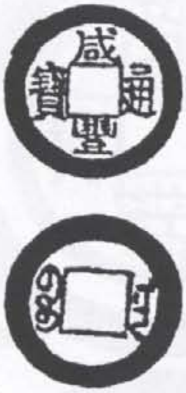
22.868	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	11

Large coins Type 5. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. 缶 *Fou bao*, six stroke *bei*. Coarse. Rev: Head of u divided. Denomination above and below. *1854-56.*

22.869	Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five).	0
22.870	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	3
22.871	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	2

Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

22.872	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	2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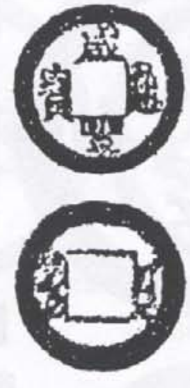
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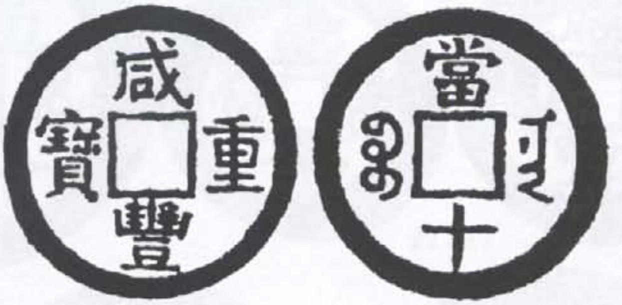

22.875

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Changsha, Hunan. Rev: Boo nan left and right.
Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

22.873	Square head *tong.*	1854-*58.*	FD2535, S1543	14
22.874	Closed head *tong.*	*1854-?*		14
22.875	Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). *1854. Pattern only.*			

Jiangsu Province mints.

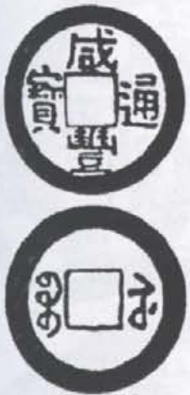
During the Xianfeng period, Jiangsu province was particularly affected by the Taiping rebellion. In 1853, the rebels set up their capital in Nanking, and the mint could no longer obtain Yunnan copper, but managed to keep casting as it was still able to procure copper from Japan. In August 1854, the Governor-general reported that casting of Value Ten, Value Fifty and Value One Hundred large coins had already reached the level of 6 *mao*, and was the equivalent of 20,000 strings of regulation coins. But in December, the equivalent was reported as being only 10,000 strings.

In March 1854, it was reported that a mint branch had been set up in Qingjiang (then known as Zhun'an) which soon began casting Value Ten (weight 6 *qian*, then 4 *qian* 4 *fen*), Value Fifty and Value One Hundred coins. *The Register of Large Cash* says that there was a 筹防 *Choufang* "Emergency Preparations" mint, and a 筹济 *Chouji* "Relief Preparations" mint, as well as mints at 淮安 Zhun'an and 敦信 Dunxin. In April 1855, Governor-general Yang reported that their resources were not sufficient for casting many Value Tens, and following the example of Peking, they were going to cast iron regulation coins, and perhaps in addition Value Ten and Value Fifty large coins. Already a Special Commissioner was buying up iron and hiring workmen to go to Qingjiang to make a trial casting at once. In July, Value Twenty (weight 6 *qian*) and Value Thirty (weight 8 *qian*) coins were added to the casting. However, by September, large coins, as elsewhere, had fallen out of favour, and the branch mint(s?) stopped casting them.

These troubled circumstances produced a wide range of coin varieties. Attribution of varieties to the various mints is possible, but highly speculative. Six main coin types can be distinguished.

1. 尔 *Er bao*	seven stroke *bei*	normal su.	The s– of su like >
2. 尔 *Er bao*	seven stroke *bei*	Z su.	The s– of su like ﹤
3. 尔 *Er bao*	six stroke *bei*	normal su.	
4. 缶 *Fou bao*	six stroke *bei*	normal su.	
5. 缶 *Fou bao*	seven stroke *bei*	normal su.	
6. 缶 *Fou bao*	seven stroke *bei*	Z su.	

Within these types, differences in the writing of *bao* form one basis of sub-classification. Another is the writing of the 咸 *xian*, which can be found with a curved or a hooked left-hand stroke in the 厂 component.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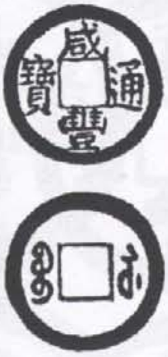
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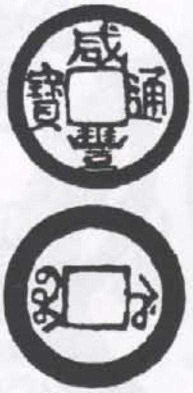
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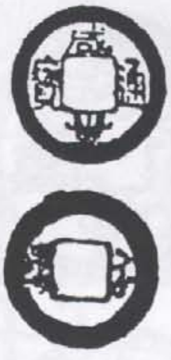
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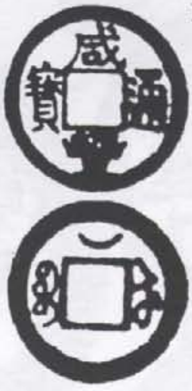
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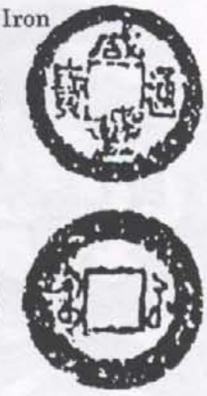
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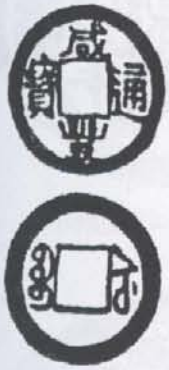
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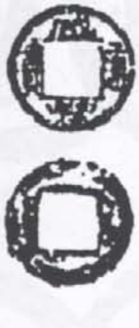
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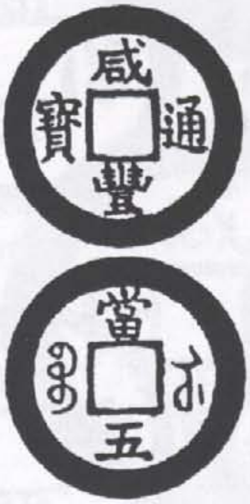
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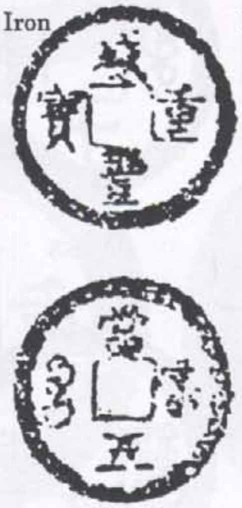
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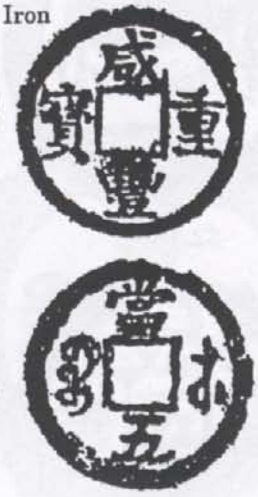

22.886

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Suzhou and other mints, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

22.876	尔 *Er bao,* the Board of Revenue type.	*1851-54.*	FD2462, S1536	15
22.877	缶 *Fou bao,* possibly one of the branch mints.			14

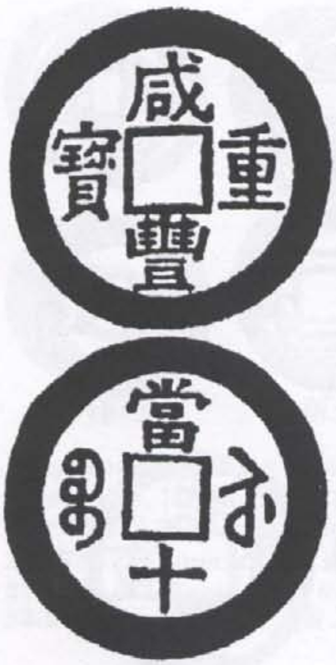
Coastal Province types.

22.878	Closed head *tong.*	*1857-60.*	14
22.879	Small specimen.		15
22.880	Rev: Crescent above.		11
22.881	Iron.	*1855.*	10
22.882	Protruding head *tong.*	*1857-60.*	14
22.883	Small specimen.		15

Value Five.

Rev: Boo su left and right. 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five) above and below.

22.884	Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*	*1854.*	3
22.885	Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* Seven stroke *bei.* Iron.	*1855.*	8
22.886	Six stroke *bei.* Iron.	*1855.*	10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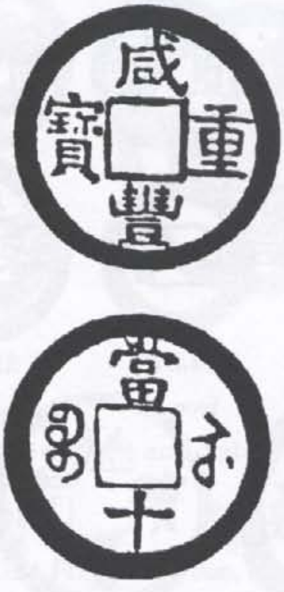
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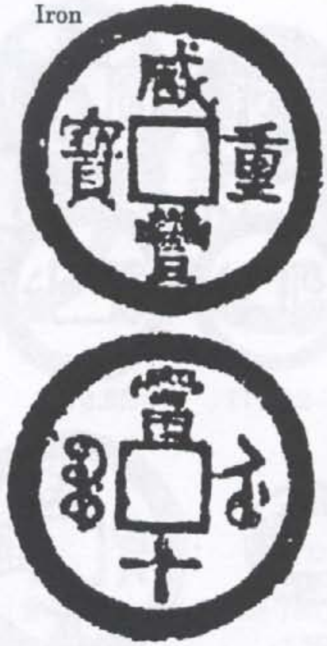
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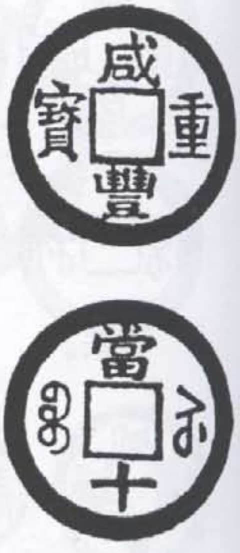
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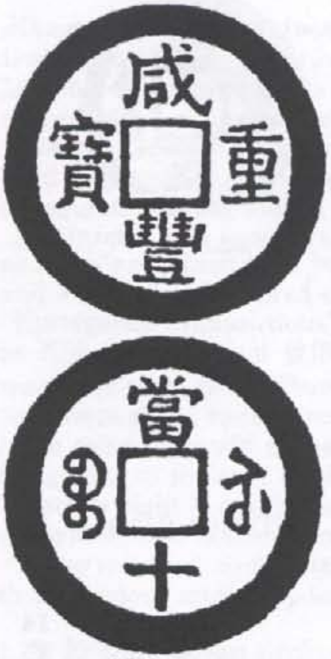
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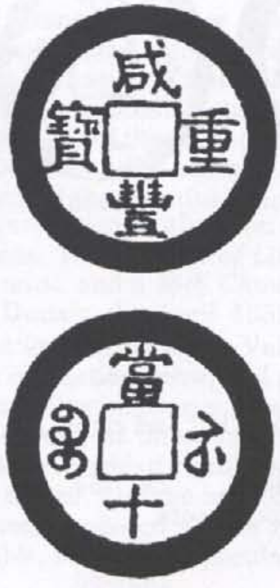
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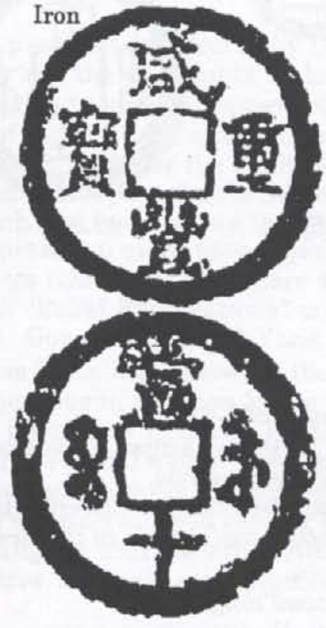
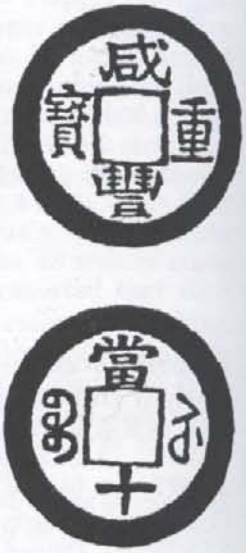

Iron

22.893

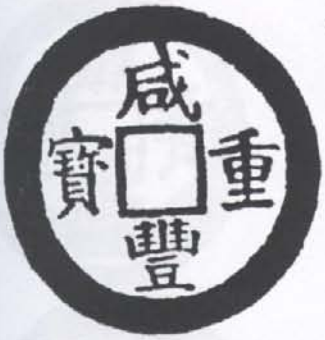

22.894

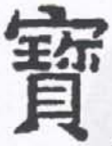
Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

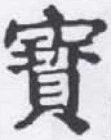
Suzhou and other mints, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right.

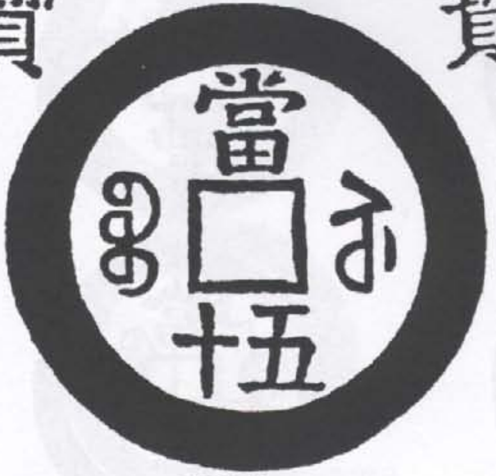
Large coins Type 1. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. 尔 *Er bao*, seven stroke *bei*.
Rev: Normal su. Denomination above and below. *1854-55.*

22.887	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). Large size.	14
22.888	Medium size.	14
22.889	Iron.	10
22.890	Small characters.	14
22.891-4	As **22.887-90**, but with hook 咸 *xian*.	









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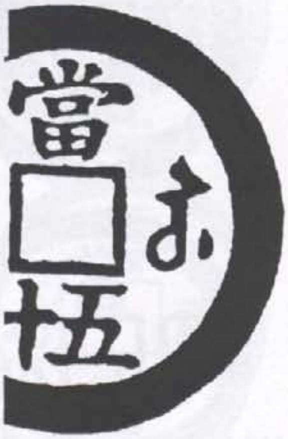

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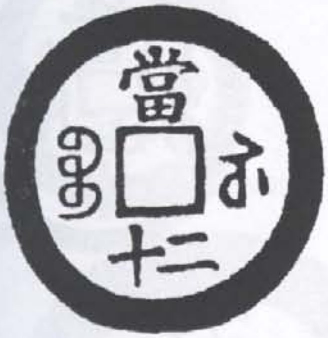
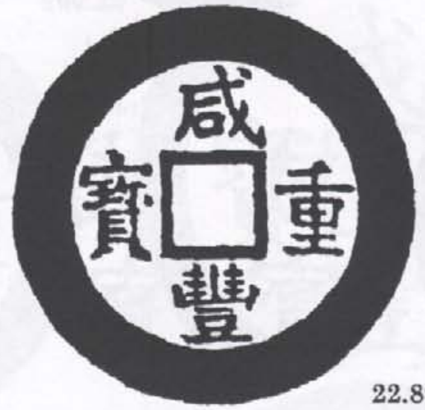
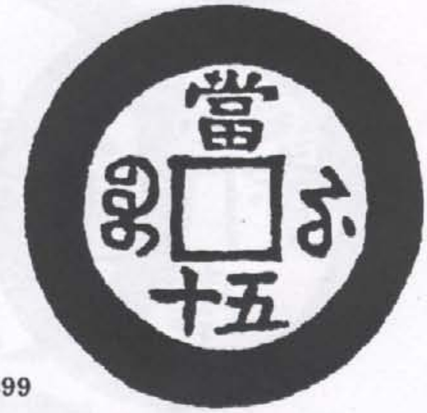


22.895





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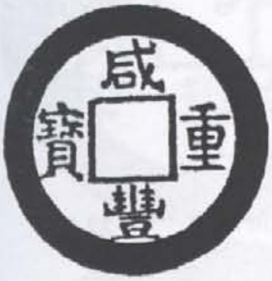

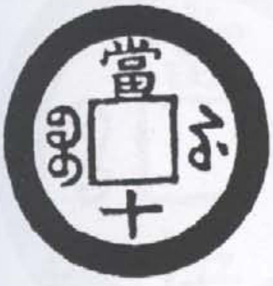

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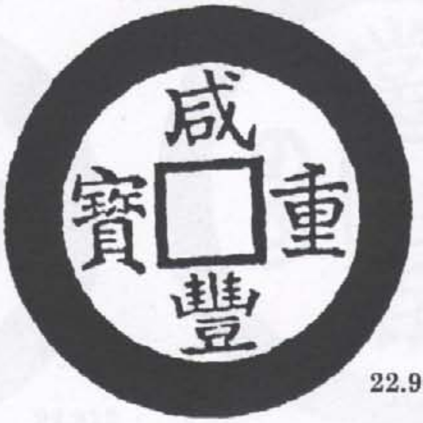
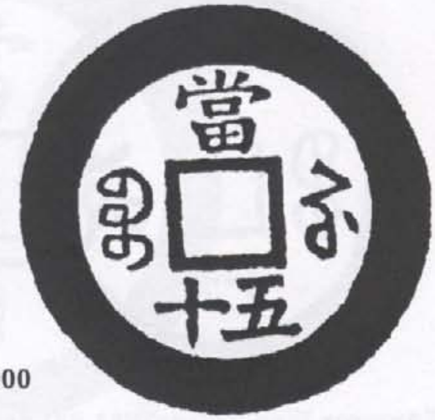




22.900

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Suzhou and other mints, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right.

Large coins Type 1. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* 尔 *Er bao*, seven stroke *bei.*

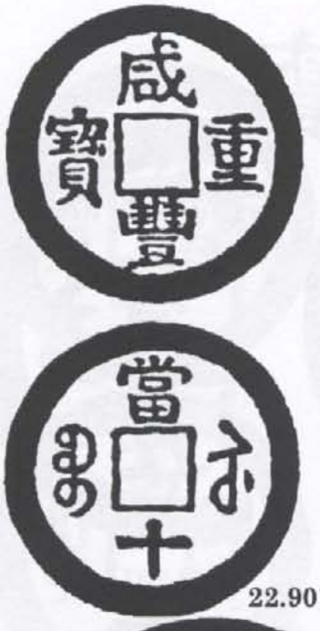
Rev: Normal su. Denomination above and below. *1854-55.*

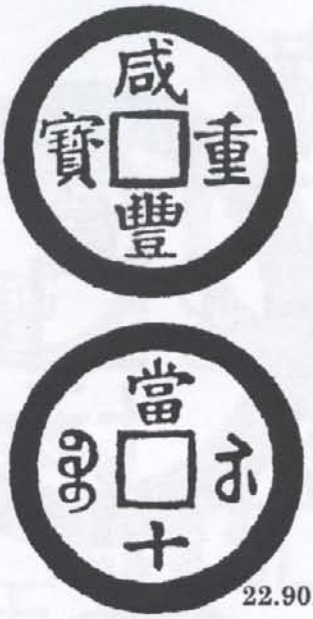
22.895	Rev: 當二十 *Dang shi* (Value Twenty). Distinguish from **22.915.**	1855 only.	6
22.896	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty). Board of Revenue pattern	FD2468	8
22.897	Local pattern.		11

Large coins Type 2. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* 尔 *Er bao*, seven stroke *bei.*

Rev: Z su. Denomination above and below. *1854-55.*

22.898	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	
22.899	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty). Curved 咸 *xian.*	11
22.900	Hook 咸 *xian.*	11


22.901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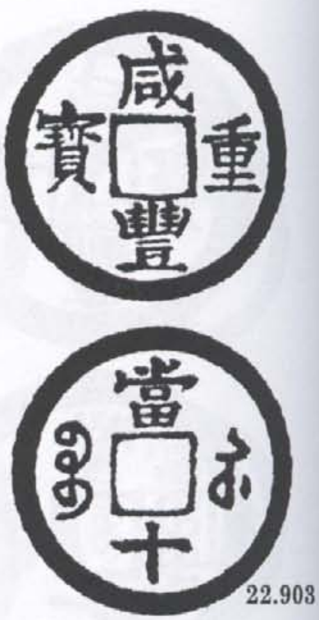
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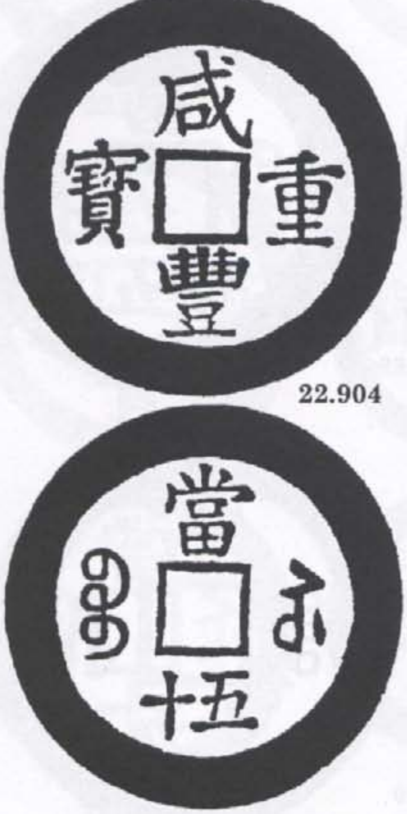
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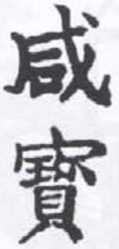
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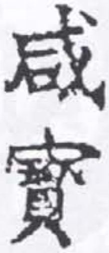
Iron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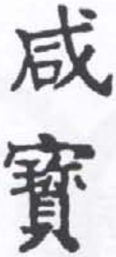
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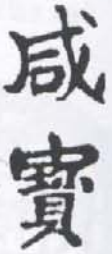

22.908

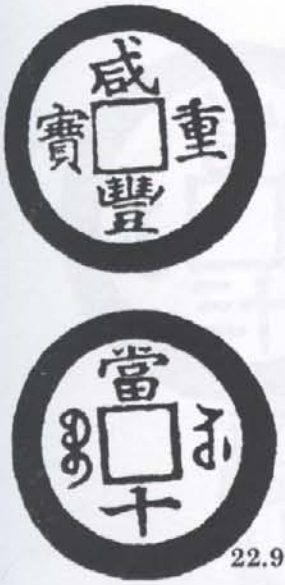
Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Suzhou and other mints, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right.

Large coins Type 3. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. 尔 *Er bao*, six stroke *bei*.

Rev: Normal su. Denomination above and below. *1854-55.*

Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).		
22.901	Medium *bao*.	14
22.902	Small *bao*.	13
22.903	Long feet *bao*.	13
Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).		
22.904	Medium *bao*. Curved *xian*.	12
22.905	Long feet *bao*. Hook *xian*.	12
22.906	Iron. Hook *xian*.	10
22.907	Left protruding *bao*. Curved *xian*.	11
22.908	Left protruding *bao*. Hook *xian*.	11



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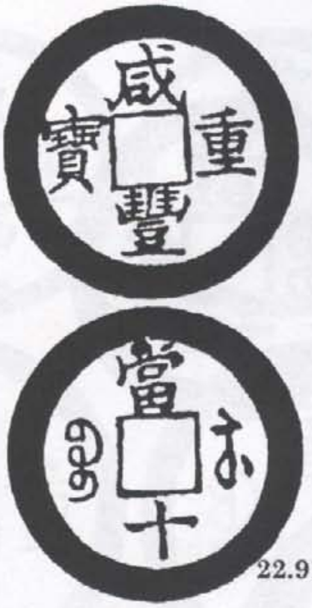

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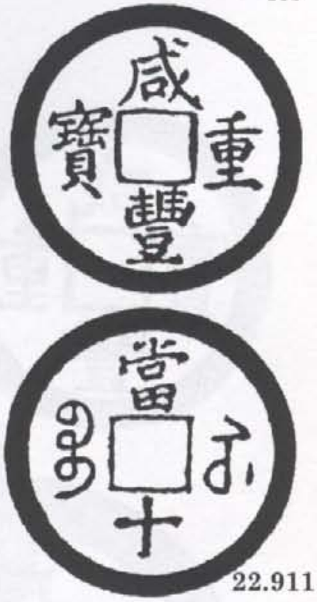

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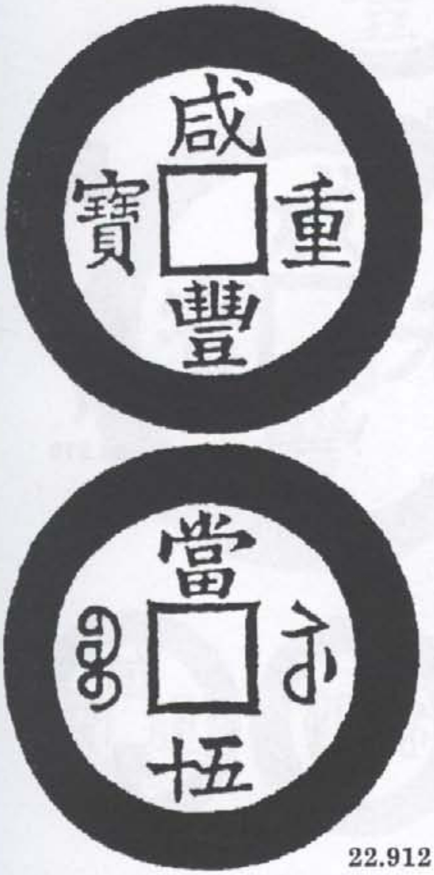

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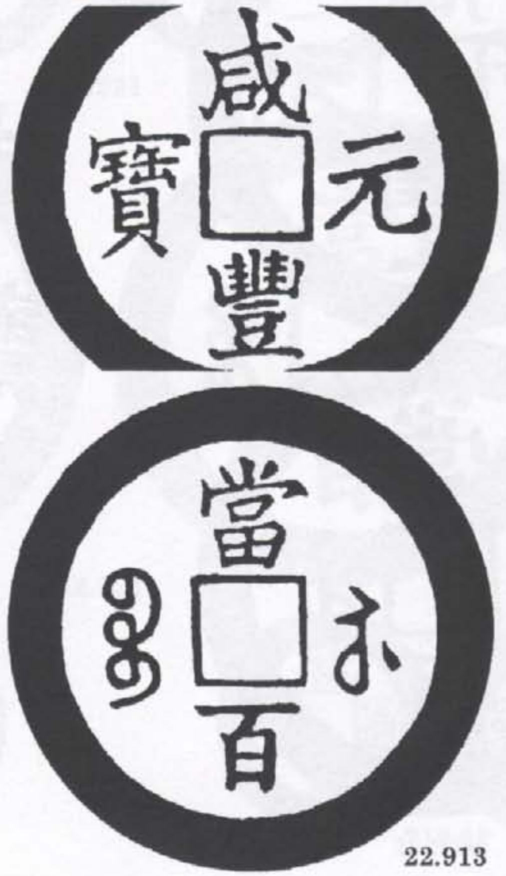

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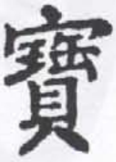


22.914

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Suzhou and other mints, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right.

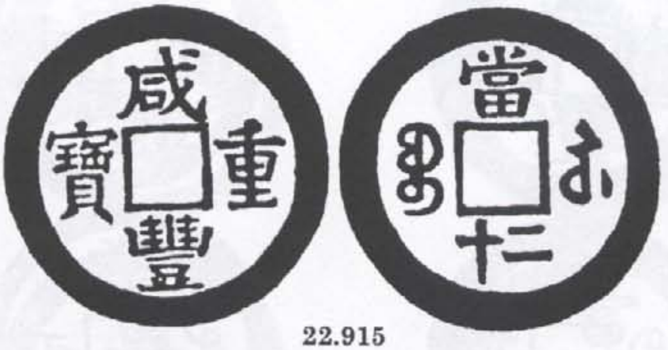
Large coins Type 4. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. 缶 *Fou bao*, six stroke *bei*.

Rev: Normal su. Denomination above and below. *1854-55.*

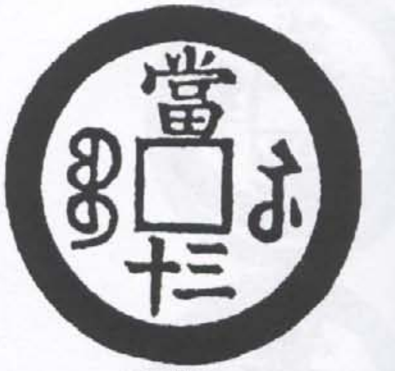
22.909	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). Small *bao*.	11
22.910	Long feet *bao*.	11
22.911	Unorthodox *bao*.	12
22.912	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty). Small *bao*.	7

Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao*.

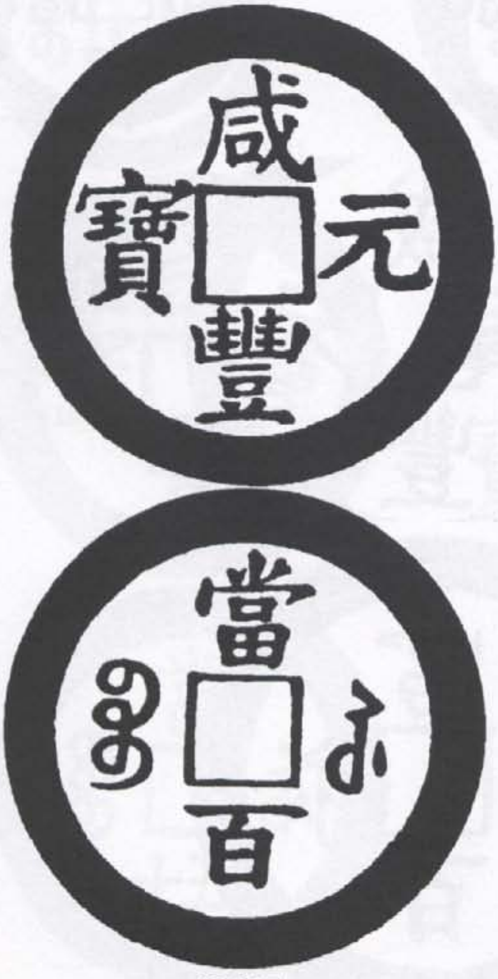
22.913	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred). Small *bao*.	11
22.914	Left protruding *bao*.	11

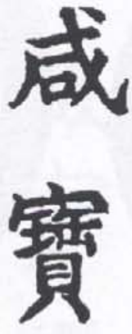


22.915



22.916





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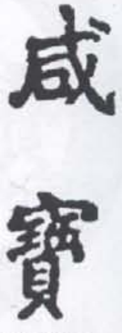


22.919

22.917

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Suzhou and other mints, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right.

Large coins Type 5. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. 缶 *Fou bao*, seven stroke *bei*.

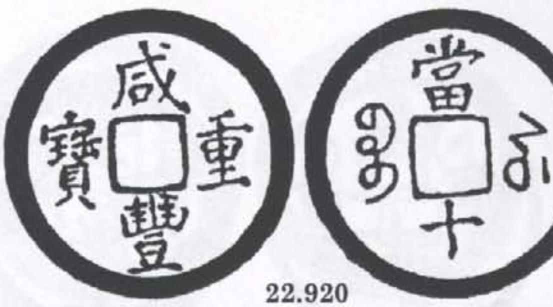
Rev: Normal su. Denomination above and below. *1854-55.*

22.915	Rev: 當二十 *Dang ershi* (Value Twenty). Distinguish from **22.895**.	FD2466	8
22.916	Rev: 當三十 *Dang sanshi* (Value Thirty). Distinguish from **22.921**.	FD2467	8

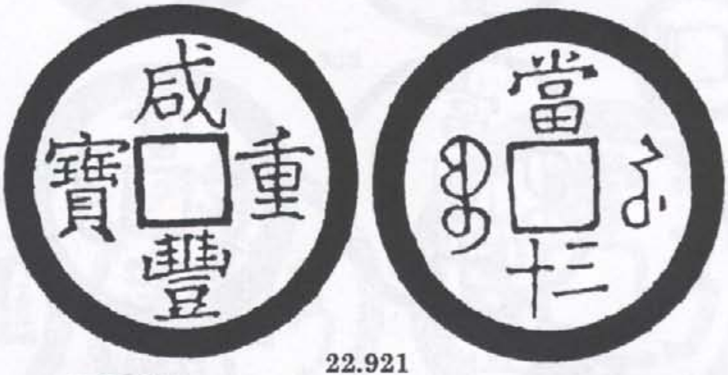
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao*.

Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred) above and below.

22.917	Medium *bao*.	10
22.918	Long feet *bao*.	11
22.919	Hook *xian*.	10



22.920



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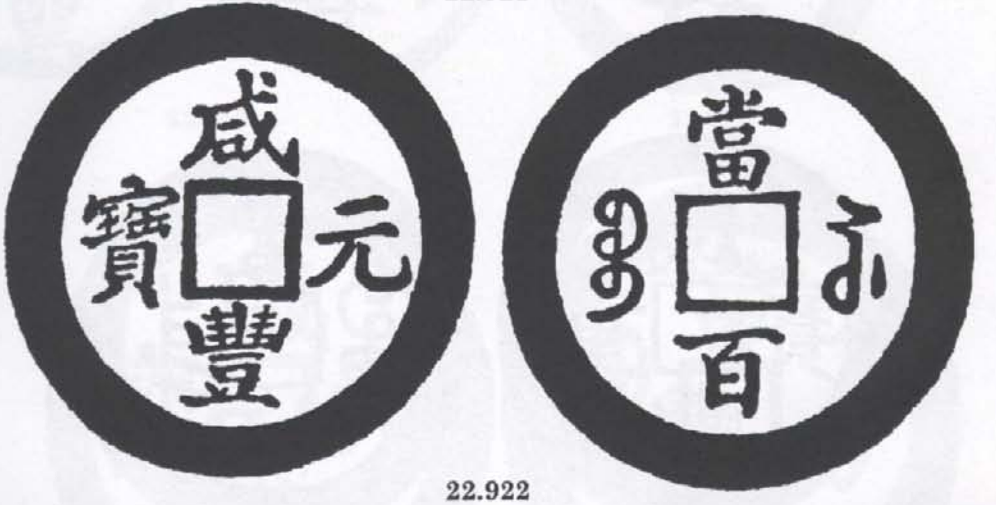

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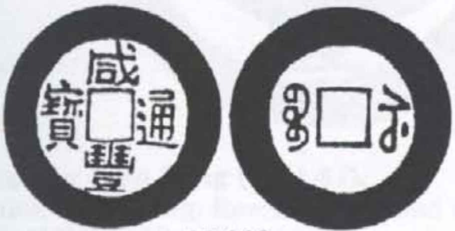

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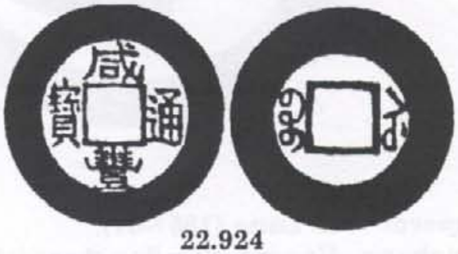


22.924

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Suzhou and other mints, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right.

Large coins Type 6. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. 缶 *Fou bao*, seven stroke *bei*.

Rev: Z su. Denomination above and below. *1854-55.*

22.920 Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). Unorthodox *bao*. 11

22.921 Rev: 當三十 *Dang san shi* (Value Thirty). Distinguish from **22.916**. 8

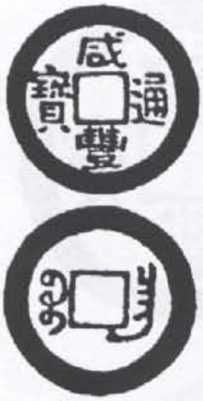
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao*.

22.922 Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred). 10

Broad Rim coins.

22.923 Square head *tong*. 11

22.924 Closed head *tong*. 11



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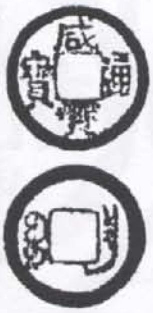

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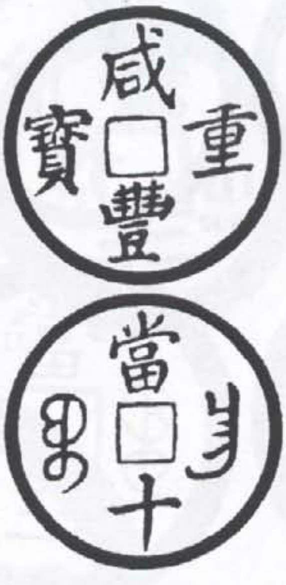

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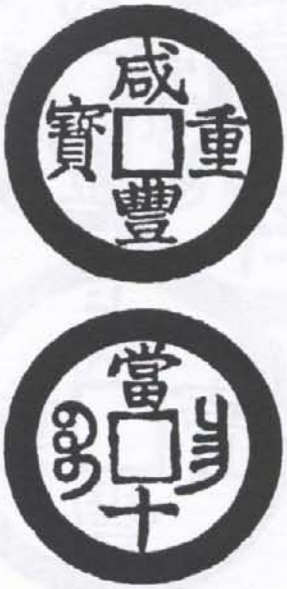

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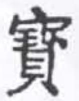
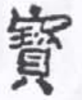
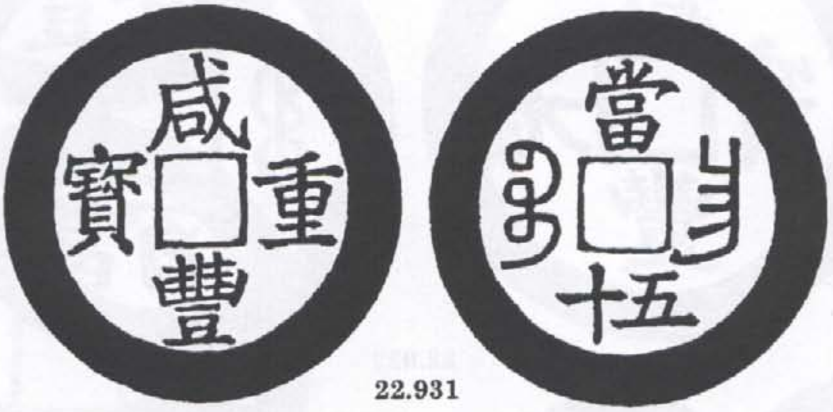


22.929



22.930



22.931

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Nanchang, Jiangxi. Rev: Boo chang left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

22.925	Board of Revenue type.	*1854-56.*	FD2504, S1537	15
22.926	Degenerate type.	*1854-61.*		15

Large coins Type 1. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* Narrow rims, elegant style.

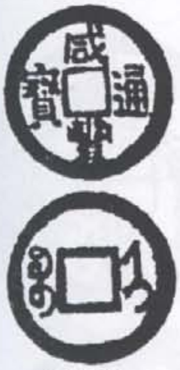
Rev: Denomination above and below. *1854.*

22.927	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	FD2505	13

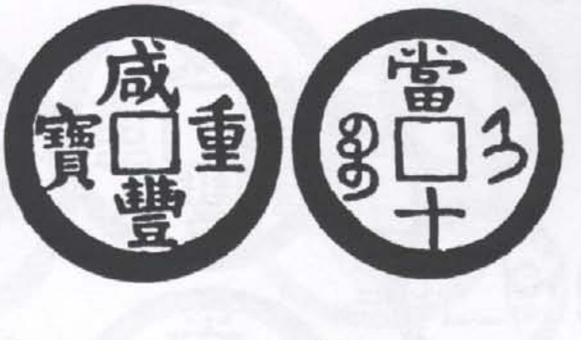
Large coins Type 2. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* Broad rims, larger characters.

Rev: Denomination above and below. *1855-60.*

22.928-30	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). Variations in *bao.*	S1595	14
22.931	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	FD2506, S1590	11



22.932



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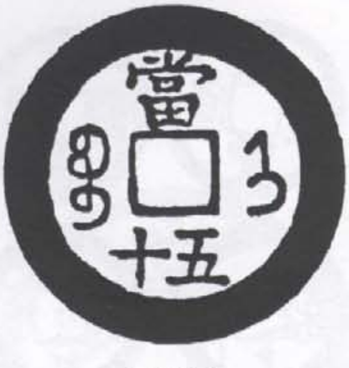

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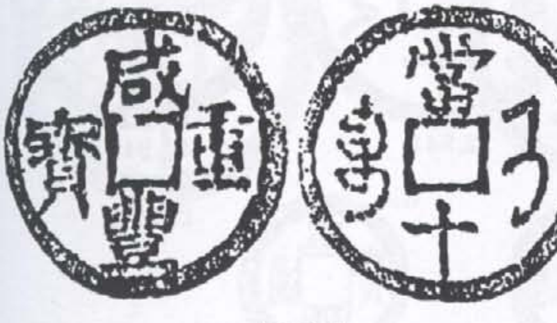
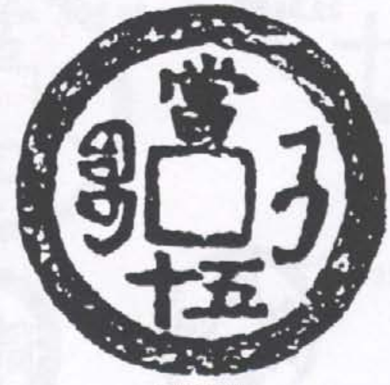


22.935



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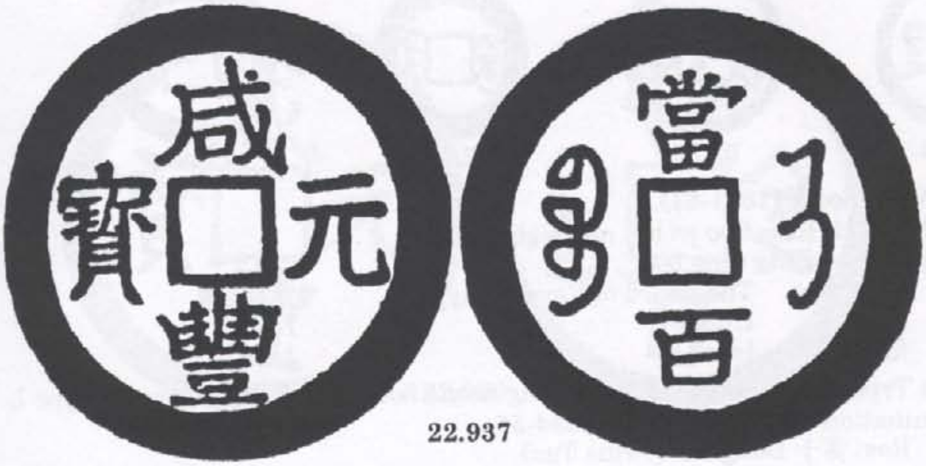


22.937

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Jinan, Shandong. Rev: Boo ji left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

22.932 Board of Revenue type. *1854-55.* 6

Large coins Type 1. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* ~Board of Revenue style. 缶 *Fou bao.*

Rev: Denomination above and below. *1854.*

22.933 Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). FD2448 6

22.934 Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty). FD2449 6

Large coins Type 2. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* Sprawling local style. 尔 *Er bao.*

Rev: Denomination above and below. *1855.*

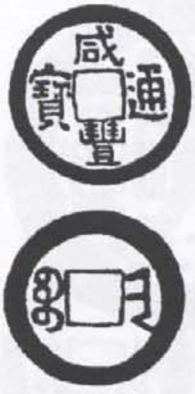
22.935 Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). 5

22.936 Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty). 4

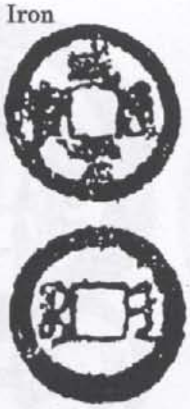
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

22.937 Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred). 4

Jinan had only two furnaces in operation.



22.938



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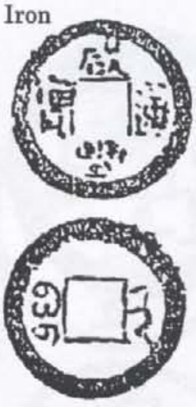

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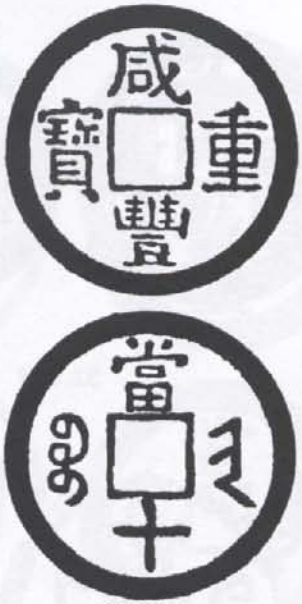
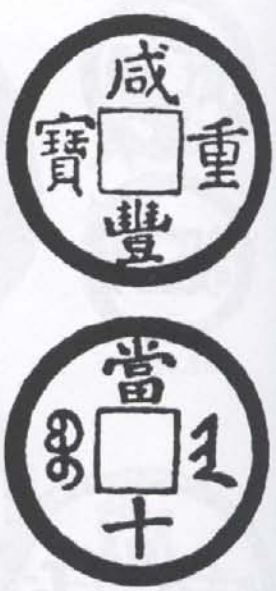
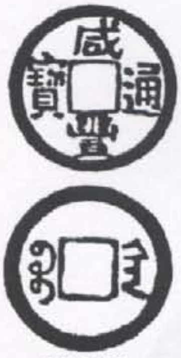


22.941



22.942



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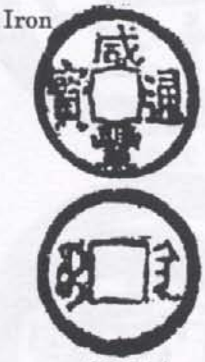

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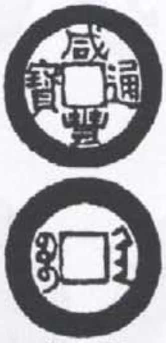

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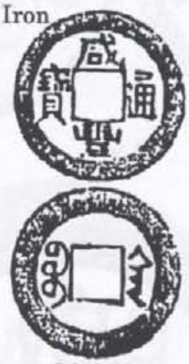


22.946

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Taiyuan, Shanxi. Rev: Boo jin left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

22.938	尓 *Er bao.*	The Board of Revenue type.	1850-*56.*	14
22.939		Iron.	*1858.*	11
22.940	缶 *Fou bao.*	Iron.	*1858.*	11

Large coins Type 1. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* Cf Board of Revenue Type L. 尓 *Er bao.* Rev: Denomination above and below. 1854-*55.*

22.941	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	13

Large coins Type 2. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* Cf Board of Revenue Type M. 缶 *Fou bao.* Rev: Denomination above and below. *1855*-56.

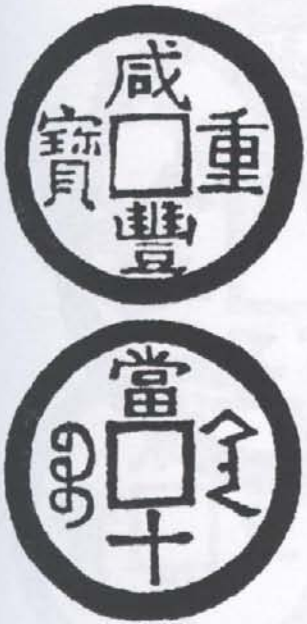
22.942	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	13

In 1854, Shanxi started to cast Xianfeng Value Ten coins, but requested permission to stop casting copper coins in 1856 because it was too expensive. Previously, in 1853, The Provincial Governor had memorialised the Board, and presented proposals to alter the casting to iron coins as the province was rich in iron and coal. The Board quickly replied that it was not possible for only Shanxi to do this – how could they allow one province to be different from another? In August 1857, the Governor memorialised that the province was trial casting iron coins, but this seems to have only lasted for a couple of months in early 1858.

Xi'an, Shaanxi. Rev: Boo shan left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

22.943	Two dot *tong.* Board of Revenue type.	1851-*53.*	FD2496, S1550	15
22.944	Iron.	*1854.*		11
22.945	Local type.	*1854-58.*		14
22.946	One dot *tong.* Iron.	*1854-58.*		11



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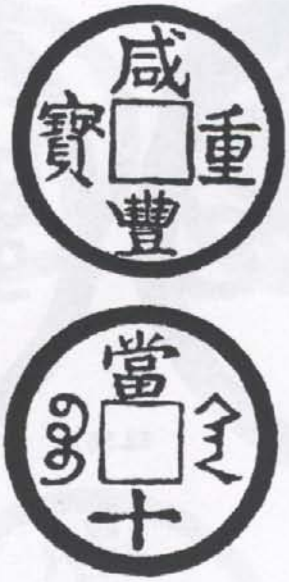

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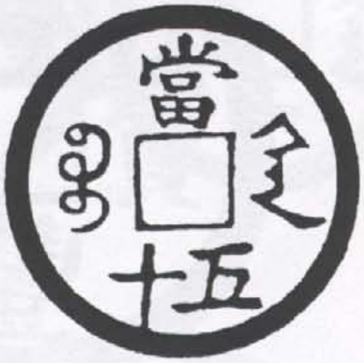

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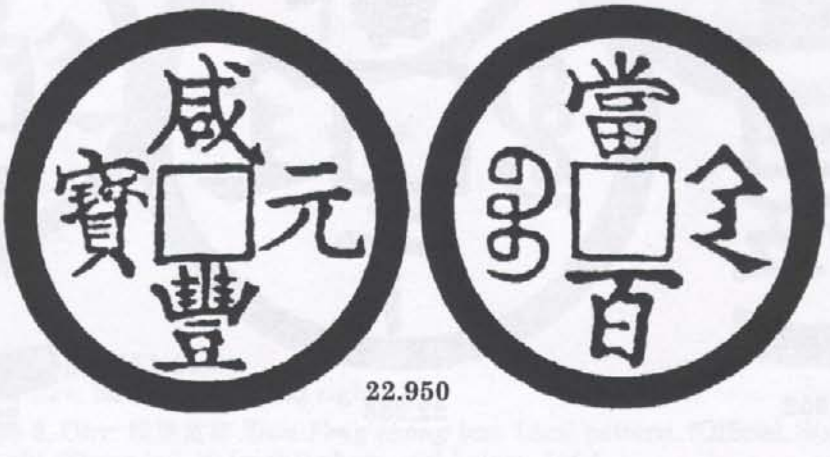


22.950

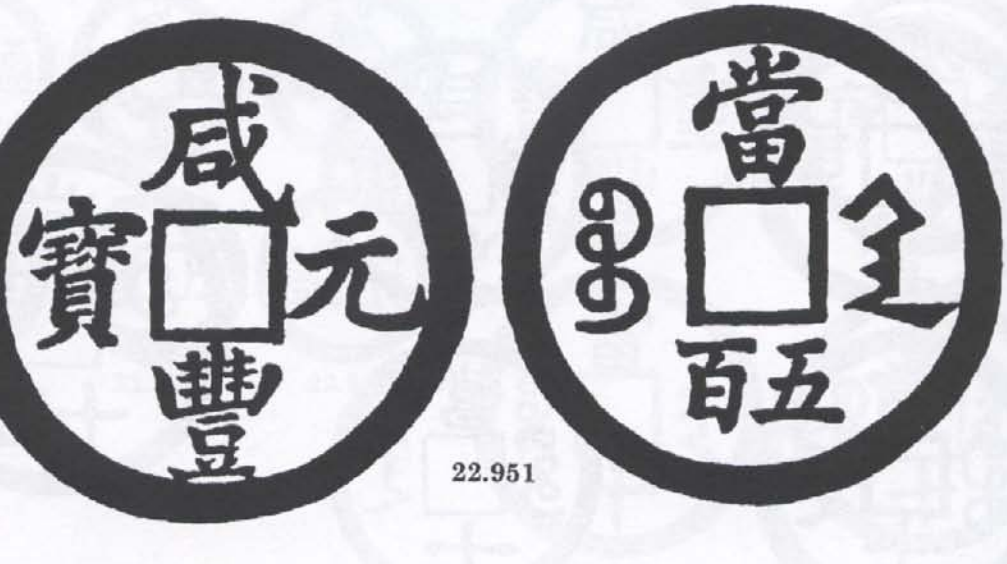
Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Xi'an, Shaanxi. Rev: Boo shan left and right.

Large coins Type 1. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. Seven stroke *bei*.
Rev: Denomination above and below. 1853-*54.*
22.947 Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). 13

Large coins Type 2. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. Local pattern. Six stroke *bei*.
Rev: Denomination above and below. *1854.*
22.948 Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). FD2497 13
22.949 Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty). Diam. 45 mm. 11

Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao*.
22.950 Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred). Diam. 53 mm. 10

*Distinguish from the larger coins **22.958-9**.*



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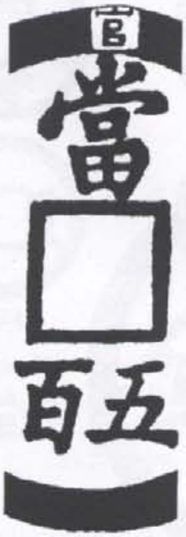

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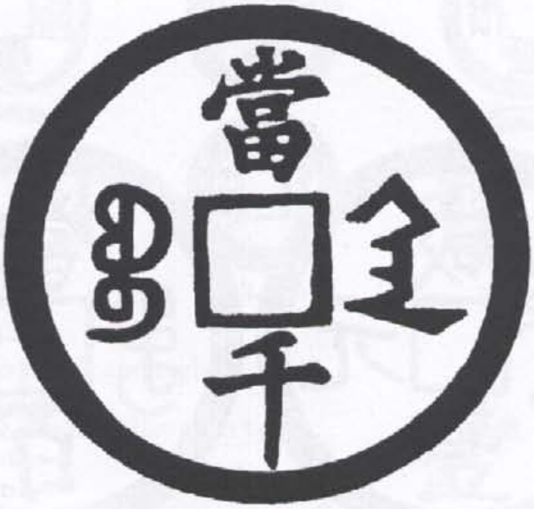
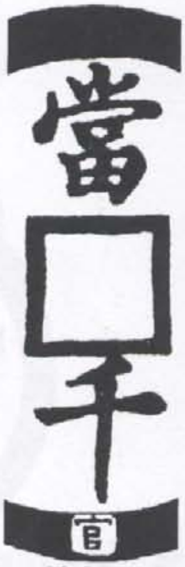


22.953

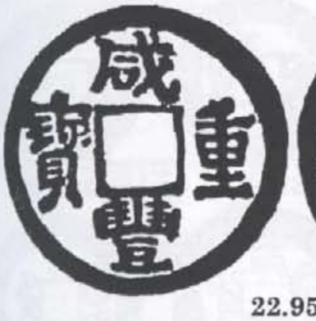


22.954

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Xi'an, Shaanxi. Boo shan left and right.

Large coins Type 2. Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao*. Local pattern. Six stroke *bei*.
Rev: Denomination above and below. *1854*.

22.951	Rev: 當五百 *Dang wubai* (Value Five Hundred).		7
22.952	官 *guan* (official) on the rim at the top.	FD2501	6
22.953	Rev: 當千 *Dang qian* (Value One Thousand).		6
22.954	官 *guan* (official) on the rim at the bottom.	FD2503	5



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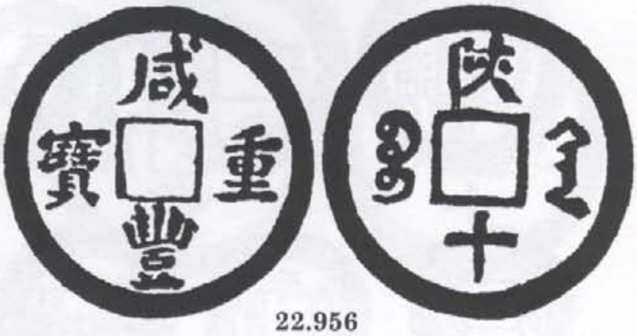

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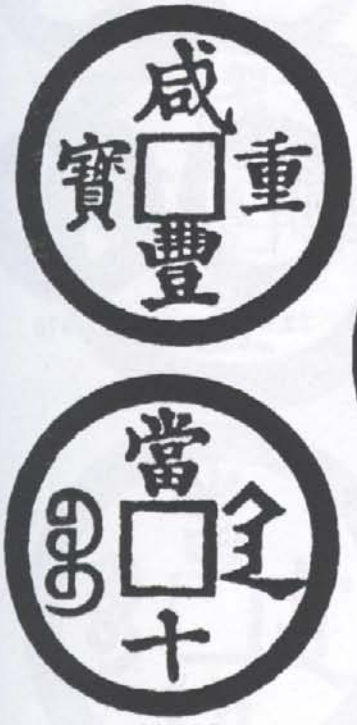

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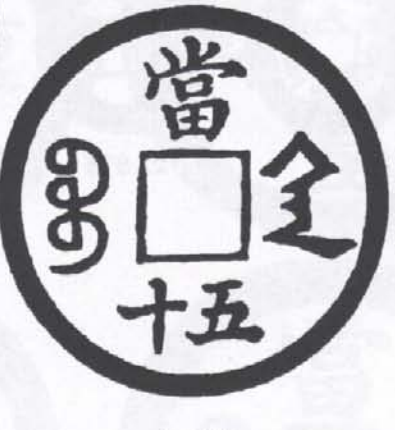

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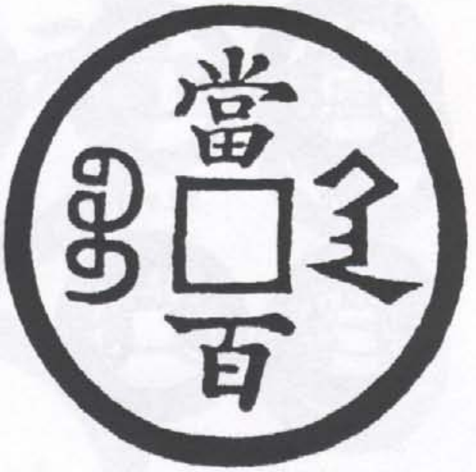


22.959

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Xi'an, Shaanxi. Rev: Boo shan left and right.

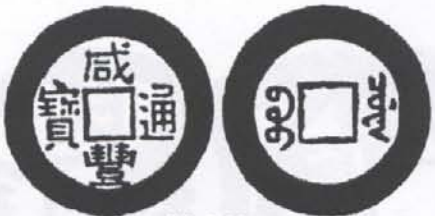
Large coins Type 3. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. Local pattern. ?Official. Six stroke *bei*.
Rev: 陝十 *Shan shi* (Shaan[xi] 10 [cash]) above and below. *1854*.

22.955	尔 *Er bao.*	FD2498	7
22.956	缶 *Fou bao.*		6

Large coins Type 4. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. Larger size. Seven stroke *bei*.
Rev: Denomination above and below. *1854-55*.

22.957	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).		*Patterns only.*	
22.958	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	Diam. 50 mm.	FD2499	11
	Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*			
22.959	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	Diam. 60mm.	FD2500	11

In June 1854, the Provincial Governor Wang Qinguan memorialised that Shaanxi had at first cast large coins of Values Ten, Fifty and One Hundred in accordance with the weights decided by the Board, but the people did not appear enthusiastic about their use. The weights had been revised, a trial had been carried out previously, and the people and merchants had commended this. The Value Ten weighed 5 qian *[19 grams], the Value Fifty 1* liang *5* qian *[56 grams], and the Value One Hundred 2* liang *[74 grams]. The alloy was 7 parts copper to 3 parts of base metal.*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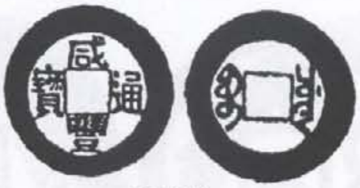
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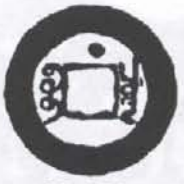
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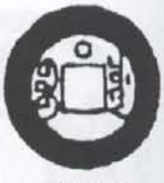
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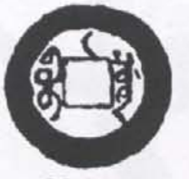
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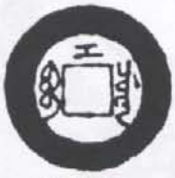
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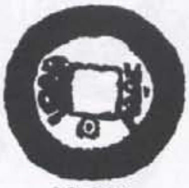
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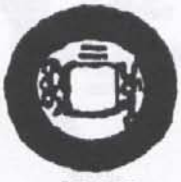
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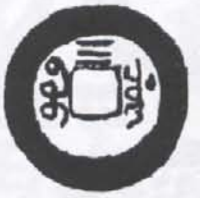
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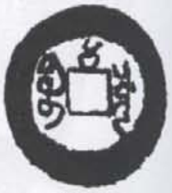
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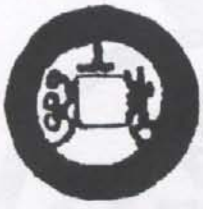
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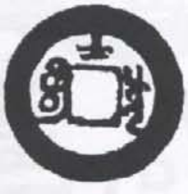
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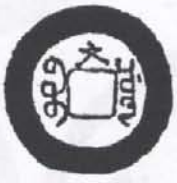
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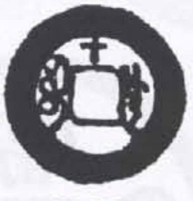
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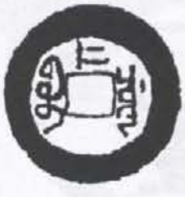
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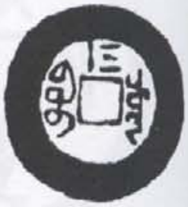
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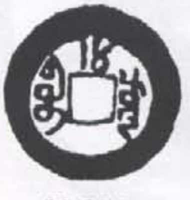
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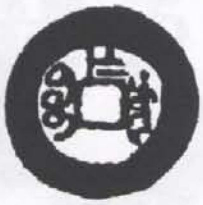

22.977

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Chengdu, Sichuan. Rev: Boo chuwan left and right.
Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

Seven stroke *bei. 1851.*

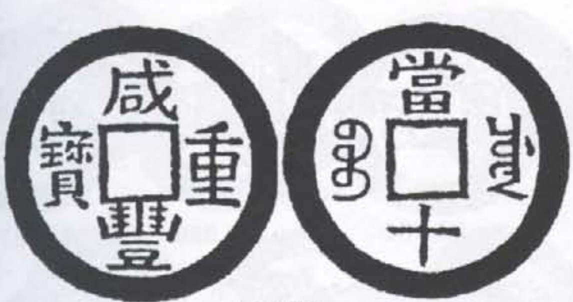
22.960	The Board of Revenue type, but only known as a pattern.		

Six stroke *bei* (when distinguishable). *1855-61.*

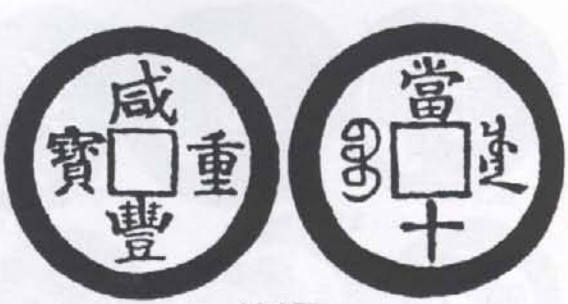
22.961	Rev: No marks.	FD2549, S1540	15
22.962	Rev: Dot above.		14
22.963	Rev: Circle above.		14
22.964	Rev: Vertical crescent above.		14
22.965	Rev: 工 *gong* above.		14
22.966	Rev: Dot in circle below.		14
22.967	Rev: 二 *er* (two) above.		14
22.968	Rev: 三 *san* (three) above.		14

Rev: Numbers in commercial style above:

22.969	5.		14
22.970	6.		14
22.971	7.		14
22.972	9.		14
22.973	10.		14
22.974	12.	S1541	14
22.975	13.		14
22.976	15.		14
22.977	17.		14



22.978



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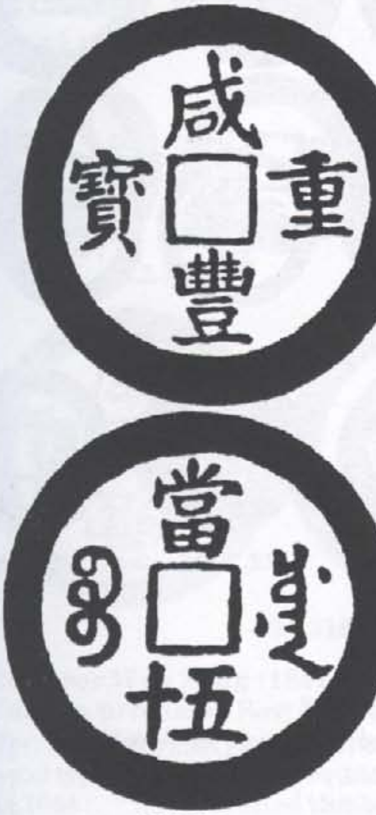

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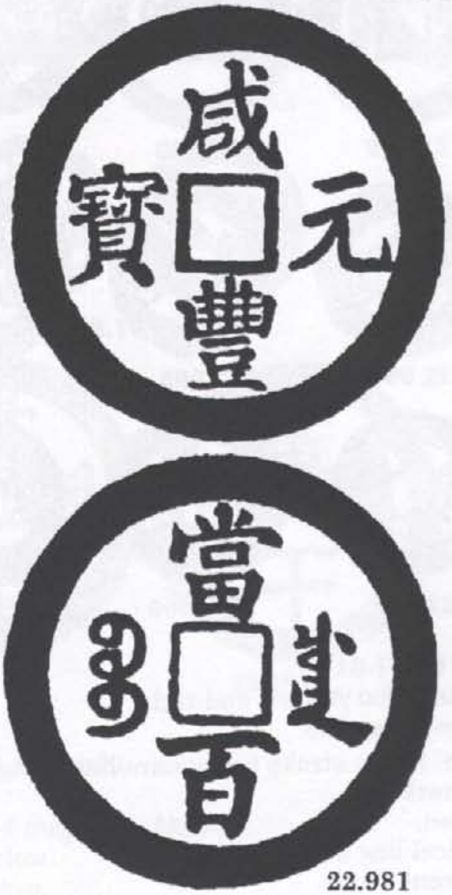

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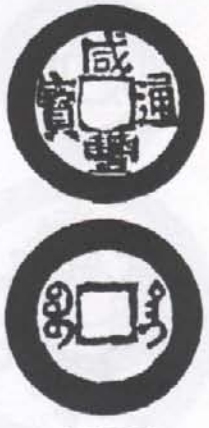


22.982

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Chengdu, Sichuan. Rev: Boo chuwan left and right.

Large coins Type 1. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* Large chuwan.
Rev: Denomination above and below. 1853-*54.*

22.978	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	FD2550, S1597	13

Large coins Type 2. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* Small chuwan.
Denomination above and below. *1854-55.*

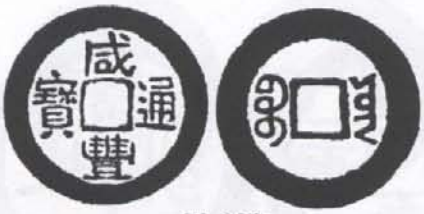
22.979	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).		13
22.980	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	FD2531	12

Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

22.981	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	FD2532	12

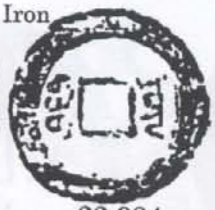
Taiwan. Rev: Boo tai left and right.

22.982	Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao. 1853-54.*	FD2530	10



22.983

Iron



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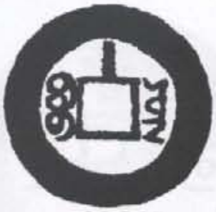

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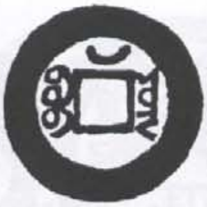

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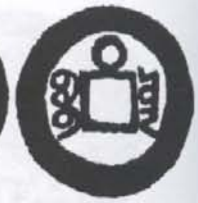

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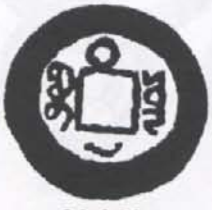

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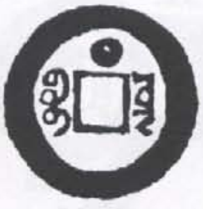

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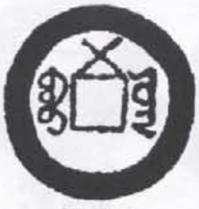

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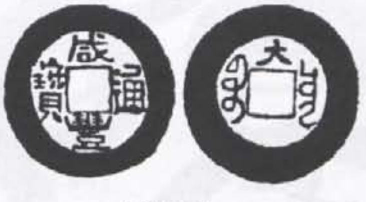

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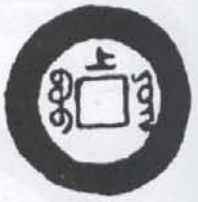

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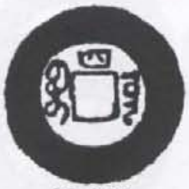

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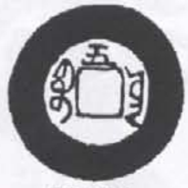

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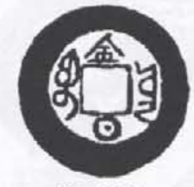
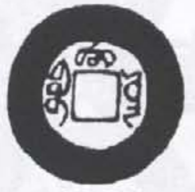
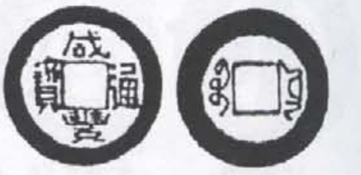


22.995



22.996



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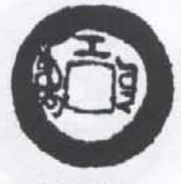

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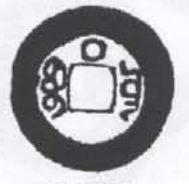

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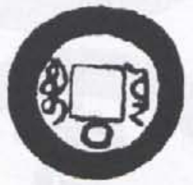

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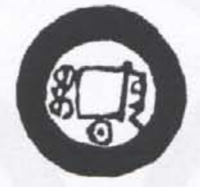

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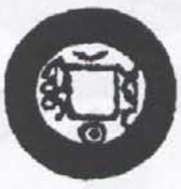

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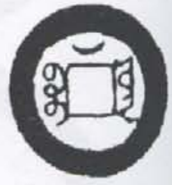
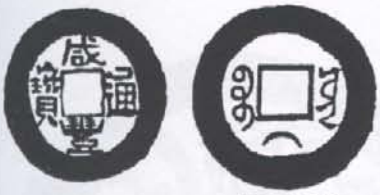


22.1003

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Yunnan province. Rev: Boo yūn left and right.
Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

Board of Revenue type. Seven stroke *bei,* square head *tong.*				
22.983	Rev: No marks.	1851-*54.*	FD2557, S1544	15
22.984	Iron.	*1854.*		11
22.985	Rev: Vertical line above.	*1854-61.*		14
22.986	Rev: Crescent above.	*1854-61.*	S1545	14
22.987	Rev: Circle above.	*1854-61.*		14
22.988	Rev: Circle above, crescent below.	*1854-61.*		14
22.989	Rev: Large dot above.	*1854-61.*		14
22.990	Rev: Cross, or 4 in commercial style above.	*1854-61.*		14
Local type. Six stroke *bei,* square head *tong.*		*1854-61.*		
22.991	Rev: 大 *da* (big) or 六 *liu* (six) above.			14
22.992	Rev: 上 *shang* above.			14
22.993	Rev: 四 *si* (four) above.			14
22.994	Rev: 五 *wu* (five) above.			14
22.995	Rev: 金 *jin* above, dot in circle below.			14
22.996	Rev: Stylised bat, symbol of good fortune, above.			11
22.997	Rev: Degenerate form of yūn.			15
22.998	Rev: 工 *gong* above.			14
22.999	Rev: Circle above.			14
22.1000	Rev: Circle below.			14
22.1001	Rev: Dot in circle below.			14
22.1002	Rev: Crescent above, dot in circle below.			14
22.1003	Rev: Crescent above.			14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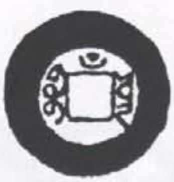
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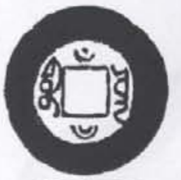
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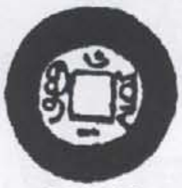
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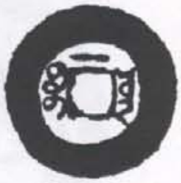
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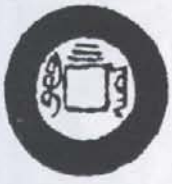
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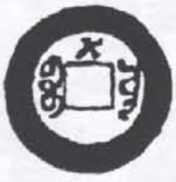
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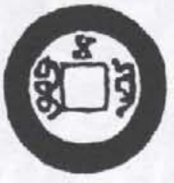
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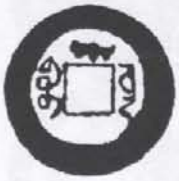
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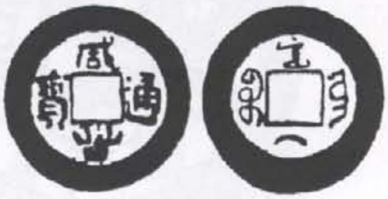
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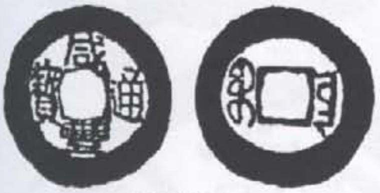
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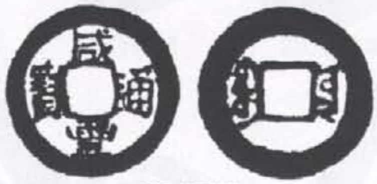
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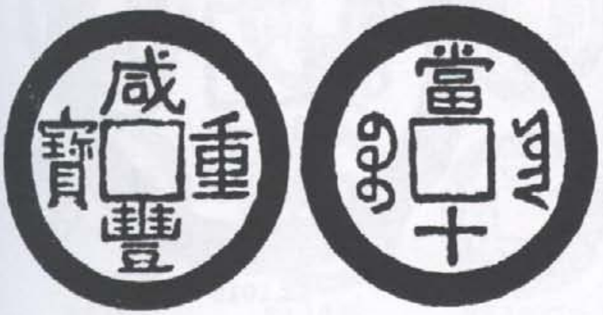
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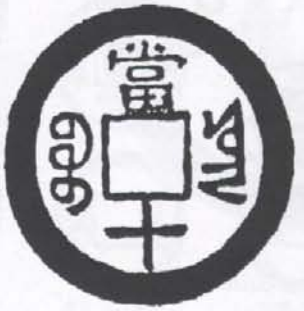
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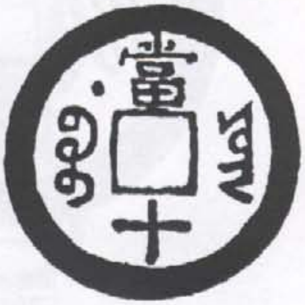

22.1018

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Yunnan province. Rev: Boo yūn left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

Local type. Six stroke *bei,* square head *tong.* *1854-61.*

22.1004	Rev: Inverted crescent below.		14
22.1005	Rev: Dot and crescent above.		14
22.1006	Rev: Dot and crescent above and below.		14
22.1007	Rev: Dot and crescent above, crescent below.		14
22.1008	Rev: 一 *yi* (one) above.		14
22.1009	Rev: 三 *san* (three) above.		14
22.1010	Rev: 4 in commercial style above.		14
22.1011	Rev: 5.		14
22.1012	Rev: Stylised bat (symbol of good fortune) above.		11
22.1013	Rev: 雲 *Yun[nan]* in running script above, crescent below.		11

Closed head *tong. 1854-61.*

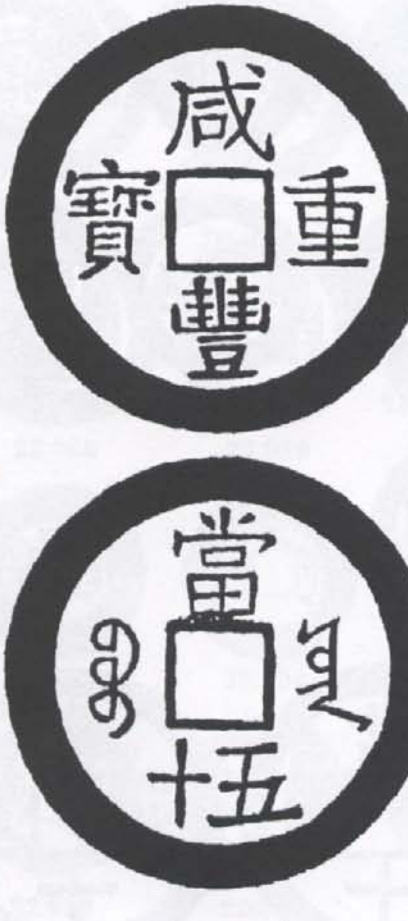
22.1014-5	No marks on reverse.		15

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

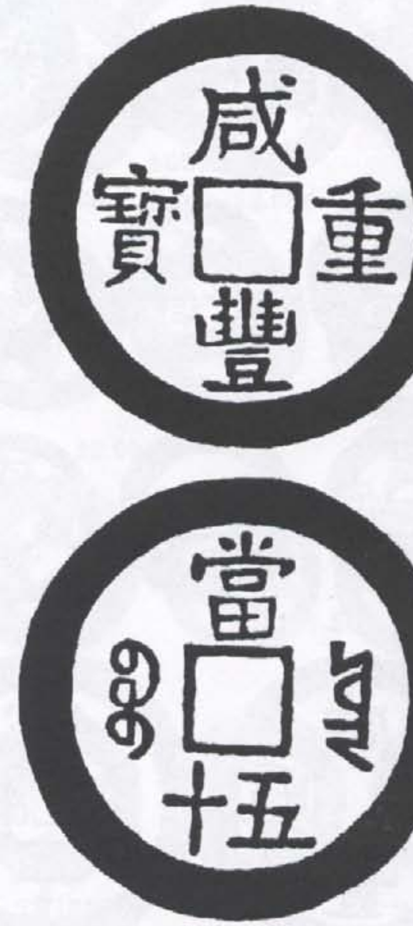
Rev: Denomination above and below. 1853-*58.*

22.1016	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	Small yūn.	FD2558	14
22.1017		Large yūn.		14
22.1018		Dot above boo.		11

From this reign onwards, as in the other south-western provinces, a variety of numbers, characters, and symbols appear on the reverses of Yunnan coins. These are probably indicators of batches, or when, rather than where, the coins were cast, but the sequence is by no means clear.



Pattern coin.



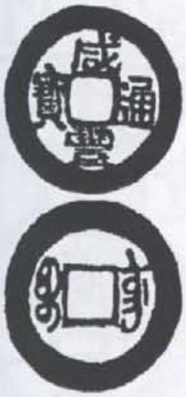
22.1019

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Yunnan province. Rev: Boo yūn left and right.
Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*
Rev: Denomination above and below. *1853.*

22.1019	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	FD2559	6

In the Xianfeng period, Yunnan was spared the effects of the Taiping rebellion, and it appears that the copper it could not transport to other provinces was put to its own use. In August 1853, the Governor-general memorialised that the provincial capital and Dongchuan mints had increased the number of furnaces and the number of mao *of casting. Ningtai factory was able to begin casting in about two or three months time; Qujing and Lin'an prefectures had been given orders and now were speedily making arrangements [to begin casting]. The next year it was reported that each branch mint in Yunnan was extensively casting regulation coins. Although there was no need for Yunnan to issue large coins, Value Tens were cast; however the Value Fifties seem only to have been a trial casting. The situation was summed up retrospectively in a memorial of November 1858 from the Governor-general:*

> In October 1853, casting of Value Ten large coins commenced. In general, army pay, integrity nourishing allowances, and all miscellaneous payments were made with the equivalent of regulation coins in large coins. At first, large coins were very popular... later large coins were stored up, and were used as only equivalent to one or two cash. Now large coins are to be collected up, and recast as regulation coins.
> Reduce the amount of copper used for casting regulation coins, and stop casting large coins.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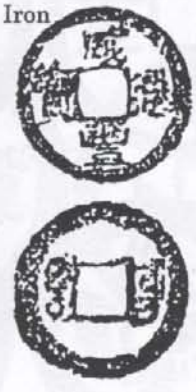

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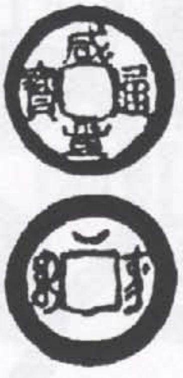
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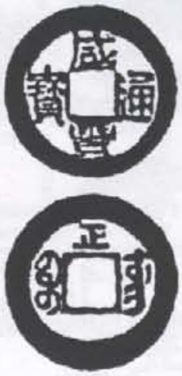
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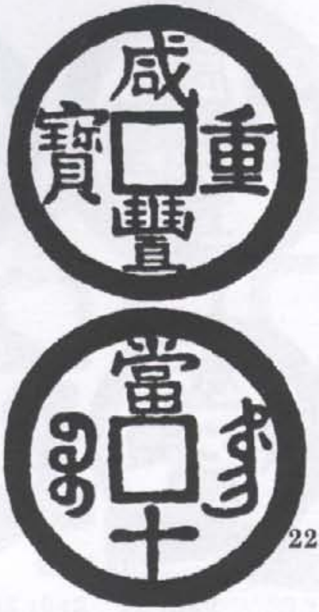
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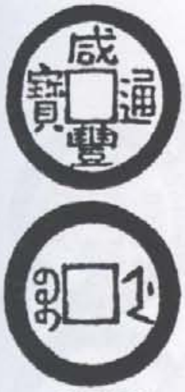
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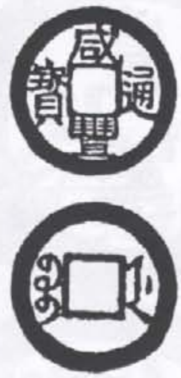
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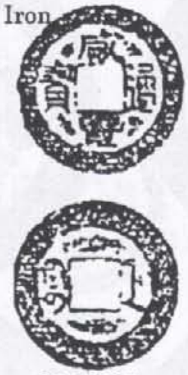

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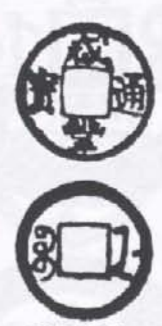
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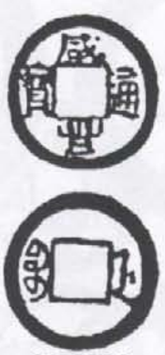

22.1029

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Dongchuan, Yunnan province. Rev: Boo dung left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

22.1020	Approx. the Board of Revenue type.	*1853-61.*	FD2553, S1547	15
22.1021	Iron.	*1853-55.*		13
22.1022	Rev: Crescent above.	*1856-61.*		13
22.1023	Rev: 正 *zheng* above.	*1856-61.*	FD2554	13

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

22.1024	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	*1853-58.*	FD2555, S1596	13

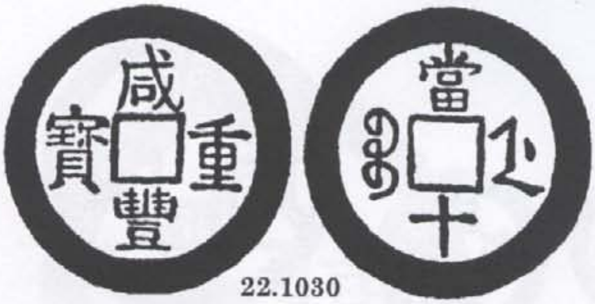
Hangzhou, Zhejiang. Rev: Boo je left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

22.1025	The Board of Revenue type.	*1851-53.*	FD2475, S1538	15
22.1026	Local design.	*1854-58.*		15
22.1027	Iron.	*1855.*		11

Coastal Province types.

22.1028	Closed head, one dot *tong.*	*1855-61.*		15
22.1029	Protruding head, two dot *tong.*	*1855-61.*		15



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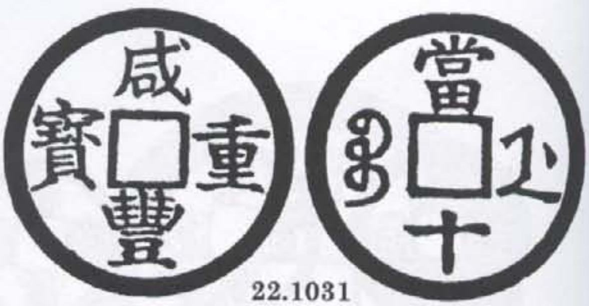

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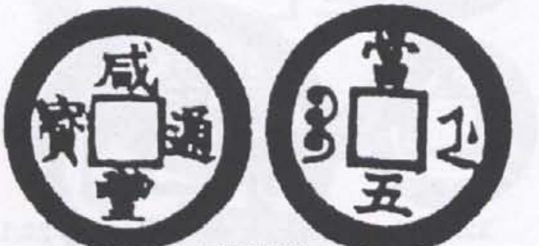

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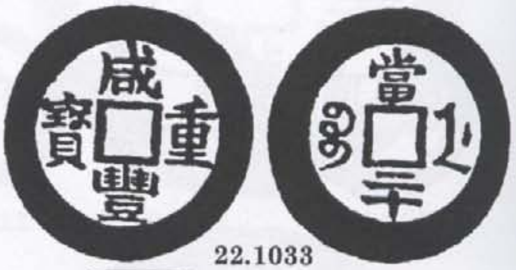

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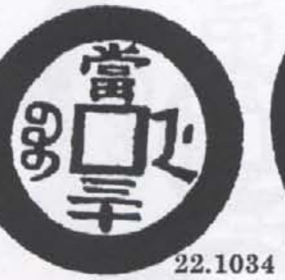

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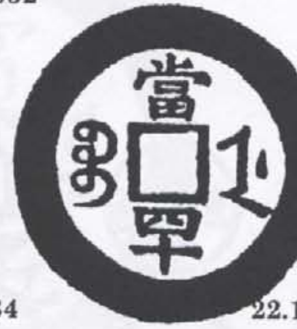

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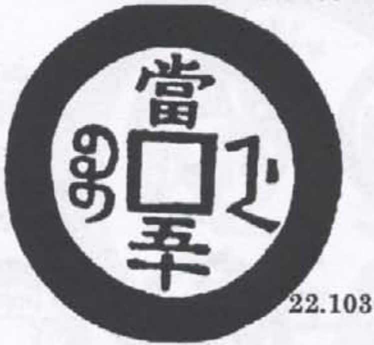

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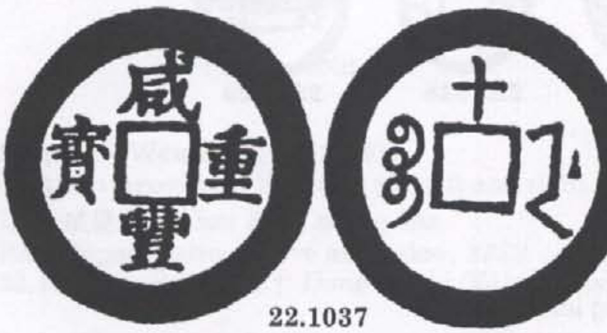

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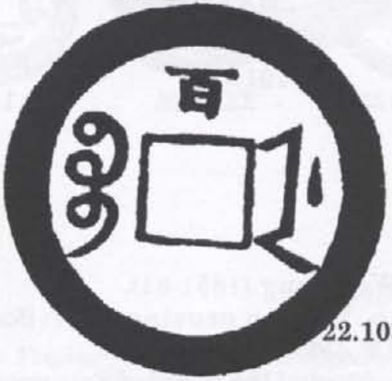


22.1038

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Hangzhou, Zhejiang. Rev: Boo je left and right.

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. Regular issues.
Rev: Boo je left and right. 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below.

22.1030	Type 1. Square, smallish characters.	*1854-55.*	S1593	14
22.1031	Type 2. Larger, slightly oblique characters.	*1855-58.*	FD2477	13

Large coins Type 3. Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

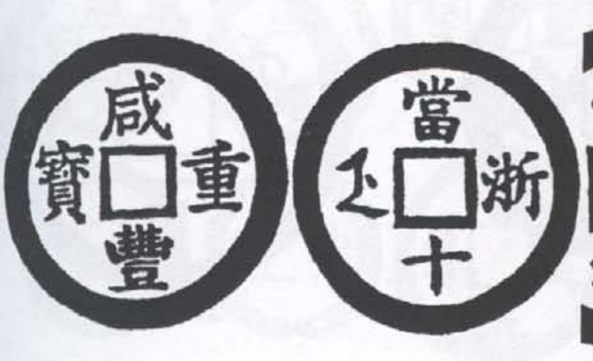
22.1032	Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five) above and below.	*1855.*	*Pattern only.*	

Large coins Type 4. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. Trial issues. *1855.*
Rev: 當 *Dang* (Value) above, various numbers below.

22.1033	Rev: 當二十 *Dang ershi* (Value Twenty).		FD2479	2
22.1034	Rev: 當三十 *Dang sanshi* (Value Thirty).		FD2481	2
22.1035	Rev: 當四十 *Dang sishi* (Value Forty).		FD2483	2
22.1036	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).		FD2485	2

Large coins Type 5. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. Trial issues. *1855.*
Rev: One number above the hole.

22.1037	Rev: 十 *Shi* (Ten).			2
22.1038	Rev: 百 *Bai* (One hundred).		FD2487	2



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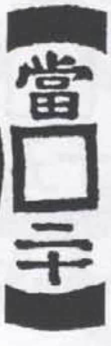

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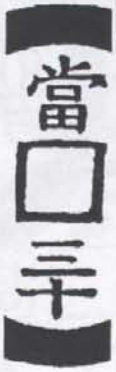

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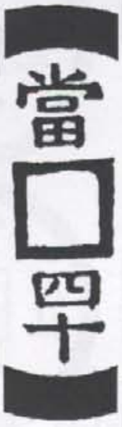

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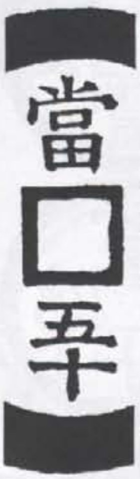

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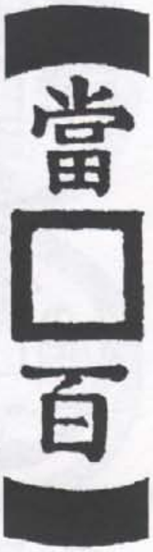

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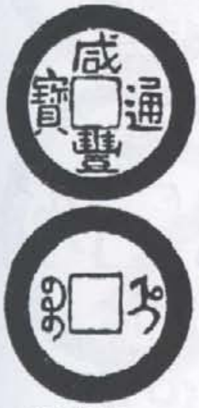

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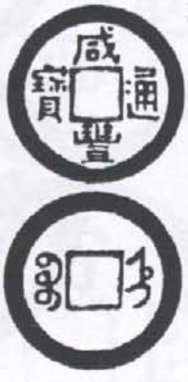
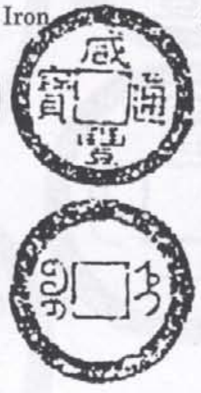
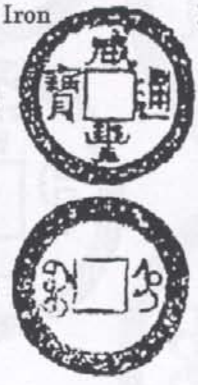


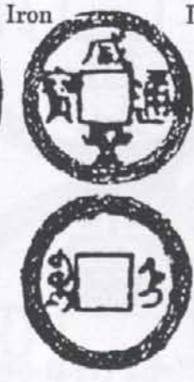
22.1046



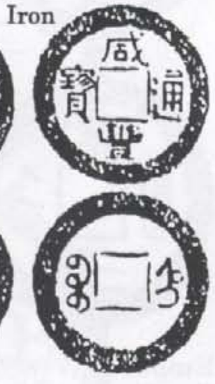
22.1047



22.1048



22.1049



22.1050

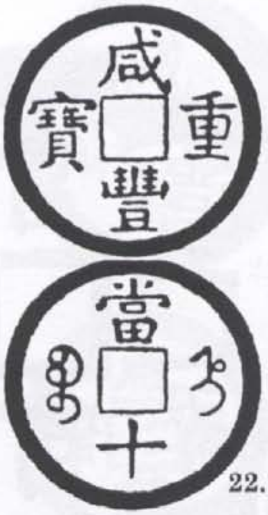
Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Hangzhou, Zhejiang.

Large coins Type 6. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao*. Trial issues. *1855*.
Rev: Je left, 浙 *Zhe[jiang]* right. 當 *Dang* above, various numbers below.

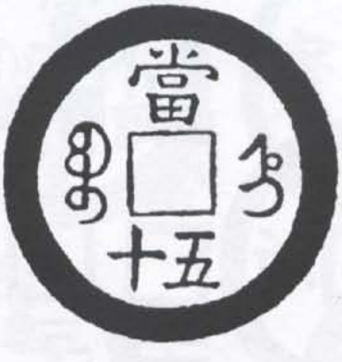
22.1039	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	FD2478	2
22.1040	Rev: 當二十 *Dang ershi* (Value Twenty).	FD2480	2
22.1041	Rev: 當三十 *Dang sanshi* (Value Thirty).	FD2482	2
22.1042	Rev: 當四十 *Dang sishi* (Value Forty).	FD2484	2
22.1043	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	FD2486	2
22.1044	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	FD2488	2

Baoding and others, Zhili. Rev: Boo jyi left and right.
Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

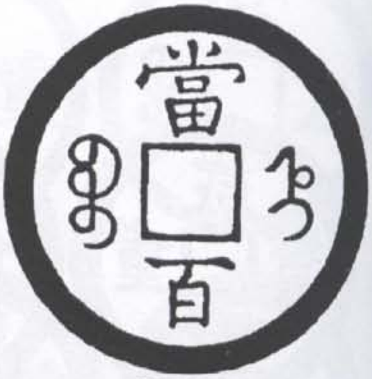
22.1045	Board of Revenue Type A.	1851-*53.*	11
22.1046	Board of Revenue Type B.	*1855.*	10
22.1047	Iron. 尔 *Er bao.*	*1855-59.*	14
22.1048	缶 *Fou bao.*	*1855-59.*	11
22.1049	Protruding head boo.	*1855-59.*	11
22.1050	珍 *Zhen bao.*	*1855-59.*	11



22.1051

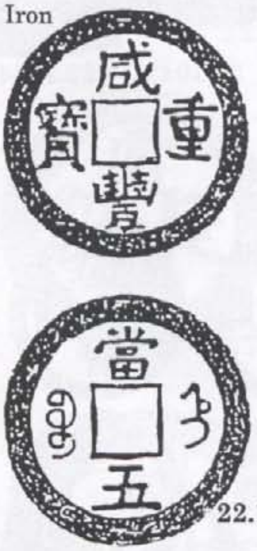


22.1052



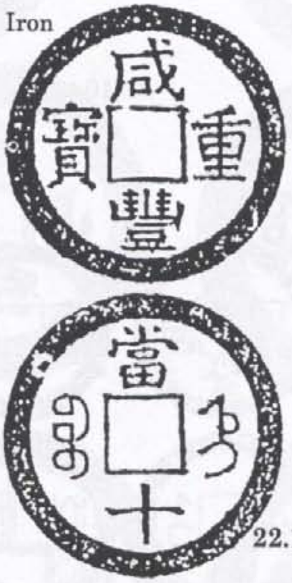
22.1053

Iron



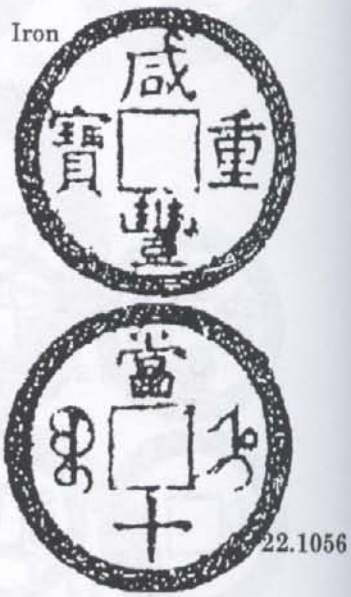
22.1054

Iron



22.1055

Iron



22.1056

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Baoding and others, Zhili. Rev: Boo jyi left and right.

Large coins – brass. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.* 缶 *Fou bao.* 1854-55.
Rev: Denomination above and below.

22.1051	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).		FD2451	13
22.1052	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).		FD2452	12

Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

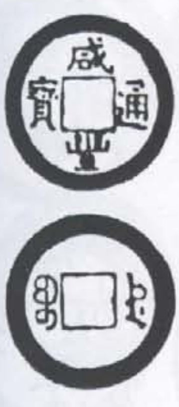
22.1053	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).		FD2453	8

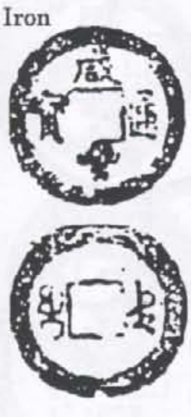
Large coins – iron. Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*
Rev: Denomination above and below.

22.1054	尔 *Er bao.* Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five).	1855.		0
22.1055	尔 *Er bao.* Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	1855-57.		13
22.1056	缶 *Fou bao.* Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	1855-57.		13

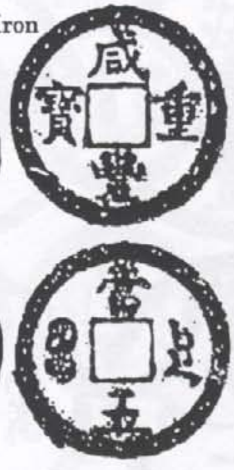
In January 1855, Zhili started casting iron coins. A trial casting for one year was to deliver the equivalent of 120,000 strings of regulation cash to Peking. This work was carried out in a branch mint with 10 furnaces that was situated outside the western suburbs by the Lingyu temple. In May 1857, the existing 4 copper coin furnaces at the main mint were altered to iron coin furnaces, and another one added. Another 10 iron coin furnaces were also added to the branch mint. The casting of Value Ten iron coins was stopped in June 1857.

Iron coin mints were also to be opened in Tianjin, Zhengding, and Daming to cast Value One iron coins, but it seems that only Zhengding came into operation with 10 furnaces. In July 1859, it was reported that there were a total of 35 furnaces in Baoding and Zhengding, and that to date not less than 1,000,000 strings had been cast, but the people were not using the iron coins, and the 30 furnaces at Zhengding (presumably this includes the Baoding branch mint furnaces) were to be closed. In November, the five furnaces in Baoding were also closed.

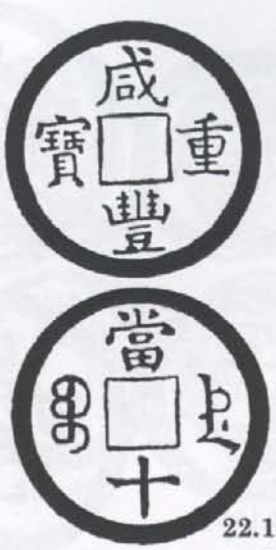

22.1057

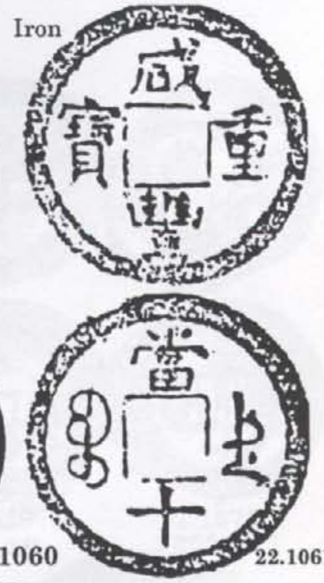


22.1058

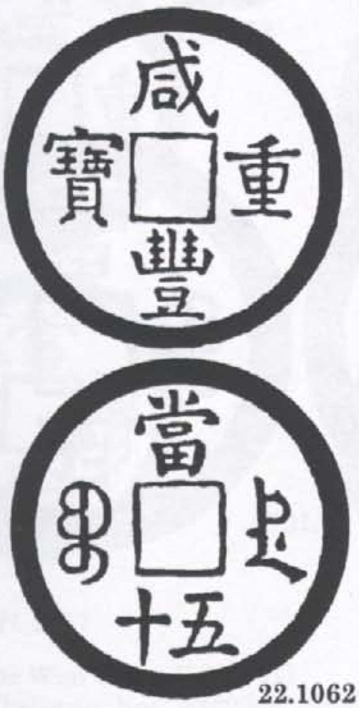


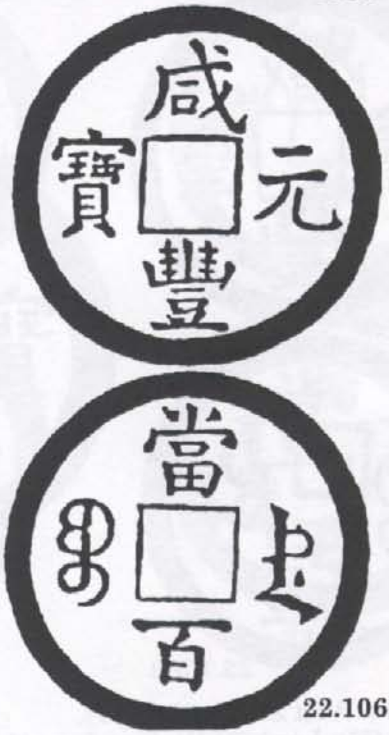
22.1059


22.1060



22.1061


22.1062


22.1063

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Chengde, Zhili. Rev: Boo de left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

22.1057	One dot *tong*. Brass.	*1854.*		5
22.1058	Iron.	1855.		7

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

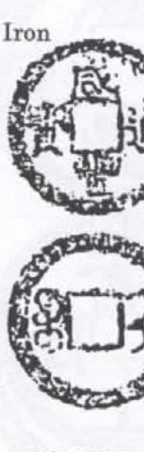
Rev: Boo de left and right. Denomination above and below.

22.1059	尔 *Er bao.* Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five). Iron.	1855.	FD2531	10
22.1060	缶 *Fou bao.* Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). Brass.	1854-55.	FD2532	11
22.1061	Iron.	1855.		10
22.1062	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	1854-55.	FD2533	10

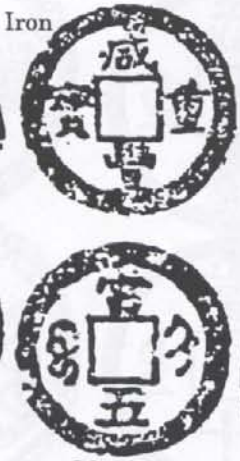
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

22.1063	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	1854-55.	FD2534	7

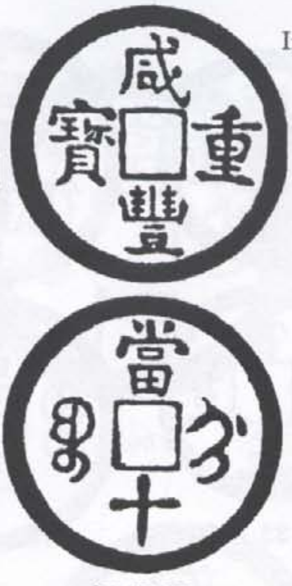
Chengde was also known as Jehol (热河 Rehe). *In July 1854, the Military Governor of Jehol, Yu Shi, announced that he was collecting up copper and requested permission to set up a mint. There were two large furnaces for casting copper, and one small one. In May 1855, Yu Shi memorialised that Jehol was short of copper, and had started casting iron coins. In September, casting was halted.*



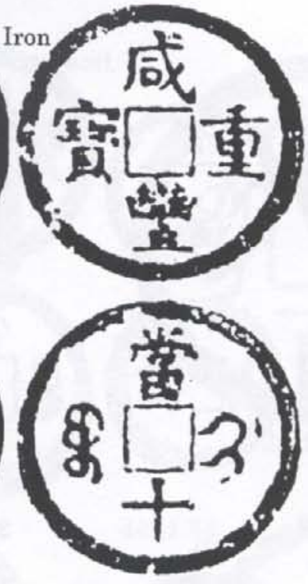
22.1064



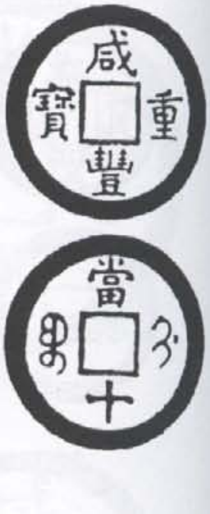
22.1065



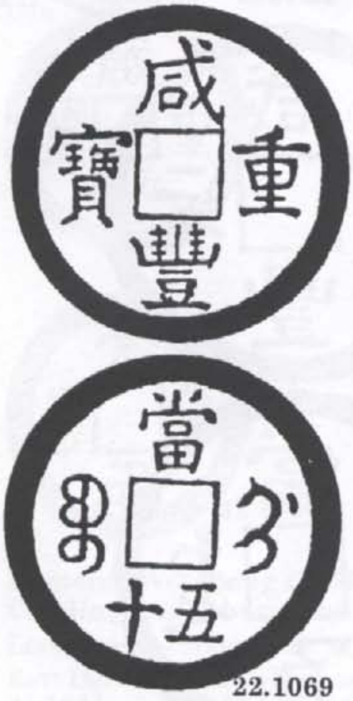
22.1066



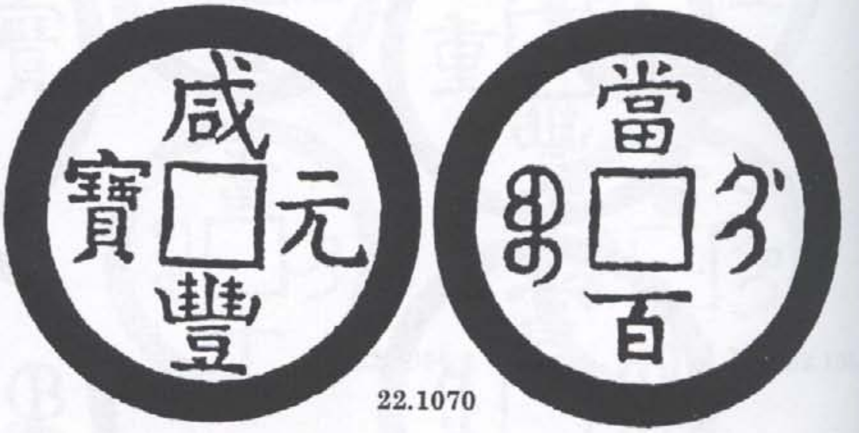
22.1067



22.1068



22.1069



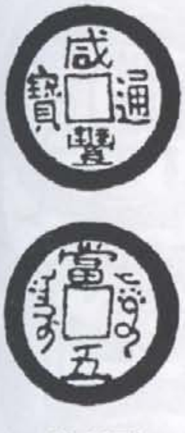
22.1070

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

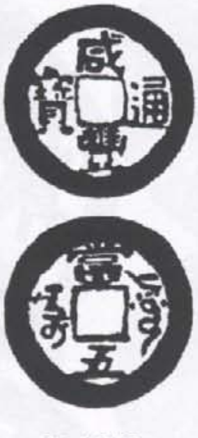
Jizhou (Ma Lan), Zhili. Rev: Boo gi left and right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*				
22.1064	Square head *tong*. Iron.	1854.		5
Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*				
Rev: Denomination above and below.				
22.1065	Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five). Iron.	1854-55.		9
22.1066	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). Brass, large size.	1854.	FD2455	6
22.1067	Iron.	1854-55.		6
22.1068	Brass, small size.	1854-55.	FD2454	9
22.1069	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	1854.	FD2456	9
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*				
22.1070	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	1854	FD2457	6

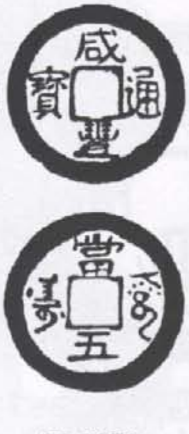
In September 1854, Brigadier-general Qing reported that a trial casting of large coins had been carried out by a mint at the Ma Lan garrison (now Zunhua in the Ma Lan valley). By November, Value Five and Value Ten iron coins had been added to the casting. At the end of December, the weight of the copper Value Ten was reduced to 3 qian *5* fen *[13 grams]. In February 1855, the Brigadier-general reported that the weights had been reduced, and the filing of the coins was not being carried out so that when distributed, the merchants were not willing to use them, and the soldiers would not accept them in their pay. At present, there was no copper or iron, and as a result, casting had stopped.*



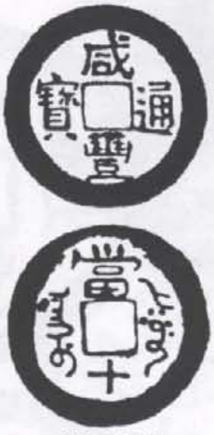
22.1071



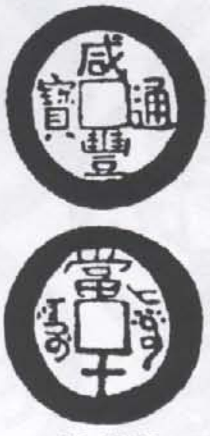
22.1072



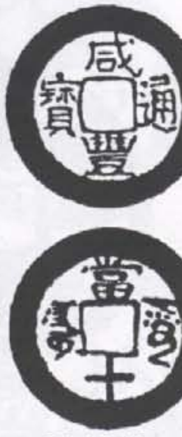
22.1073



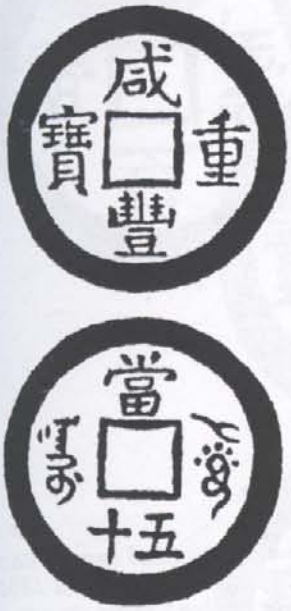
22.1074



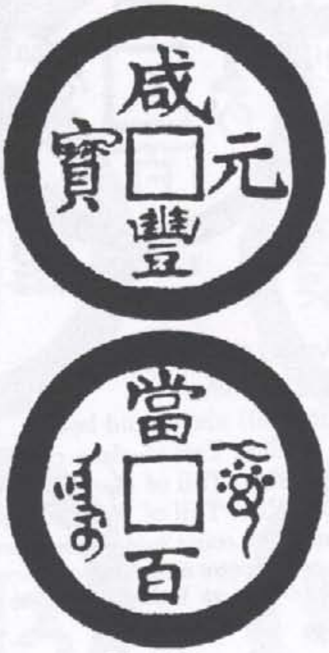
22.1075



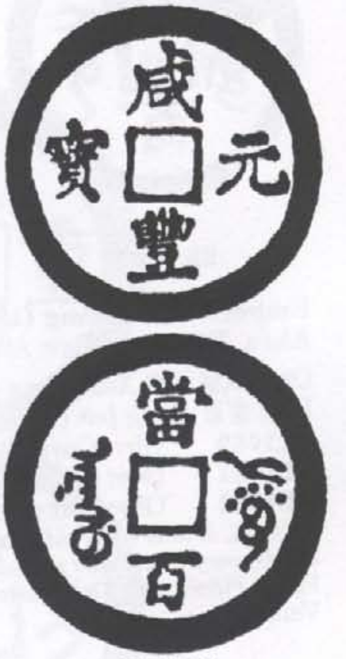
22.1076



22.1077



22.1078



22.1079

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Aksu, Xinjiang. Rev: Aksu left, *Aqs(u)* right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five). 1851-61.

22.1071	Rev: Tail of *Aqsu* curly.	FD2568	14
22.1072	Rev: Tail of *Aqsu* curves right.		14
22.1073	Six stroke protruding *bei.*		14

Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). 1851-61.

22.1074	Rev: Tail of *Aqsu* curly.	FD2570	14
22.1075	Rev: Tail of *Aqsu* curves right.		14
22.1076	Six stroke protruding *bei.*		14

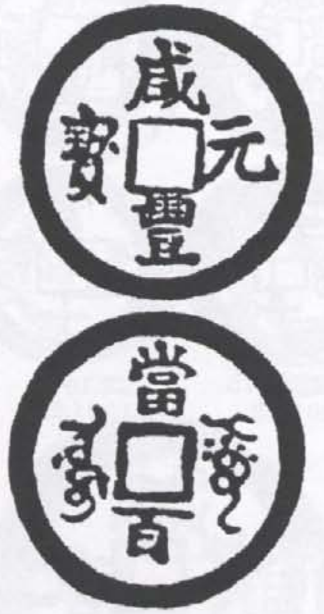
Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

22.1077	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty). 1853-59.	FD2571	10

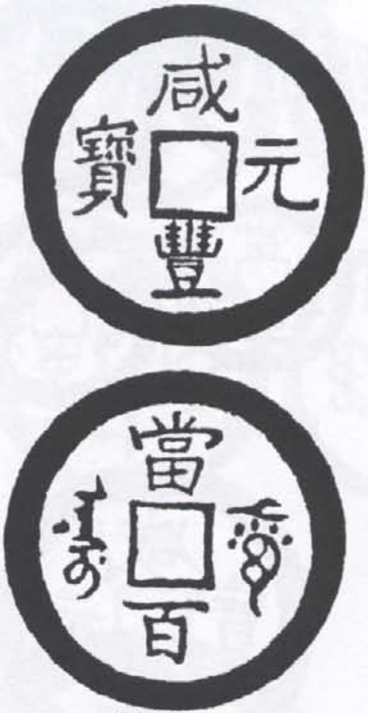
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred). 1854-59.

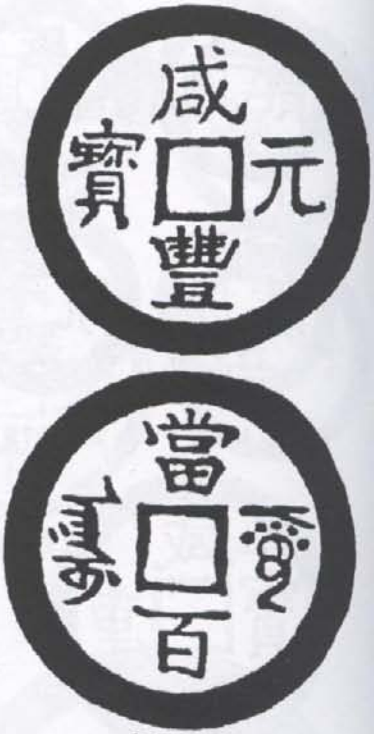
22.1078	Obv: Large *bao.*	FD2571	9
22.1079	Obv: Small *bao.*		9



22.1080



22.1081



22.1082

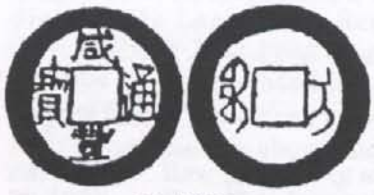
Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Aksu, Xinjiang. Rev: Aksu left, *Aqs(u)* right.

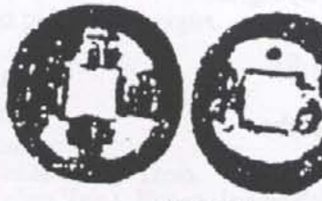
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.* 1854-59.
Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred) above and below.

22.1080	Obv: Curved feet *bao.*	Rev: Tail of *Aqsu* curving right.	9
22.1081	Obv: Six stroke *bei.*	Rev: Tail of *Aqsu* slightly curving right.	9
22.1082	Obv: Left protruding *bei.*	Rev: Tail of *Aqsu* angular.	9

In 1853, it was reported that casting of large coins had commenced. They were made to local weight standards, very much less than the Board of Revenue standard as they were made of pure red copper. In 1859, Value Fifties and One Hundreds were re-cast as Value Tens, one string of either making three strings of Value Tens.



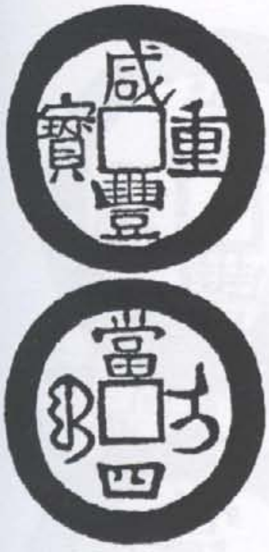
22.1083

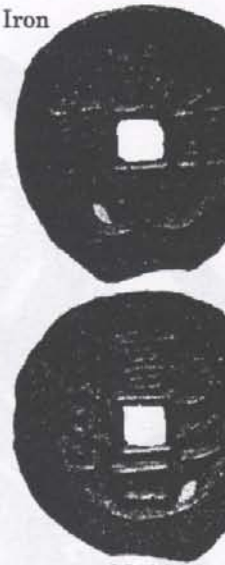


22.1084

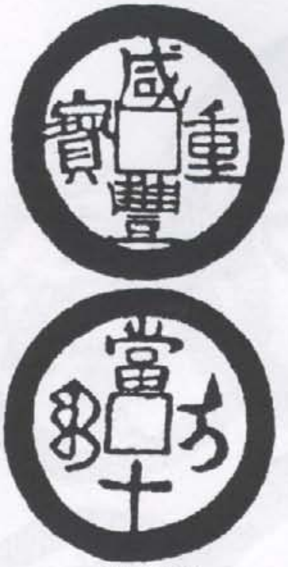
Ili, Xinjiang. Rev: Boo i left and right.
Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

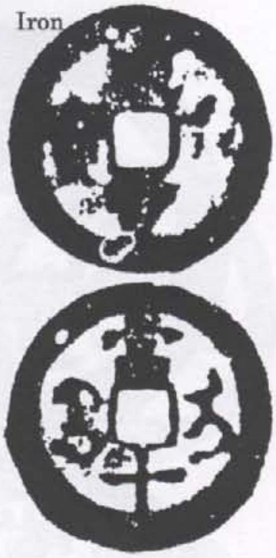
22.1083	Closed head *tong.*	1851-*53.*	10
22.1084	Rev: Dot above.	1851-*53.*	8


22.1085

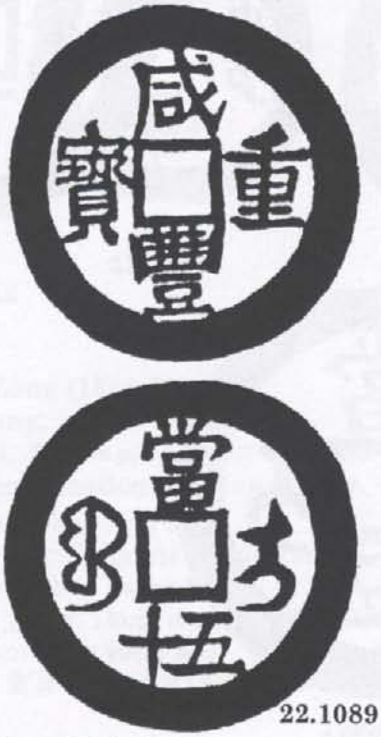


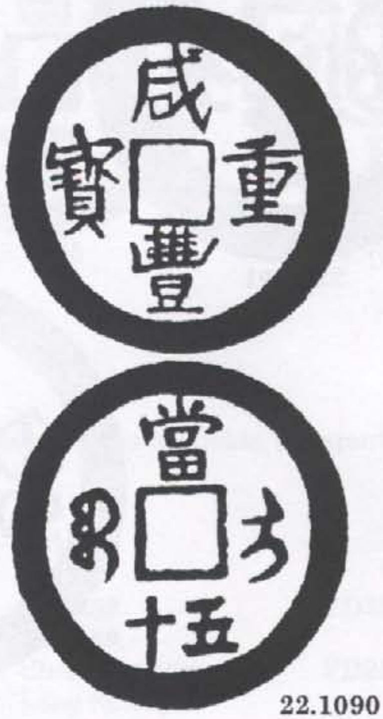
22.1086


22.1087



22.1088


22.1089


22.1090

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Ili, Xinjiang. Rev: Boo i left and right.

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

Rev: 當四 *Dang si* (Value Four) above and below.

22.1085	Brass/copper.	1855-61.	FD2458	10
22.1086	Iron.	1855.		5

In June 1855, it was decided to stop casting all large coins, and introduce Value Four coins in copper and iron. The logic behind the Value Four denomination is:

400 *pul* = 1 *liang* of silver = 1,000 regulation cash.

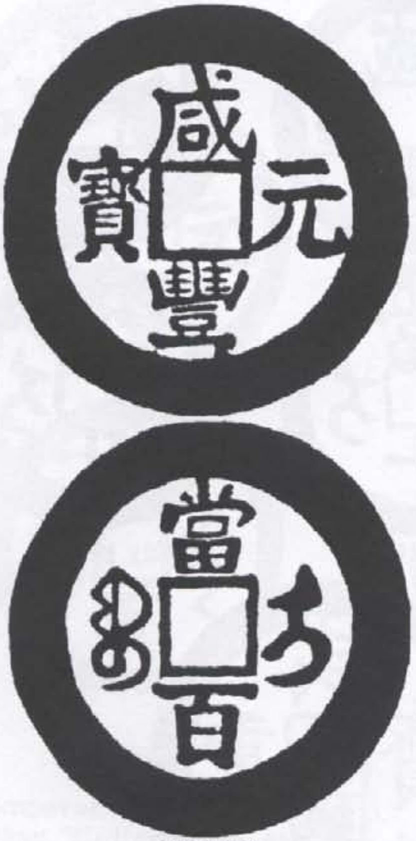
∴ 4 *pul* = 10 regulation cash.

Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below.

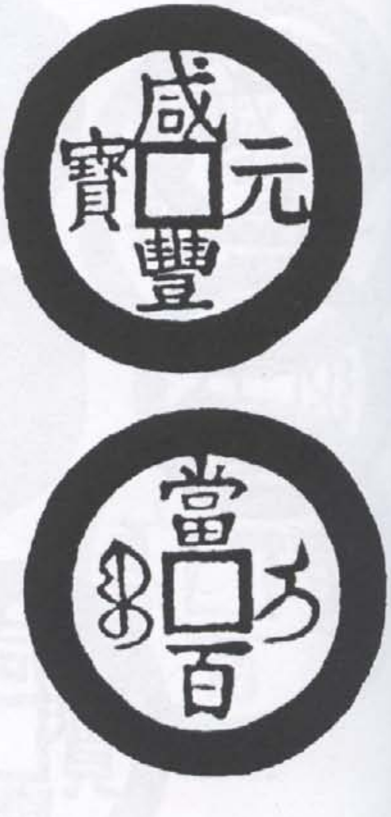
22.1087	Brass/copper.	1853-55.	FD2459	10
22.1088	Iron.	1855.		4

Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty) above and below. 1854-55.

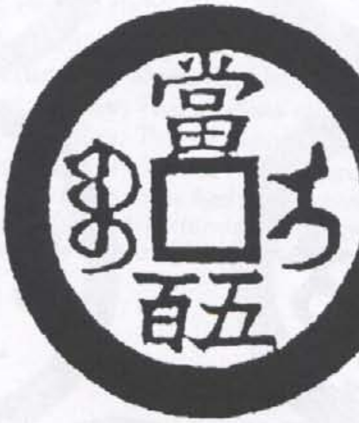
22.1089	Large characters.		FD2460	10
22.1090	Small characters.			10



22.1091



22.1092



22.1092A

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

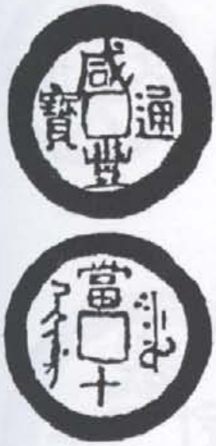
Ili, Xinjiang. Rev: Boo i left and right.

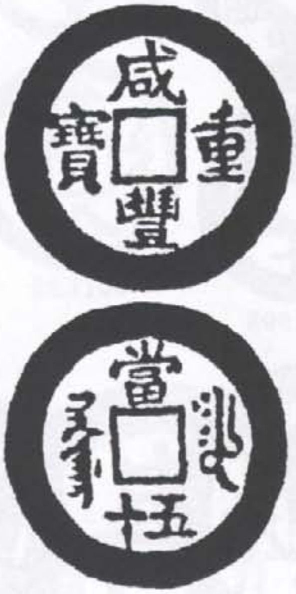
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred) above and below. 1854-55.

22.1091	Large characters.	FD2461	9
22.1092	Small characters and size.		9
22.1092A	Rev: 當五百 *Dang wubai* (Value Five Hundred) above and below. 1854-55.		0

At the end of 1853, Ili followed the Board of Revenue instructions to cast Xianfeng large coins. Initially Value Ten coins with a weight of 4 qian *4* fen *were cast. 80 of these were equivalent to* 1 liang *of silver when issued for army pay. In February 1854, it was reported that Value Fifty, Value One Hundred, and Value One Thousand large coins were to be added to the casting. In the event, Value One Thousands were not produced, but a few specimens of Value Five Hundred coins with typical Ili calligraphy are known. The weight of the Value Fifty was to be only 8* qian *(30 grams), much lower than the Board of Revenue 1* liang *2* qian *standard. In September, it was also reported that Value Ten, Fifty, and One Hundred iron coins were to be added to the casting, but only an extremely rare Value Ten in iron has materialised.*


22.1093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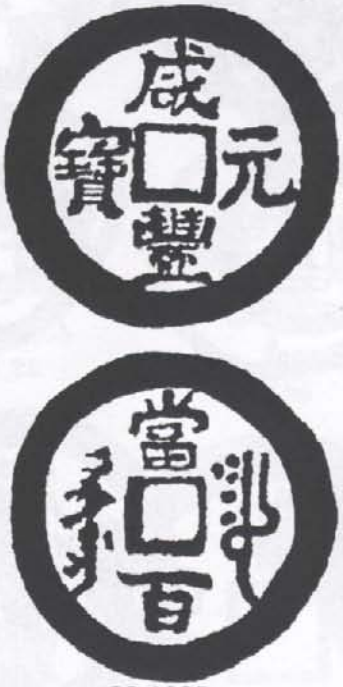
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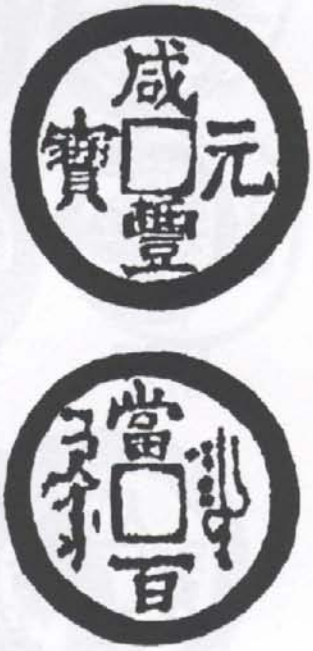
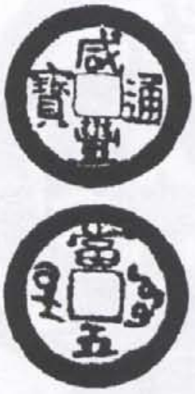

22.1096

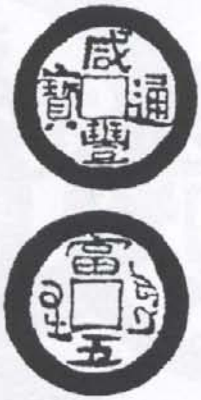
Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Kashgar, Xinjiang.

Rev: Kashigar left, *K(a)sh g(a)r* right in an old and obscure form of Arabic, apparently read from top to bottom. Denomination above and below.

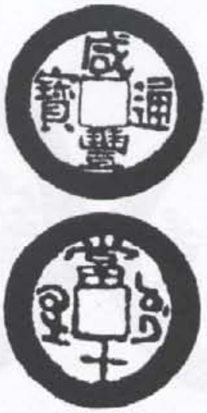
Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*				
22.1093	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	1855-*59.*		14
Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*				
22.1094	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	1855-*59.*	FD2565	6
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*		1855-*59.*		
22.1095	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	Short Kashigar.	FD2566	5
22.1096		Long Kashigar.		5



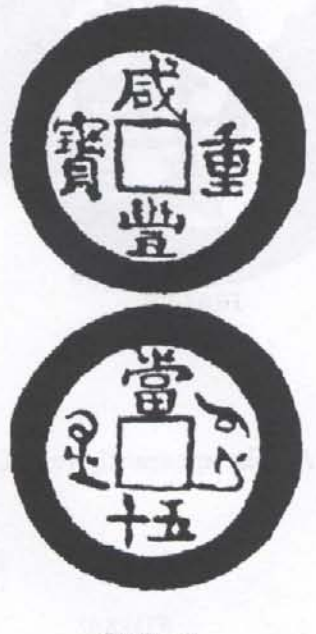
22.1097



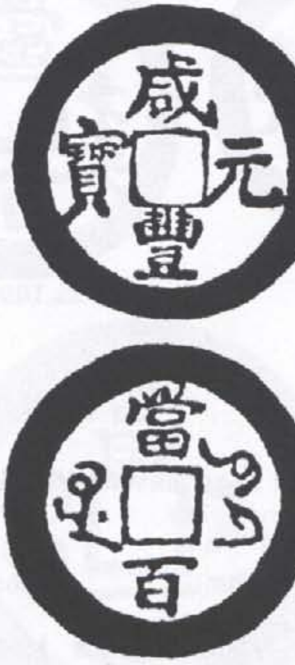
22.1098



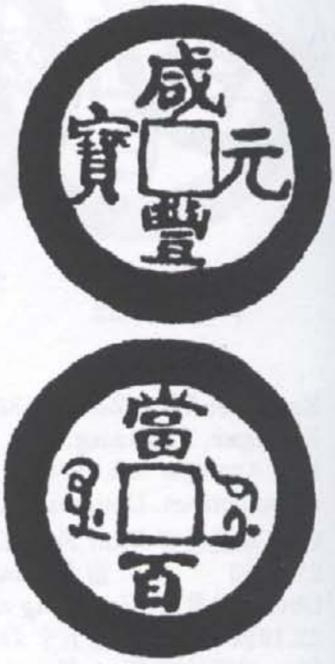
22.1099



22.1100



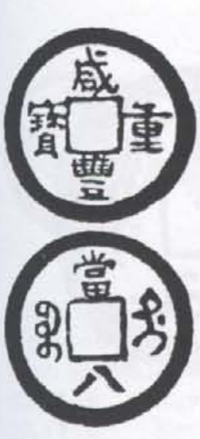
22.1101



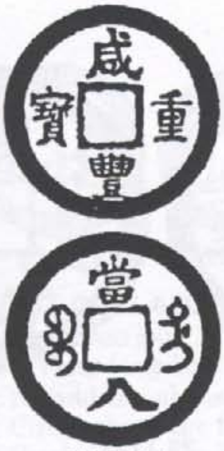
22.1102

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).
Kucha, Xinjiang. Rev: Kuche left, *K(u)q(a)* right.

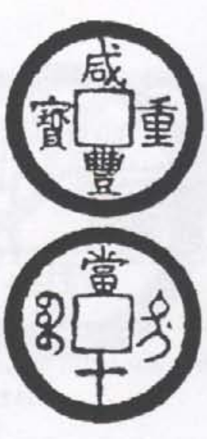
Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*				
22.1097-8	Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five).	*1853*-61.	FD2579	14
22.1099	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten).	*1853*-61.	FD2580	14
Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*				
22.1100	Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty).	*1853*-56.	FD2581	6
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*		*1853*-56.		
22.1101	Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred).	Large Kuche/*Kuqa*.		9
22.1102		Small Kuche/*Kuqa*.		9



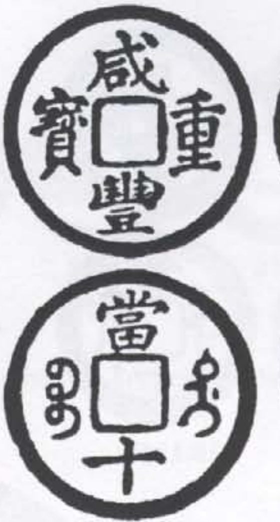
22.1103



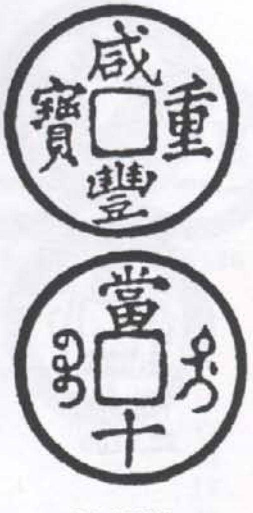
22.1104



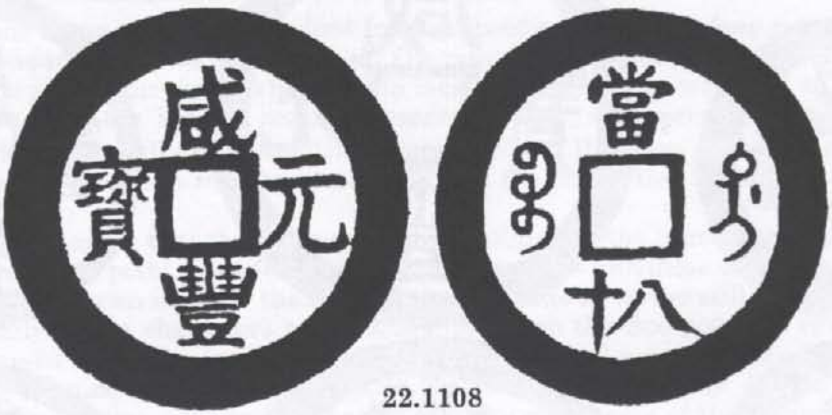
22.1105



22.1106



22.1107



22.1108

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Urumchi (Dihua), Xinjiang. Rev: Boo di left and right.

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

Rev: 當八 *Dang ba* (Value Eight) above and below.

22.1103	Small size.	1855-57.	FD2563	13
22.1104	Large size, large *ba*.	1857.		13

Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below.

Small coins, diameter around 25mm.

22.1105		1855-57.		13

Large coins, diameter around 35mm.

22.1106	尔 *Er bao.*	1857-61.		8
22.1107	缶 *Fou bao.*	1857-61.	FD2564	8

Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

Rev: 當八十 *Dang bashi* (Value Eighty) above and below.

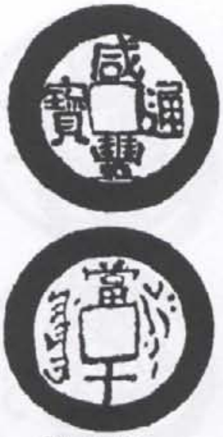
22.1108		*1855.*		3

All the above are found in red copper and brass, and the smaller coins occasionally in iron.

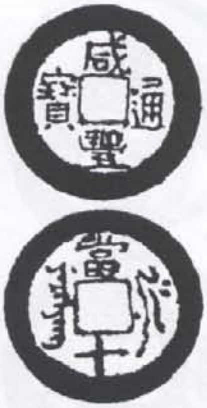
In January 1855, a local official, Geng Fu, memorialised: In [the Dihua] region, 800 coins make one liang *of silver, and 8 coins make one* fen*. Because it agrees with local regulations, [it is proposed to] cast Value Eight large coins.*

By September, Geng Fu had produced some regulations: Re casting of Value Eight and Value Ten large coins. Each year, 3,200 strings of Value Eight coins can be cast, the equivalent of 12,800 liang *of silver. The Value Eight weighs 1* qian *6* fen *[6.0 grams], the Value Ten 2* qian *[7.5 grams].*

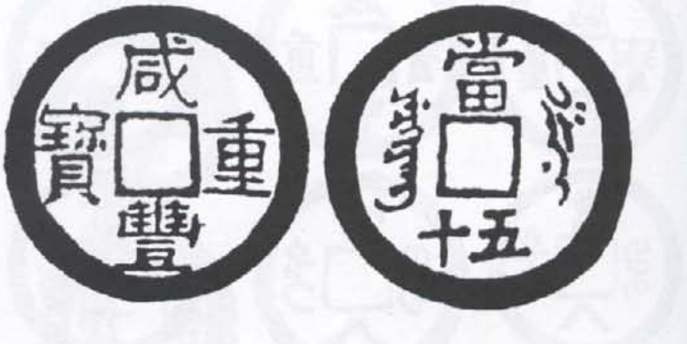
In March 1857, it was decided to increase the weight of the Value Eight and the Value Ten coin, but in the same year the casting of the Value Eight was stopped. In April 1861, casting of large coins ceased, and, judging by the comparative rarity of the increased weight Value Ten coins, had been at a low level previously.



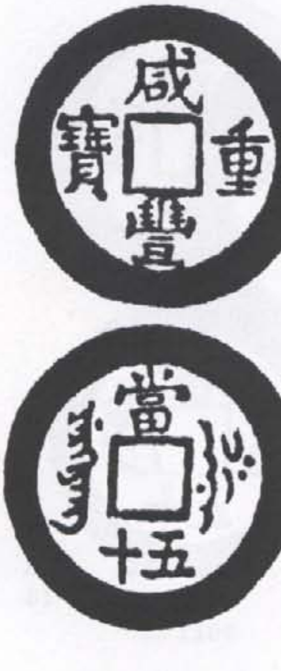
22.1109



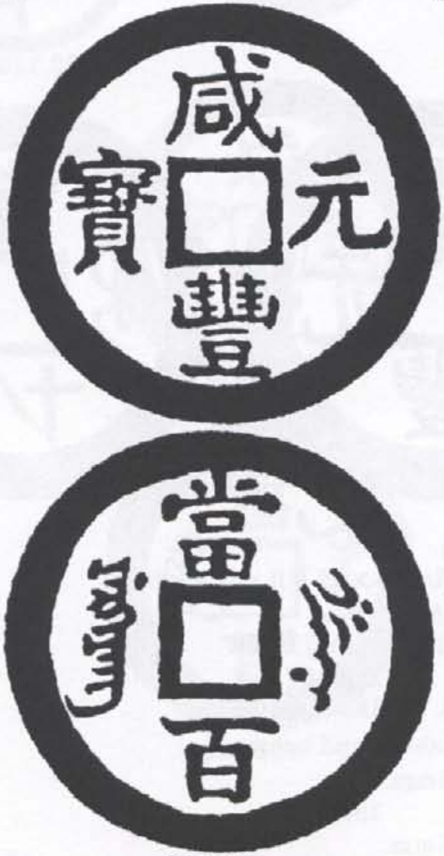
22.1110



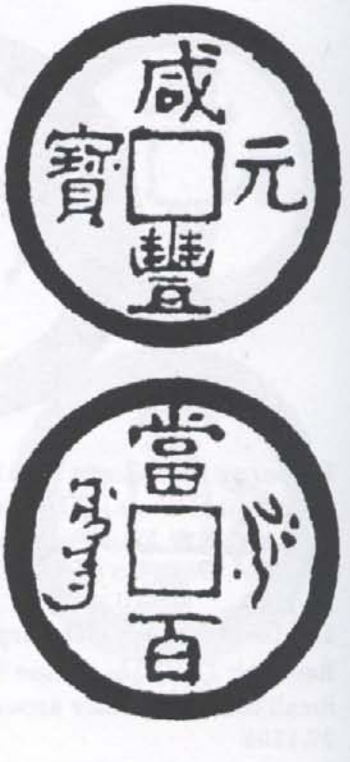
22.1111



22.1112



22.1113



22.1114

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Yarkand, Xinjiang. Rev: Yerkiyang left, *Y(a)r k(a)n d* right.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*

Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below. *1853*-61.

22.1109 *Y* of *Yarkand* well above the hole. FD2575 14

22.1110 *Y* of *Yarkand* level with the hole. 14

Obv: 咸豐重寶 *Xian Feng zhong bao.*

Rev: 當五十 *Dang wushi* (Value Fifty) above and below.

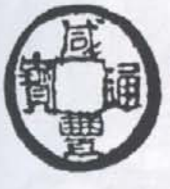
22.1111 尔 *Er bao.* *1853-54.* 7

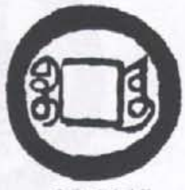
22.1112 缶 *Fou bao.* *1854-59.* 7

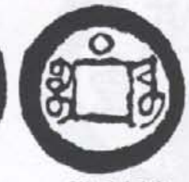
Obv: 咸豐元寶 *Xian Feng yuan bao.*

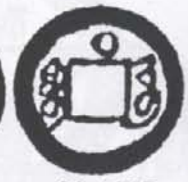
Rev: 當百 *Dang bai* (Value One Hundred) above and below.

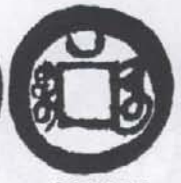
22.1113-4 尔 *Er bao.* Size varies considerably. *1854-59.* 6

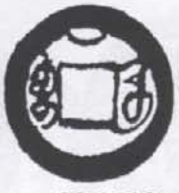


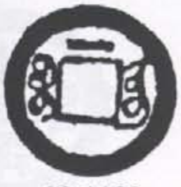

22.1115


22.1116


22.1117


22.1118


22.1119


22.1120

Emperor Wen Zong (1851-61).

Unknown Mint. Rev: Boo joo.

Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.* Square head *tong,* distinctive engraving style. *1851-61.*

22.1115	Rev: No additional characters.	13
22.1116	Rev: Circle above the hole.	12
22.1117	Rev: Circle above the hole, off centre.	12
22.1118	Rev: Large crescent above the hole.	12
22.1119	Rev: Small crescent above the hole.	12
22.1120	Rev: Horizontal line or 一 *yi* (one) above the hole.	12

The Boo Joo mint name is found in its first form without a dot on Xianfeng coins. In this form, Joo could be pronounced as *zhao, zhu* or *zhou*. The mint name is also found on Tongzhi coins but with a dot by the side of the word, which would mean that the name was read as "juo". It is not at all clear if the dot of the Tongzhi coins represents an error, a correction to the Xianfeng spelling, or even a completely different mint (the obverse styles of the coins of the two reigns are very different). The word has been read by some as fu, but the first letter lacks the curl that would make it an "f".

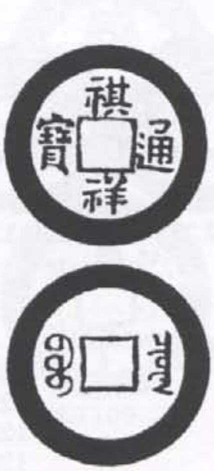
All authorities now agree that the make-up of these coins, and the numerous control characters found on their reverses point to a source in the south-western provinces of Yunnan, Guizhou, or Sichuan. Of these, Yunnan is by far the most likely candidate as it was still the main copper producing area. Many of the characters and symbols found on the Boo Joo coin reverses are also found on Yunnan-fu and Dongchuan coins. In the 18th century, numerous mints were in operation in Yunnan, opening and closing as copper became available locally. One of the largest of these, the Dongchuan mint, acquired a separate Manchu mint name at the beginning of the 19th century without reference to the Peking authorities; perhaps Boo Joo was another such local initiative. In 1853, the Governor-general of Yunnan reported that casting was taking place at Ningtai, Lin'an, and Qujing, but no separate mint names were used for these three. Neither the joo or juo mint names can be readily construed as chū, the logical choice for Qujing.

The Japanese work, *Shincho Senpu*, gives the mint name as 宝州 *Bao Zhou* and states that this mint was 富州 Fuzhou in Yunnan. Fuzhou is in the south-east of Yunnan, in the Guangnan prefecture, where there was also a mint between 1799 and 1801. Subject to confirmation from documentary sources, this seems a plausible attribution.

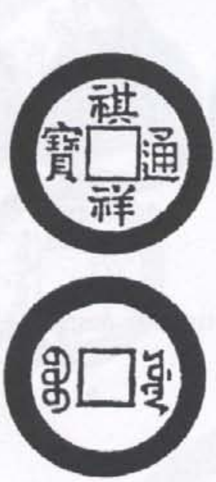
Qixiang.

On his death bed in August 1861, Xianfeng had nominated his six year old elder son, Zaiqun, as Emperor, with a regency consisting of the two Dowager Empresses Cixi (concubine of Xianfeng, and mother of Zaiqun) and Ci'an (sister of Cixi), and eight other officials. But the empresses found the officials intractable, and so conspired with Prince Gong to remove them. After a coup d'etat, the two dowagers and Prince Gong became co-regents, although it was against Qing imperial family law to allow a mother empress to administer state affairs. Ci'an was of a reticent disposition, and took only a nominal part in state affairs. However, the strong-willed and autocratic Cixi, generally referred to as *the* Dowager Empress, was to retain a role in the rule of China for the rest of the century.

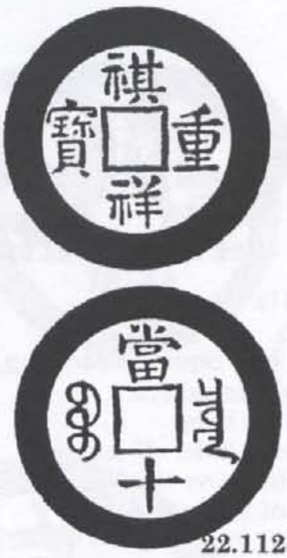
The reign title of Qixiang had originally been chosen for the new emperor, but after the coup, this was changed to Tongzhi in November. A few specimen coins with the Qixiang inscription are extant, but they were never put into general circulation.



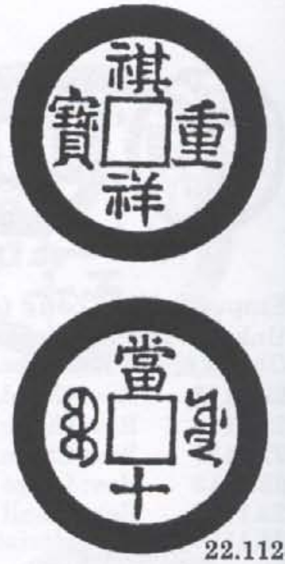
22.1121



22.1122



22.1123



22.1124

Qixiang. Autumn 1861.

Obv: 祺祥通寶 *Qi Xiang tong bao.*

22.1121	Rev: Boo chiowan. The Board of Revenue.		3
22.1122	Rev: Boo yuwan. The Board of Works.	FD2584	3

Obv: 祺祥重寶 *Qi Xiang zhong bao.* Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below.

22.1123	Rev: Boo chiowan. The Board of Revenue.	FD2588	2
22.1124	Rev: Boo yuwan. The Board of Works.	FD2587	3

Tongzhi.

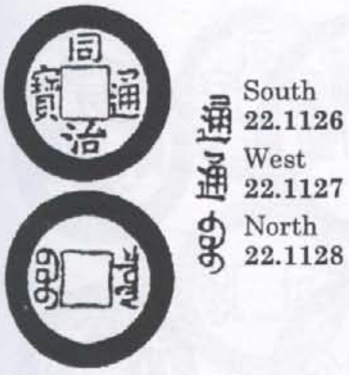
As Tongzhi died at the age of only nineteen, he made little personal contribution to the government. Nevertheless during his reign, the Taiping rebellion was finally suppressed in 1864, and a *rapprochement* with the west was arrived at. Due to such initiatives as the Self Strengthening Movement, and a readiness to adopt western industrial techniques, there was a modest revival in the fortunes of the dynasty. In 1863, a revolt in Xinjiang, led by Rashidin Khoja, and subsequently by Ya'qub Beg, took the region out of Qing control until 1877. Chinese style issues in Xinjiang were replaced by Islamic style rebel issues.

Coinage remained poor during this reign. The output of the Peking mints consisted mainly of Value Tens – their weight was reduced from 4.4 *qian* to 3.2 *qian* in 1867 – worth at the best three regulation cash. Minting in the provinces was spasmodic and generally of a low quality.

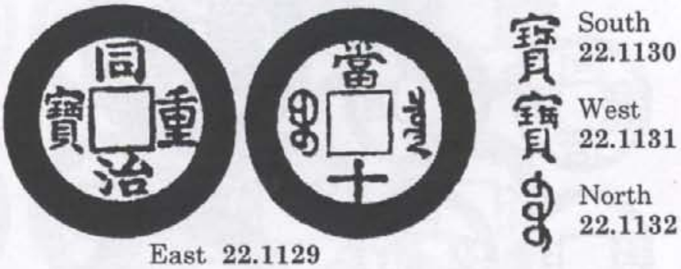
In 1865, it was reported:

> ...Now throughout Fuzhou, 1,000 current large [regulation] coins with no small coins mixed in weigh 85 *liang*; each weighs 8 *fen* 5 *li*. Although these coins are already as prized as jade tokens, it is not possible to obtain many of them. In the market place, within the coins in current use there are approximately 200 or 300 small coins per 1,000; how can one reckon their weight? As previously mentioned, coins weighing 1 *qian* 4 *fen* are not one in ten thousand, similarly those of 1 *qian* 2 *fen* weight or even those as light as 1 *qian* and above. Among the people, coins of 5 or 6 *fen* and above are already universally called big coins, and I could not argue with this. Now corrupt practices when casting coins are very many, and although connected with official casting, private and secret casting is utterly forbidden. Mint forgeries are privately cast by the mint officials. They are like the original regulation coins, only comparatively smaller. This sort of coin cannot be called a big coin, nor can it be called a small coin. In the market place, when exchanging big coins, they occupy the middle, and small ones occupy both ends; one definitely would not dare to call the so-called 橄欖 *ganlan* "olive" coins small ones.
>
> In every province there are current 1 *qian* 2 *fen* coins, and in accordance with the present regulations, 1 *qian* weight coins. Then there are mint forgeries of 5-6 or 7-8 *fen*, although definitely one type of small coin, their weight is complementary to Fuzhou regulation coins. Only in Tianjin and Shanghai they use Qianlong white(?) copper ones. Each coin weighs more or less 1 *qian* 2 *fen*, but in the market place, many use "short street" coins which have small coins mixed within.

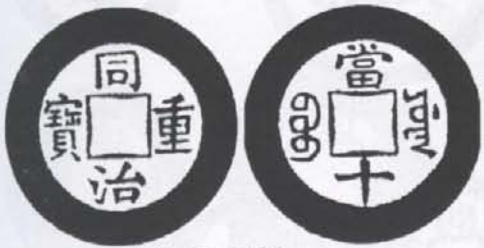
In 1867, an Edict ordered some of the eastern and central provinces to cast regulation coins with a weight of 1 *qian* to transport to Tianjin to alleviate the shortage of cash in Peking. This measure was unsuccessful, due to the shortage of native copper, and the expense of imported Japanese copper.



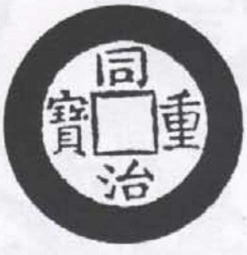
East 22.1125



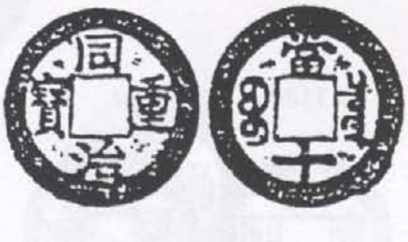
East 22.1129



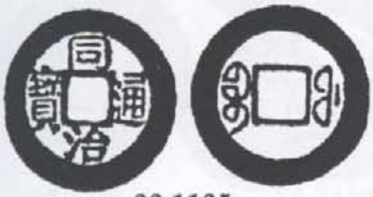
22.1133



22.1134



Typical degenerate specimen



22.1135

Emperor Mu Zong (1862-74).

The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.

Obv: 同治通寶 *Tong Zhi tong bao.*

22.1125	Six stroke *bei*, closed head *tong*.	East branch.		14
22.1126	Square head, two dot *tong*.	South branch.		14
22.1127	Closed head, one dot *tong*.	West branch.		14
22.1128	Protruding head boo.	North branch.		14

Obv: 同治重寶 *Tong Zhi zhong bao.*

Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below.

22.1129	缶 *Fou bao,* six stroke *bei.*	East branch.	FD2595, S1600	14
22.1130	尔 *Er bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	South branch.		14
22.1131	缶 *Fou bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	West branch.		14
22.1132	缶 *Fou bao,* protruding head boo.	North branch.		14

Casting levels were around 100,000 strings of Value Tens a year.

The Board of Works. Rev: Boo yuwan left and right

Obv: 同治重寶 *Tong Zhi zhong bao.*

Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below.

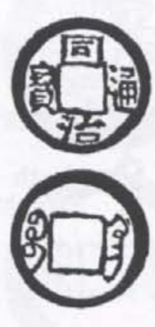
22.1133	Six stroke *bei.*	New branch.	FD2598	13
22.1134	Seven stroke *bei.*	Old branch		13

Casting levels were around 72,000 strings of Value Tens a year. One cash coins are patterns only.

Fuzhou, Fujian. Rev: Boo fu left and right.

Obv: 同治通寶 *Tong Zhi tong bao.*

22.1135	Square head *tong.*	*1862-74.*	S1557	13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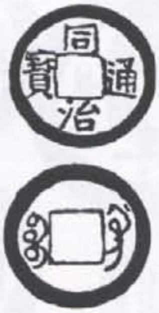
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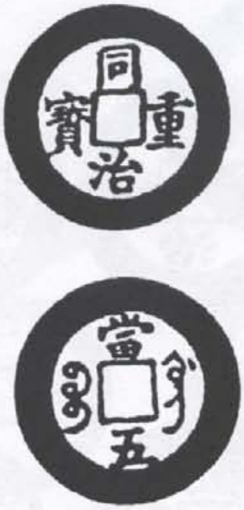
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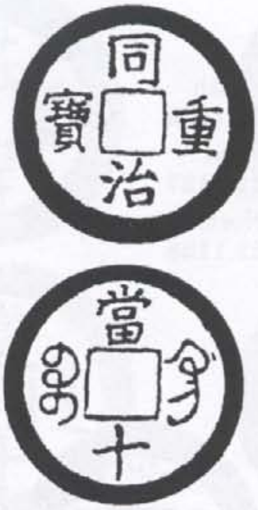
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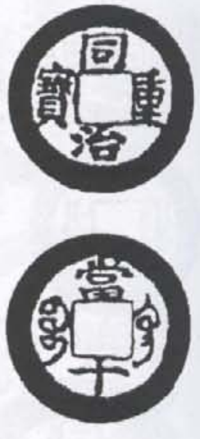
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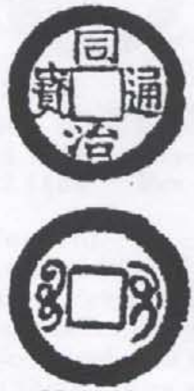
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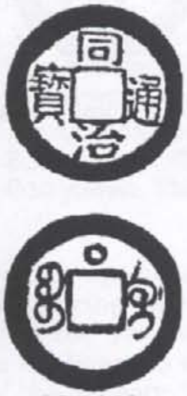
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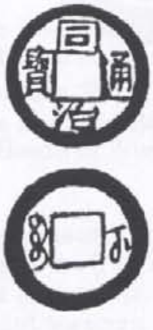
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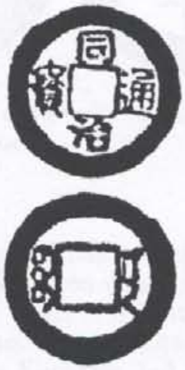
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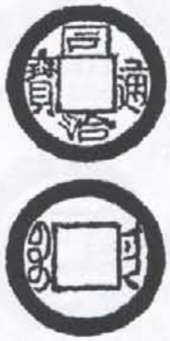
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Emperor Mu Zong (1862-74).
Obv: 同治通寶 *Tong Zhi tong bao.*

Gongchang, Gansu. Rev: Boo gong left and right.
22.1136 Square head *tong.* 1862-64. 14
22.1137 Closed head *tong.* 14

Obv: 同治重寶 *Tong Zhi zhong bao.*
Rev: Denomination above and below. 1862-64.
22.1138 Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five). FD2600 8
22.1139 Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). 缶 *Fou bao.* Large size. FD2597 13
22.1140 尔 *Er bao.* Small size. 14

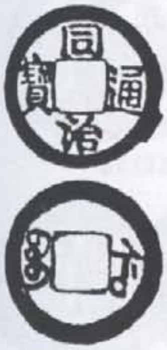
The mint was closed in 1864 and did not subsequently reopen.

Guilin, Guangxi. Rev: Boo gui left and right.
22.1141 No marks on reverse.1862-*64.* 14
22.1142 Rev: Circle above. S1566 14

Wuchang, Hubei. Rev: Boo u left and right.
22.1143 Closed head *tong.* 1862-63. 11

In 1862, 1,000 strings of the new Tong Zhi tong bao *coins were cast between December and January 1863, and another 1,000 strings in the next three months; then casting stopped.*

Changsha, Hunan. Rev: Boo nan left and right.
22.1144 Small 同 *Tong.* 1863-*65.* 14
22.1145 Wide 同 *Tong.* The 氵 radical of 治 looks as if it has three dots. 14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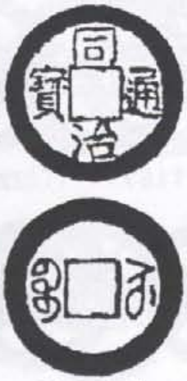
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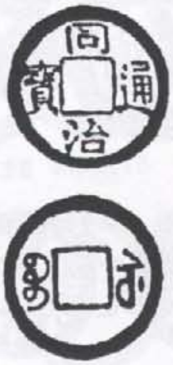
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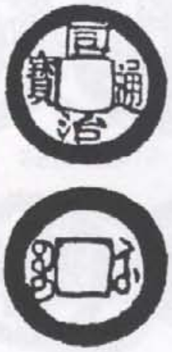
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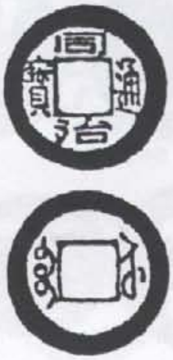
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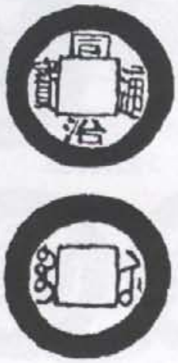
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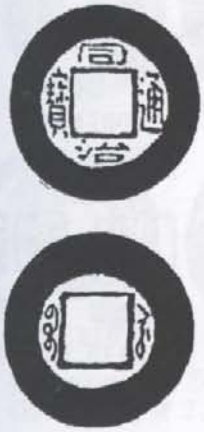
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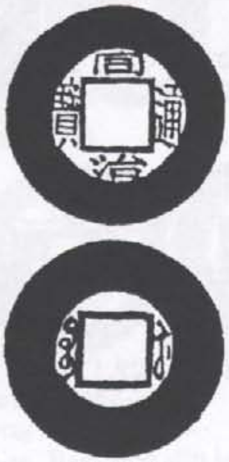
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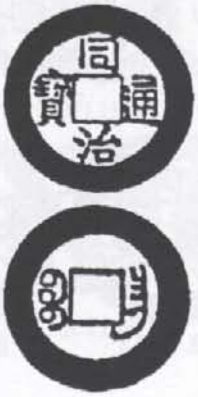
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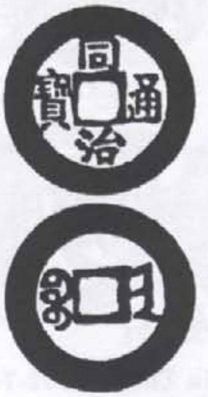

22.1154

Emperor Mu Zong (1862-74).
Obv: 同治通寶 *Tong Zhi tong bao.*

Suzhou, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right.

22.1146	Six stroke *bei.*	*1864-74.*	FD2590, S1556	15
22.1147	Seven stroke *bei.*			15
22.1148	Small 通 *tong.*			15

Coastal Province types.

22.1149	Closed head *tong.* Protruding head boo.	15
22.1150	Protruding head *tong.*	15

Details of the operation of the mint after Suzhou was recaptured from the Taiping rebels are not clear.

Broad rim coins.

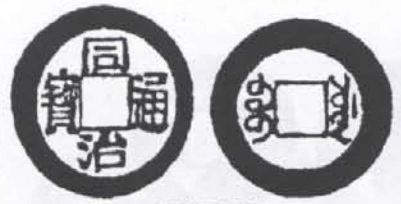
22.1151	Coastal province type. Closed head *tong.*	10
22.1152	Protruding head *tong.*	8

Nanchang, Jiangxi. Rev: Boo chang left and right.

22.1153	Square head *tong.* Usually poor quality. *1862-74.*	14

Taiyuan, Shanxi. Rev: Boo jin left and right.

22.1154	Closed head *tong.* *1865* and *1873-74.*	10



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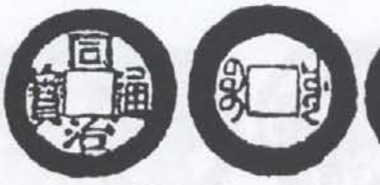

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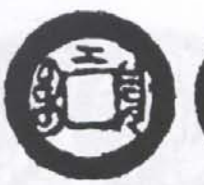

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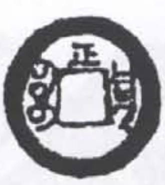

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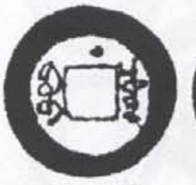

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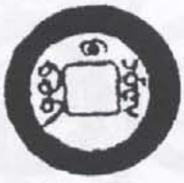

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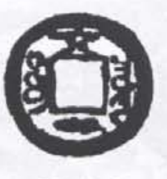

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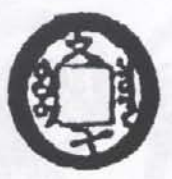

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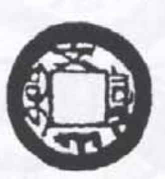

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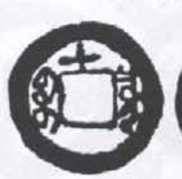

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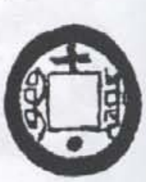

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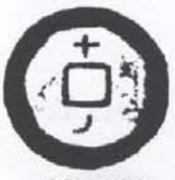

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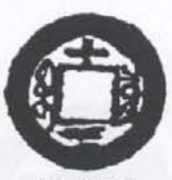

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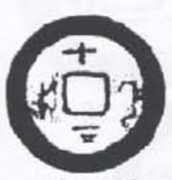

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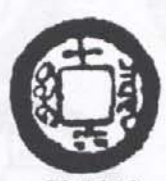

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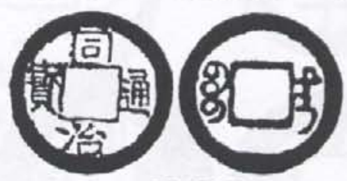

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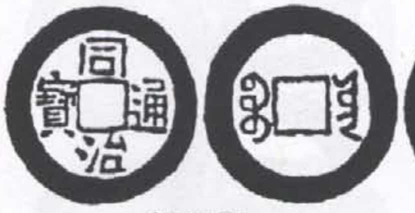

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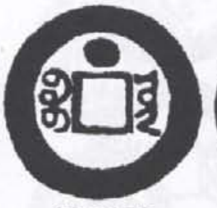

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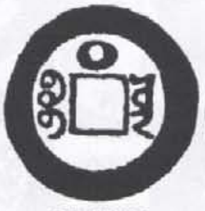

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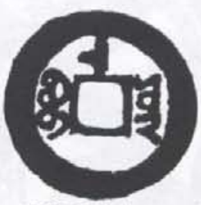

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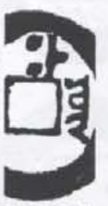

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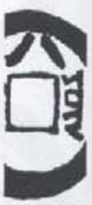


22.1176

Emperor Mu Zong (1862-74).
Obv: 同治通寶 *Tong Zhi tong bao.*

Chengdu, Sichuan. Rev: Boo chuwan left and right.

22.1155	Protruding head boo.		14

Round head boo. The chuwan sometimes writen like chiowan. Often very poor quality.

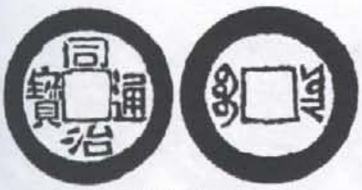
22.1156	No additional marks on reverse.		13
22.1157	Rev: 工 *gong* above.		13
22.1158	Rev: 正 *zheng* above.		13
22.1159	Rev: Dot above.		13
22.1160	Rev: Dot within a circle above.		13
22.1161	Rev: 9 in commercial style above. ? 1 below.		13
22.1162	? 7 below.		13
22.1163	? Inverted 山 below.		13
22.1164	Rev: 十 *shi* (ten) above.		13
22.1165	Dot below.		13
22.1166	Slanting line below.		13
22.1167	? 1 below.		13
22.1168	三 *san* (three) below.		13
22.1169	六 *liu* (six) below.		13

Taiwan. Rev: Boo tai left and right.

22.1170	Usually very poor quality; no records of the mint operating.		13

Yunnan province. Rev: Boo yūn left and right.
Square head *tong*. Board of Revenue style.

22.1171	No marks on reverse.	S1588	15
22.1172	Rev: Large dot above.		13
22.1173	Rev: Circle above	S1560	13
22.1174	Rev: 6 in commercial style above. Character can be vertical or horizontal.		13
22.1175	Rev: ? 六 *liu* (six) above.		13
22.1176	Rev: 八 *ba* (eight) above.		13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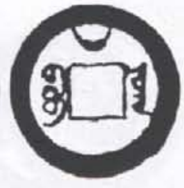
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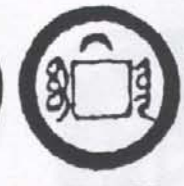
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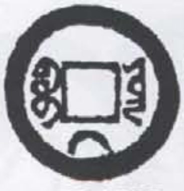
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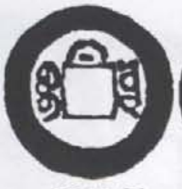
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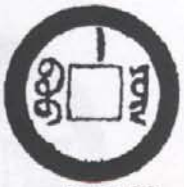
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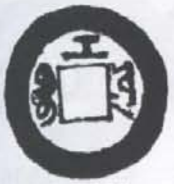
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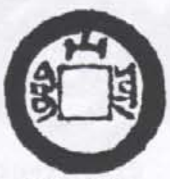
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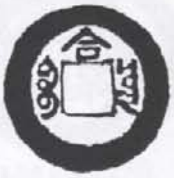
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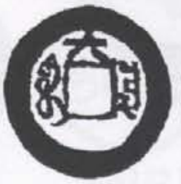
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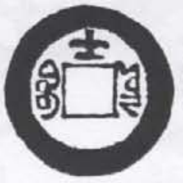
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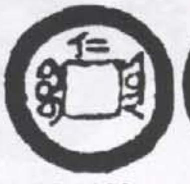
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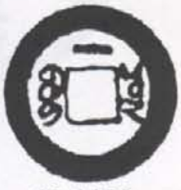
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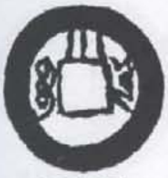
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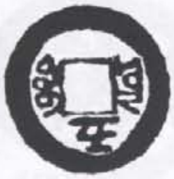
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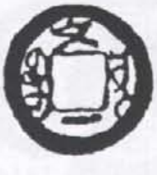
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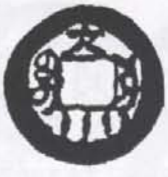
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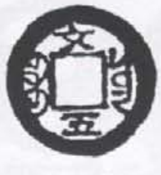
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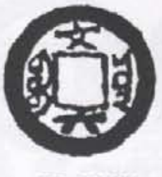
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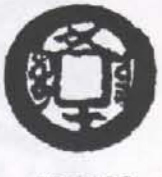
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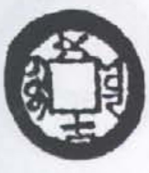
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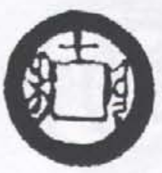
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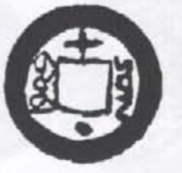
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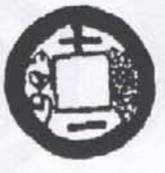
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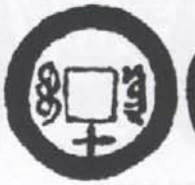
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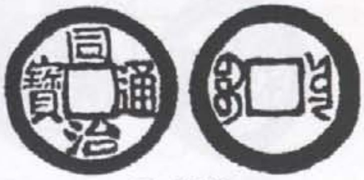
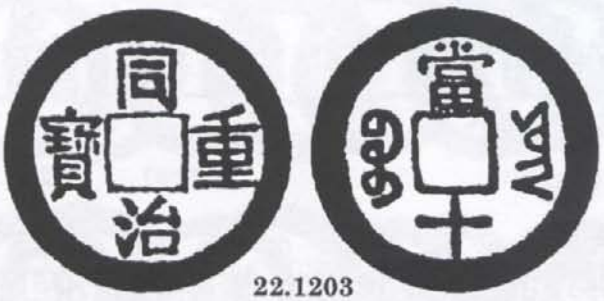

22.1202

Emperor Mu Zong (1862-74).
Obv: 同治通寶 *Tong Zhi tong bao.*
Yunnan province. Rev: Boo yūn left and right.
Square head *tong*. Local style, angular yūn.

22.1177	No marks on reverse.			14
22.1178	Rev: Crescent above.			13
22.1179	Rev: Inverted crescent above.			13
22.1180	Rev: Inverted crescent below.		S1559	13
22.1181	Rev: Inverted crescent and dot above.		?S1561	13
22.1182	Rev: Vertical line above.		S1563	13
22.1183	Rev: 工 *gong* above.			13
22.1184	Rev: 山 *shan* above.			13
22.1185	Rev: 合 *he* above.		S1562	13
22.1186	Rev: 大 *da* above.		S1564	13
22.1187	Rev: 士 *shi* above.			13
22.1188	Rev: 仁 *ren* above.			13
22.1189	Rev: 一 *yi* (one) above.			13
22.1190	Rev: 3 in commercial style above.			13
22.1191	Rev: 五 *wu* (five) inverted, below.			13
22.1192	Rev: 9 in commercial style above.	一 *yi* (one) above.		13
22.1193		3 (commercial) below.		13
22.1194		五 *wu* (five) below.	?S1567	13
22.1195		六 *liu* (six) below.		13
22.1196		十 *shi* (ten) below.		13
22.1197		十一 *shi yi* (eleven) below.		13
22.1198	Rev: 十 *shi* (ten) above.		S1565	13
22.1199		Dot below.		13
22.1200		一 *yi* (one) below.		13
22.1201	Rev: 十 *shi* (ten) below.			13
22.1202	Closed head *tong*.			15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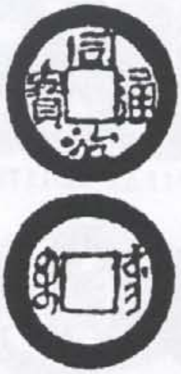
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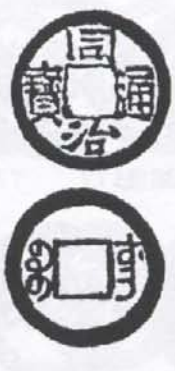
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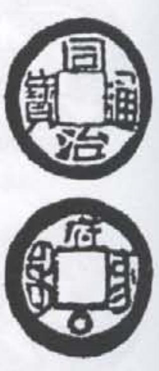
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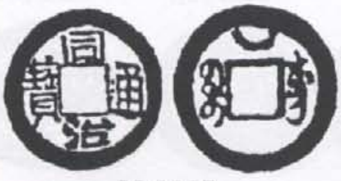
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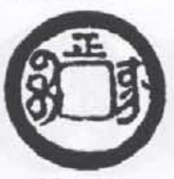
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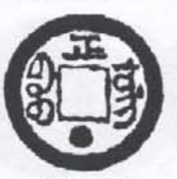
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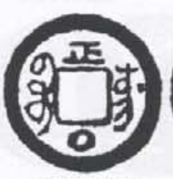
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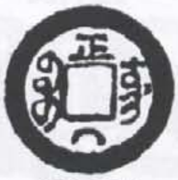
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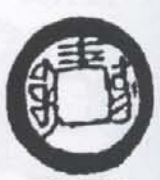
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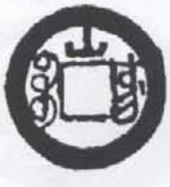
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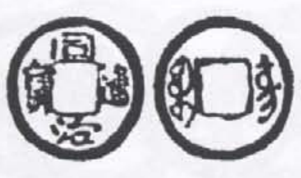
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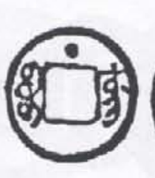
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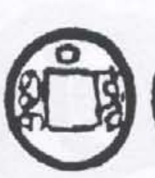
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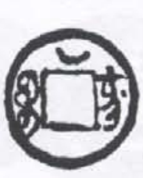

22.1217

Emperor Mu Zong (1862-74).

Yunnan province. Rev: Boo yūn left and right.

Obv: 同治重寶 *Tong Zhi zhong bao.*

22.1203 Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below. Distinguish from **26.1.** 14

Dongchuan, Yunnan. Rev: Boo dung left and right.

Obv: 同治通寶 *Tong Zhi tong bao.*

Square head *tong.*

22.1204-5 No marks on reverse. 15

22.1206 Rev: 府 *fu* above, circle below. 13

Closed head *tong.*

22.1207 Rev: Crescent above. 13

22.1208 Rev: 正 *zheng* above. 13

22.1209 Large dot below. 13

22.1210 Circle below. 13

22.1211 Inverted crescent below. 13

22.1212 Rev: 丰 *feng* or 主 *zhu* above. 13

22.1213 Rev: 山 *shan* above. 13

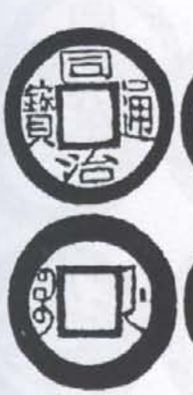
Very small coins.

22.1214 Rev: No marks on reverse. 13

22.1215 Rev: Dot above. 13

22.1216 Rev: Circle above. 13

22.1217 Rev: Crescent above. 13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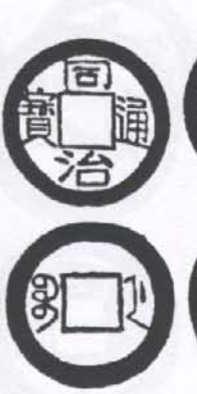
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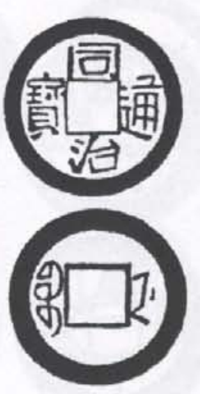
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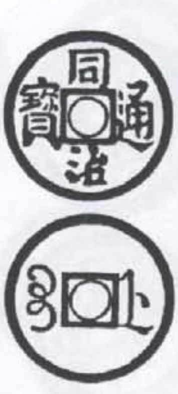
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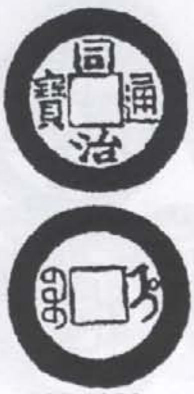
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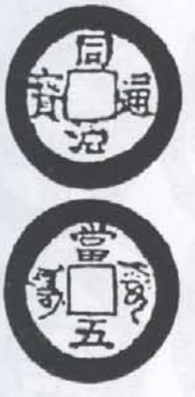
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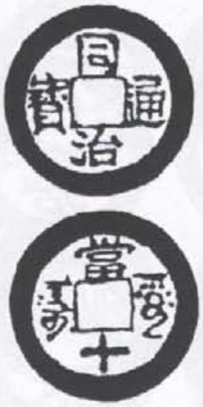
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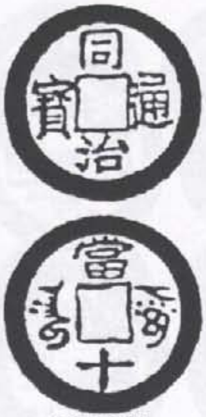
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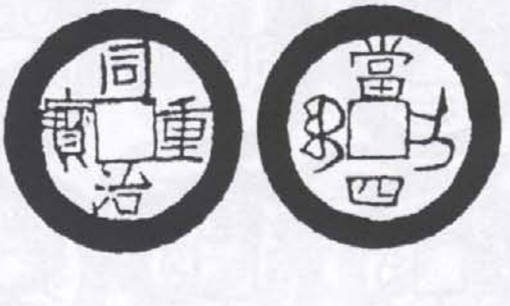

22.1226

Emperor Mu Zong (1862-74).
Obv: 同治通寶 *Tong Zhi tong bao.*

Hangzhou, Zhejiang. Rev: Boo je left and right.

22.1218	Square head *tong*, vertical dots.	FD2592, S1554	14
22.1219	Square head *tong*, oblique dots.		14
22.1220	Coastal Province protruding head *tong*.		14
22.1221	Trial *struck* in Paris.		

It is reported that in 1866, Zuo Zongtang, at that time Governor-general of Fujian and Zhejiang, requested permission from the Emperor to open a modern mint at the Fuzhou Naval Shipyard, which was then being built by the French. The request was not granted, but apparently Zuo asked the Paris mint to strike some samples, of which three are known. This is this first struck Chinese coin.

Baoding, Zhili. Rev: Boo jyi left and right.

22.1222	Square head *tong*. 1867 only?	FD2591	12

Aksu, Xinjiang. Rev: Aksu left, *Aqs(u)* right.
Rev: Denomination above and below. 1862-*63*.

22.1223	Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five).	11
22.1224	Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). Tail of *Aqsu* curves right.	10
22.1225	Tail of *Aqsu* curves left.	13

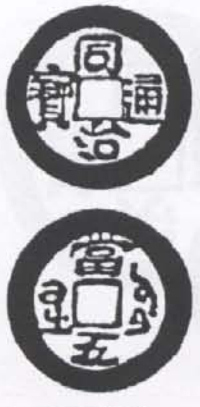
Casting of Tong Zhi coins ceased when the rebel Rashidin Khan took Aksu.

Ili, Xinjiang. Rev: Boo i left and right.
Obv: 同治重寶 *Tong Zhi zhong bao.* 1862-*66*.

22.1226	Rev: 當四 *Dang* (Value Four) above and below.	FD2596	8

*See **22.1085** for an explanation of this denomination.*

In 1866, Ili was taken by rebels led by Mu'azzam Khan. In 1871, the region was occupied by the Russians and Russian coins and banknotes circulated until it was returned to the Chinese. However, no more cash were cast in Ili after this.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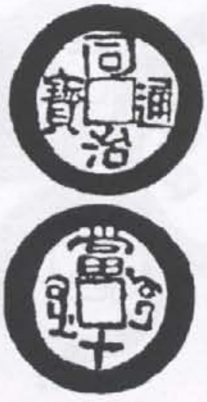
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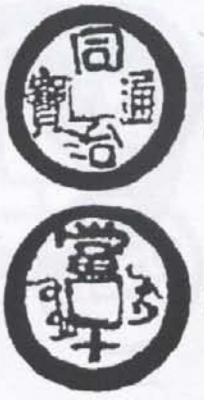
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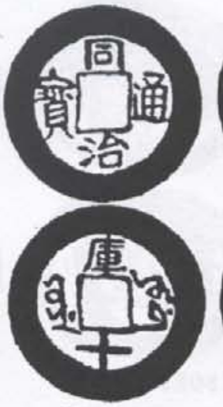
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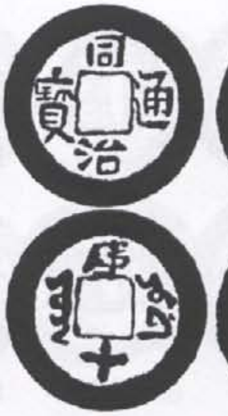
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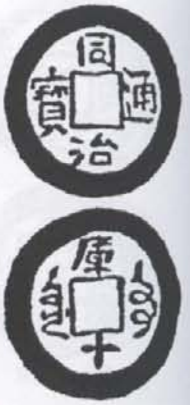
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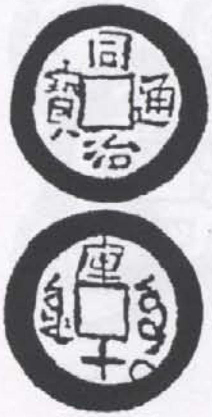
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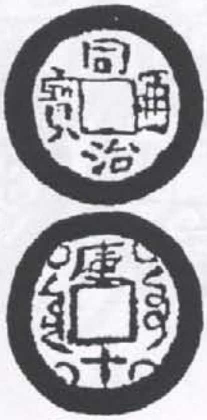
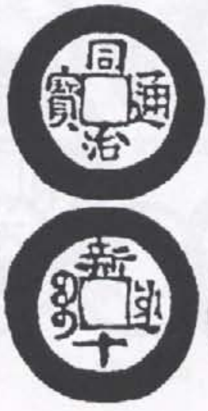

22.1234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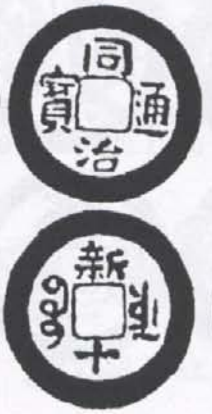
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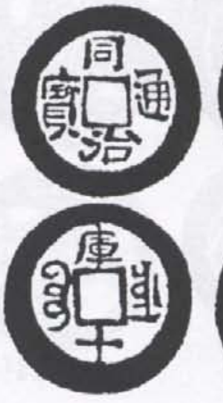
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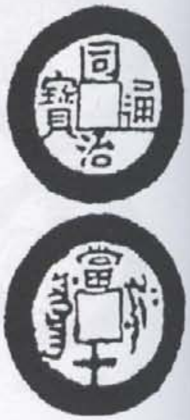

22.1238

Emperor Mu Zong (1862-74).
Obv: 同治通寶 *Tong Zhi tong bao.*

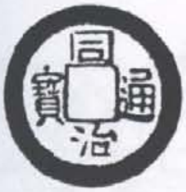
Kucha, Xinjiang. Rev: Kuche left, *K(u)q(a)* right. 1862-*63*.
22.1227 Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five). 11
22.1228 Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). 14
22.1229 Long stroke at top of Kuche 14
Casting of Tong Zhi coins ceased when the rebel Rashidin Khan took Kucha.

Posthumous issues – Guangxu period.
Rev: Kuche left, *K(u)q(a)* right. 庫十 *Ku shi* (Ku[che] Ten) above and below. *1883-85.*
22.1230 Thin character strokes, *bei* long. 14
22.1231 Thick, crude character strokes, *bei* a fish tail. Cf **22.1478-9.** 14
22.1232 Different style of Kuche/*Kuqa*, six stroke *bei.* 14
22.1233 Rev: Crescent at 4 o'clock. 13
22.1234 Rev: Crescent in each corner. 8

Rev: Boo left, "chuan" for Kuche right. 新十 *Xin shi* (Xin[jiang] Ten) above and below.
22.1235-6 Different styles of *bao* &c. *1885*-86. Cf **22.1484.** 14
Attributable to the short-lived Kucha Bao Xin *mint, which made coins for Urumchi.*

Rev: Boo left, "chuan" for Kuche right. 庫十 *Ku shi* (Ku[che] Ten) above and below.
22.1237 Six stroke *bei.* *1886*-88. 14

Yarkand, Xinjiang. Rev: Yerkiyang left, *Y(a)r k(a)n d* right.
22.1238 Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below. 1862-*63.* 11



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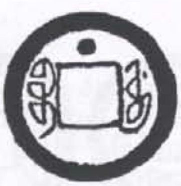

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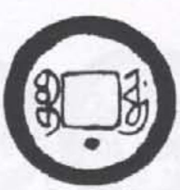

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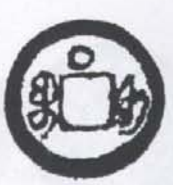

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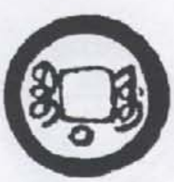

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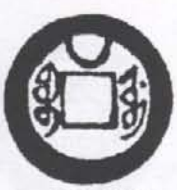

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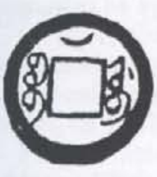

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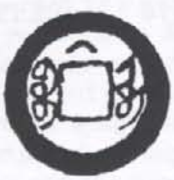

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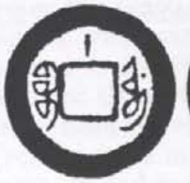

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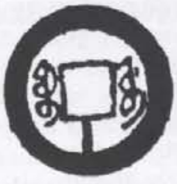
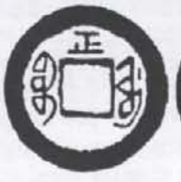


22.1248



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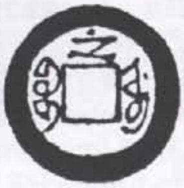

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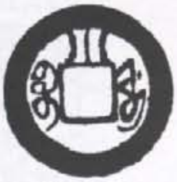

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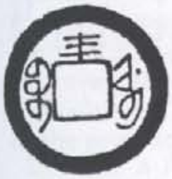

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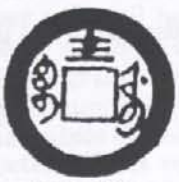

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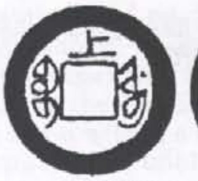

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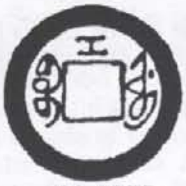

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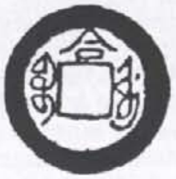

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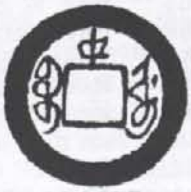

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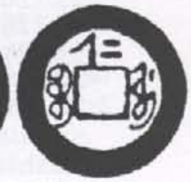

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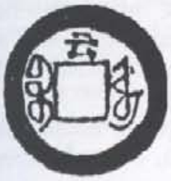
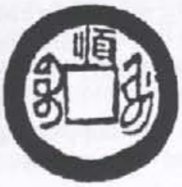
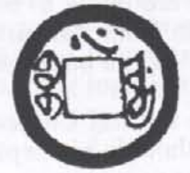


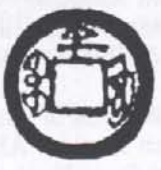
22.1259



22.1260



22.1261



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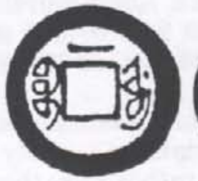
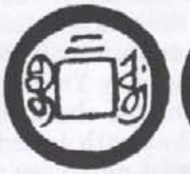
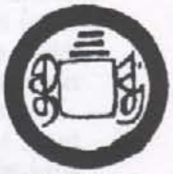


22.1263



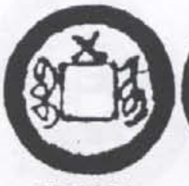
22.1264

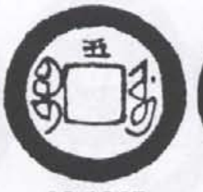


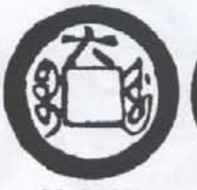
22.1265

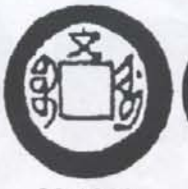
Emperor Mu Zong (1862-74).
Obv: 同治通寶 *Tong Zhi tong bao.*
Unknown mint. Rev: Boo joo left and right.
See **22.1115** for a discussion of this mint name.

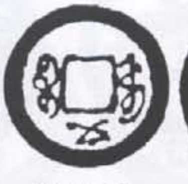
22.1239	No marks on reverse – reported, never illustrated.		
22.1240	Rev: Large dot above.		12
22.1241	Rev: Large dot below.		12
22.1242	Rev: Circle above.		12
22.1243	Rev: Circle below.		12
22.1244	Rev: Large crescent above.		12
22.1245	Rev: Small crescent above.		12
22.1246	Rev: Inverted crescent above.		12
22.1247	Rev: Vertical line above.		12
22.1248	Rev: Vertical line below.		12
22.1249	Rev: 正 *zheng* above.		12
22.1250	Rev: 之 *zhi* above.		12
22.1251	Rev: 川 *chuan* above.		12
22.1252	Rev: 丰 *feng* above. *Almost certainly the same as* 主 *below.*		12
22.1253	Rev: 主 *zhu* above.		12
22.1254	Rev: 上 *shang* above.		12
22.1255	Rev: 工 *gong* above.		12
22.1256	Rev: 合 *he* above.	FD2594	12
22.1257	Rev: 中 *zhong* above.		12
22.1258	Rev: 仁 *ren* above		12
22.1259	Rev: 云 *yun* above.		12
22.1260	Rev: 顺 *shun* above.		12
22.1261	Rev: 心 *xin* above.		12
22.1262	Rev: ?平 *ping* above.		12
22.1263	Rev: 一 *yi* (one) above.		12
22.1264	Rev: 二 *er* (two) above.		12
22.1265	Rev: 三 *san* (three) above.		12

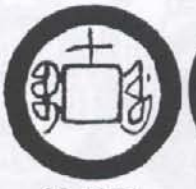

22.1266

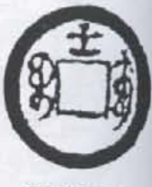

22.1267


22.1268


22.1269


22.1270


22.1271


22.1272

Emperor Mu Zong (1862-74).
Obv: 同治通寶 *Tong Zhi tong bao.*

Unknown mint. Rev: Boo joo left and right.

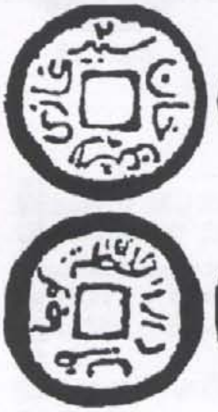
See **22.1115** for a discussion of this mint name.

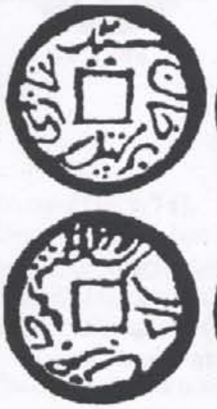
22.1266	Rev: 4 in commercial style above.	12
22.1267	Rev: 五 *wu* (five) above.	12
22.1268	Rev: 六 *liu* (six) above.	12
22.1269	Rev: 9 in commercial style above. Looks like 又 *you* – the dot on the top is very faint.	12
22.1270	Rev: 9 in commercial style below, inverted.	12
22.1271	Rev: 十 *shi* (ten) above.	12
22.1272	Rev: 十一 *shi yi* (eleven) above.	12

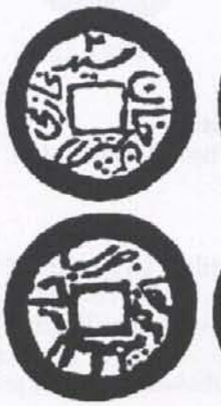
Rashidin Khan.

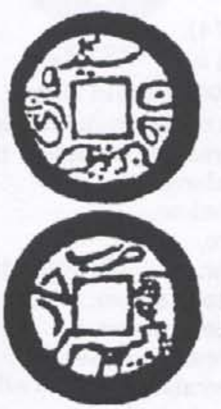
In 1862, Rashidin Khoja (Ghazi Rashid) proclaimed a holy war and overcame the Chinese garrison at Kucha in 1863. Aksu, and then Kashgar, were quick to recognise his rule, but it was not until early 1864 that he obtained some recognition from Yarkand. He established his capital at Aksu and proclaimed himself Khan of Turkestan. In the summer of 1867, he was treacherously murdered by Ya'qub Beg.

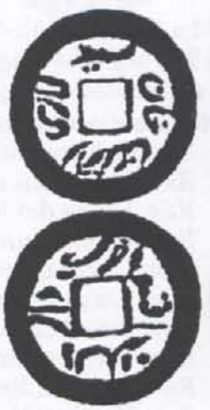
During his short rule, Rashidin cast coins of the normal Chinese red copper square-holed pattern, but with inscriptions entirely in Arabic. Although his capital was at Aksu, coins bearing that mint name are rather rare; those from Kucha are less so.

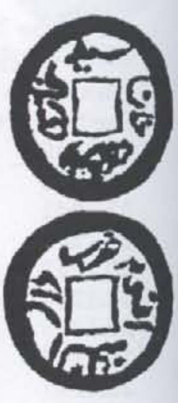

22.1266


22.1267


22.1268


22.1269


22.1270


22.1271

Rashidin Khan.
Kucha Mint.
Obv: ***Said Ghazi Rashidin Khan*** top, left, bottom, right. ٢ *'ithneen* (2 – second year) above the ***Said.***
Rev: ***Zarb dar al-sultanat Kuqa*** (Struck at the sultanate of Kucha) bottom, right, top, left.
١٢٨١ (1281AH = AD1864) at the top.

22.1266	Small writing.	1864-65.	13
22.1267	Large writing.	1864-65.	13

In practice, the date is almost always illegible. Some read it as 1280. 1281 fits the history and the "second year" better.

Rev: ***Zarb dar al-sultanat Kuqa*** top, left, bottom, right. No date at top.

22.1268-9	Several varieties.	1865-67.	13

Aksu mint.
Obv: ***Said Ghazi Rashidin Khan*** top, left, bottom, right.
Rev: ***Zarb dar al-sultanat Aqsu*** (Struck at the sultanate of Aksu) top, left, bottom, right.

22.1270-1	No dates at top.	1864-67.	9

Guangxu.

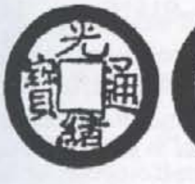
When Tongzhi died in January 1875, the Dowager Empress Cixi swiftly took action to retain her grip on power. In complete violation of the laws of dynastic succession, she nominated her four year old nephew as the Emperor Guangxu, with the two dowagers remaining as co-regents.

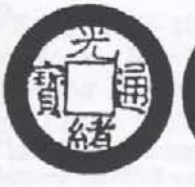
Cixi eventually allowed Guangxu personal rule in 1889, but in 1898 the ineffectual Emperor returned power to his aunt. The West has always regarded Cixi as an immoral tyrant, but she can also be regarded as a puppet of the reactionary Iron Helmet Manchu clique.

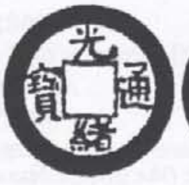
In 1877, the rebellion in Xinjiang was eventually suppressed by General Zuo Zongtang, and Chinese style coinage was resumed in the region. In Peking, Value Tens continued to be cast, although they did not circulate more than 10 miles away from the city, and only passed as two cash. In 1883, their weight was reduced yet again to 2.6 *qian*.

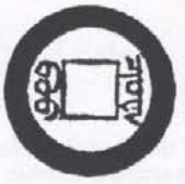
Further attempts at coinage reform were made in 1887. The casting of Value Tens was phased out, and Peking and the provinces started casting regulation coins with a weight of 1 *qian* again. Aided by Japanese technicians, new veins of copper ore were discovered in Yunnan, although Japanese copper was still heavily relied on. Some of the provinces installed western machinery for striking coins, notably Guangdong, whose purpose built mint was officially opened in 1889. However, this was generally too expensive a process for low value cash because of the technical difficulties of punching the hole in the coin flan, and the extra cost of preparing the blanks. Most of the provincial mints closed again within a couple of years because of the high cost of minting.

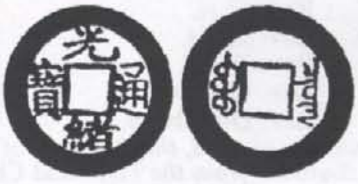
In 1899, a further Edict required the mints to provide regulation cash with a weight of just 8 *fen*. This too produced only a small amount of casting. By the turn of the century some of the mints had begun striking western style 铜元 *tong yuan* 'copper dollars', with a face value of ten cash, and no central hole. The introduction of this new coin caused even more confusion for the people. For a while, the banks tried to continue to charge two cash "for the string" even though these coins had no hole for stringing together.

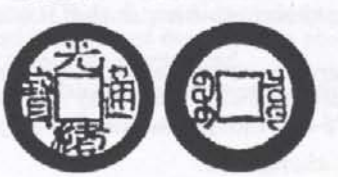

22.1275

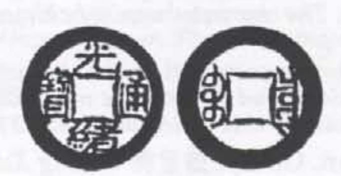

22.1276


22.1277


Rev. 22.1275-77


22.1278


22.1279


22.1280

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).

The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.

Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

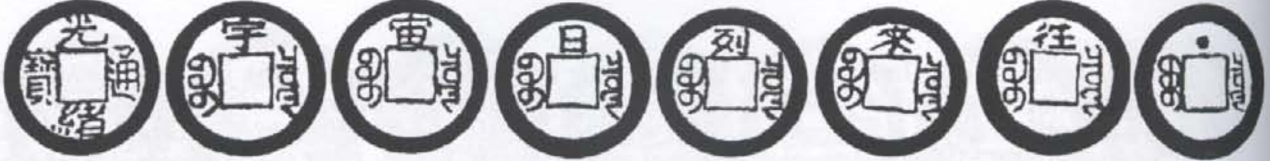
Nominal weight 1 *qian*. Diameter over 20mm, weight over 3 grams. 1887-98.

22.1275	Six stroke *bei*, closed head *tong*.	East branch.	15
22.1276	Square head, two dot *tong*.	South branch.	15
22.1277	Closed head, one dot *tong*.	West branch.	15
22.1278	Protruding head boo.	North branch.	15

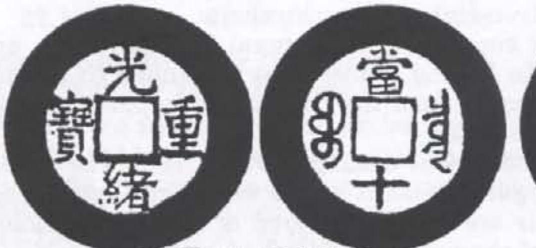
Nominal weight 6 *fen*. Diameter under 20mm, weight under 3 grams. 1900-08.

22.1279	Closed head, one dot *tong*.	West branch.	15
22.1280	Protruding head boo.	North branch.	15

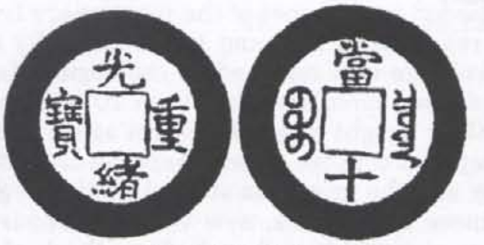
Only these two branches now remained open.



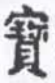
22.1281 22.1282 22.1283 22.1284 22.1285 22.1286 22.1287



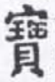
East 22.1290



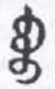
East 22.194



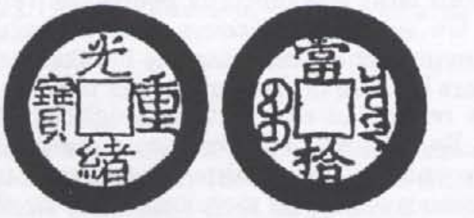
South 22.1291, 1295



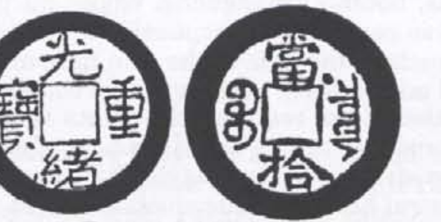
West 22.1292, 1296



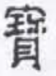
North 22.1293, 1297



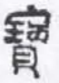
East 22.1298



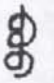
East 22.1302



South 22.1299, 1303



West 22.1300, 1304



North 22.1301, 1305

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).

The Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.

Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

Rev: Thousand Character Classic characters above. Nominal weight 8 *fen*. 1898-99.

22.1281	Rev: 宇 *yu.*		14
22.1282	Rev: 宙 *zhou.*		14
22.1283	Rev: 日 *ri.*	S1575	14
22.1284	Rev: 列 *lie.*		14
22.1285	Rev: 来 *lai.*		14
22.1286	Rev: 往 *wang.*		14
22.1287	Rev: Dot above.		14

At the beginning of 1898, the President of the Board of Revenue introduced a new control to prevent coinage abuses. A character from the Thousand Character Classic *(the* 千字文 Qian Zi Wen, *an ancient poem written with a thousand different characters, which were frequently used as a numbering system) was to be added to the reverse. The character was to be changed each quarter, so that it could be determined when the coin was made.*

The numbers represented by the characters are not consecutive and the characters appear to have been chosen at random, and not to have any hidden meaning. The privy marks for the four mint branches are also found on coins of this series, as on ***22.1275-8****, although they are not easy to make out.*

Value Ten. Obv: 光緒重寶 *Guang Xu zhong bao.*

Type A. Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). Nominal weight 3.2 *qian.*

Type A1. Top three strokes of *Guang* like \|/ . Larger characters. 1875-*78.*

22.1290	缶 *Fou bao,* six stroke *bei.*	East branch.	FD2640	14
22.1291	尔 *Er bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	South branch.	S1603	14
22.1292	缶 *Fou bao,* seven stroke *bei.*	West branch.		14
22.1293	缶 *Fou bao,* protruding head boo.	North branch.		14

Type A2. Top three strokes of *Guang* like /|\ . Smaller characters. *1879*-80.

22.1294-1297	Branch privy marks as above.		14

Type B. Rev: 當 拾 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). Nominal weight 2.6 *qian.*

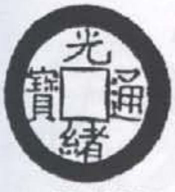
Type B1. No dot on reverse. *1880-86.*

22.1298-1301	Branch privy marks as above.	FD2639	14

Type B2. Dot on reverse by the top right corner of hole. *1887-89.*

22.1302-1305	Branch privy marks as above.		14

In 1887, the official casting level of regulation coins was still 72 mao *– 899,900 strings a year. After petitioning the Emperor to chose between coin patterns, an alloy of 60% copper, 40% zinc with one part of scrap brass added was decided upon.*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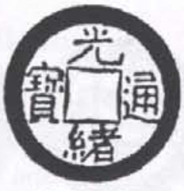
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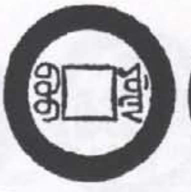
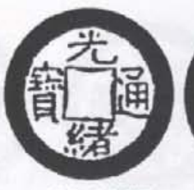

Rev. 22.1305-06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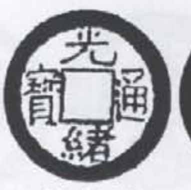
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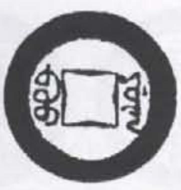
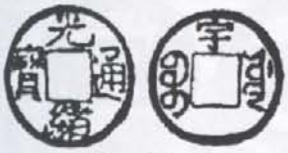

Rev. 22.1307-08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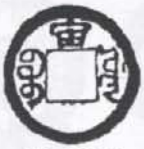
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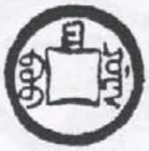
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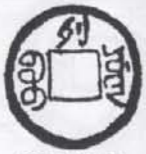
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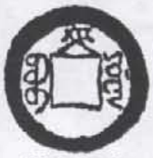
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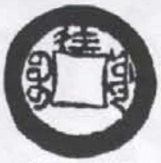
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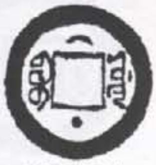
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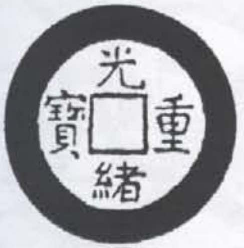
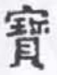
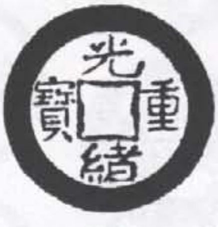
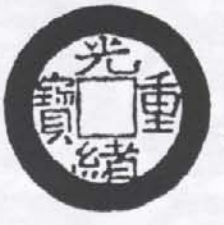
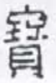
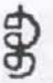


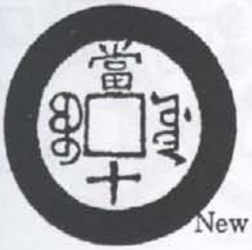

Old
22.1317

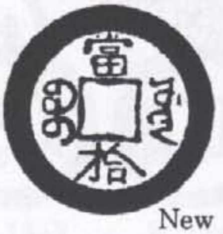


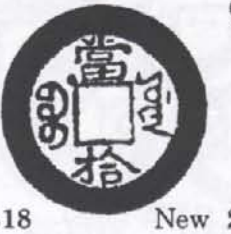



Old
22.1319, 1322


Auxiliary
22.1320, 1323


New 22.1316


New 22.1318


New 22.1321

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).

The Board of Works. Rev: Boo yuwan left and right.

Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

Nominal weight 1 *qian*. 1887-98.

22.1306A	Closed head *tong*.	New branch.	15
22.1306B	Square head, two dot *tong*.	Old branch.	15
22.1307	Protruding head boo. Closed head, one dot *tong*. Auxiliary furnaces.		15
22.1308	Protruding head boo. Closed head, two dot *tong*. Auxiliary furnaces.		15

In 1869, the Auxiliary furnaces had been closed because of a shortage of copper. They were reopened in 1886, and a new, clearer privy mark for them was introduced.

Rev: Thousand Character Classic characters above. 1898-99.

22.1309	Rev: 宇 *yu.*	14
22.1310	Rev: 宙 *zhou.*	14
22.1311	Rev: 日 *ri.*	14
22.1312	Rev: 列 *lie.*	14
22.1313	Rev: 来 *lai.*	14
22.1314	Rev: 往 *wang.*	14
22.1315	Rev: Inverted crescent above, dot below.	14

*See **22.1281** for a discussion of the Thousand Character Classic coins.*

Value Ten. Obv: 光緒重寶 *Guang Xu zhong bao.*

Type A. Rev: 當 十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). Nominal weight 3.2 *qian*. 1875-80.

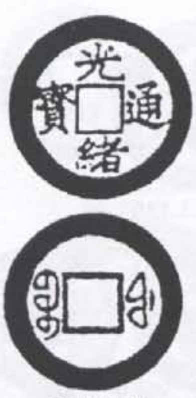
22.1316	Six stroke *bei.*	New branch.	FD2637	13
22.1317	Seven stroke *bei.*	Old branch.		13

Type B1. Rev: 當 拾 *Dang shi* (Value Ten). Nominal weight 2.6 *qian*. 1880-*87*.

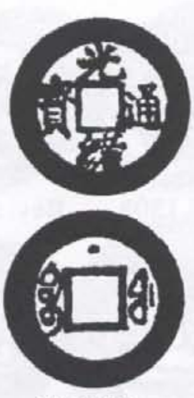
22.1318	Six stroke *bei.*	New branch.	13
22.1319	Seven stroke *bei.*	Old branch.	13
22.1320	Protruding head boo. Auxiliary furnaces.		10

Type B2. As Type B1, with a dot on the reverse by the top left corner of the hole. *1887-89.*

22.1321	Six stroke *bei.*	New branch.	13
22.1322	Seven stroke *bei.*	Old branch.	13
22.1323	Protruding head boo. Auxiliary furnaces.		10



22.1324



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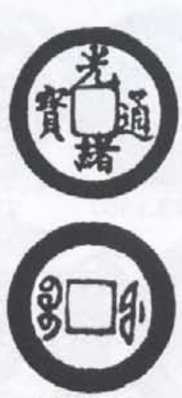

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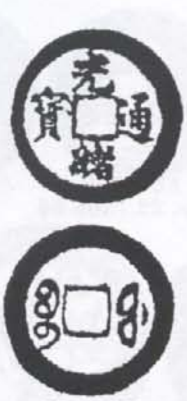
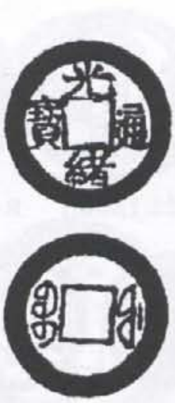


22.1327



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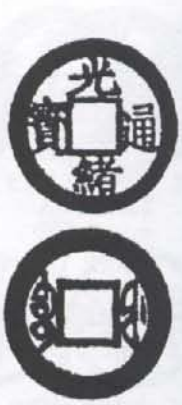

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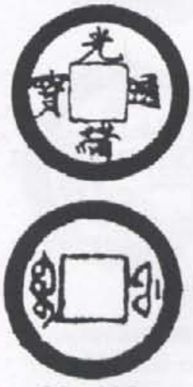

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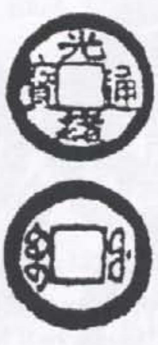

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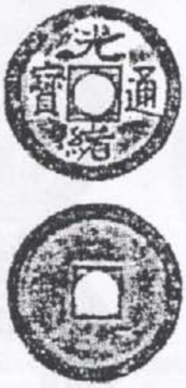
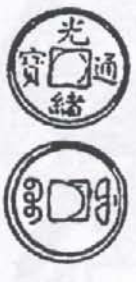
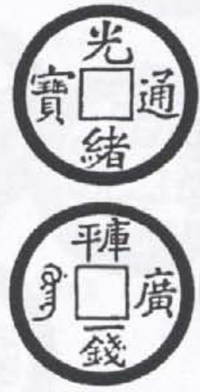


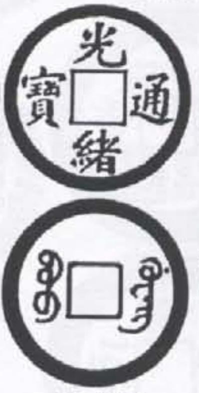
22.1332



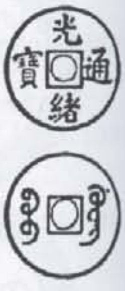
22.1333



22.1334



22.1335



22.1336

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).
Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

Fuzhou, Fujian. Rev: Boo fu left and right.
Closed head *tong.* 1887-*90s.*

22.1324 Rev: Pointed fu. 14
22.1325 Rev: Dot above. 14
22.1326 Small characters. Rev: Pointed, narrow fu. 14
22.1327 Rev: Round fu. 14

Square head *tong.* 1893-*1900s.*

22.1328 Rev: Round head boo. 14
22.1329 Rev: Protuding head boo. 14

Small characters, protuding head boo. 1893-*1900s.*

22.1330 Rev: Open fu. 14
22.1331 Rev: Round fu. 14

Struck coins.

22.1332 Nominal weight 0.85 *qian*. Rev: Plain. 0

In 1886, Fujian started a trial to produce coins using western machinery. This was soon abandoned as the cost was excessive. This coin has been attributed to this trial.

22.1333 Nominal weight 4 *fen*. 1906-08. 13

Guangzhou, Guangdong.
Struck coins.
Rev: Guang left, 廣 *Guang* right. 庫平一錢 *Ku ping yi qian* (Treasury scales one *qian*) above and below.

22.1334 Nominal weight 1 *qian*. 1889-90. S1588 15

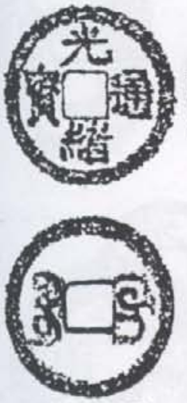
This unorthodox reverse incurred Imperial disapproval, but was not immediately discontinued.

Rev: Boo guang left and right.

22.1335 Nominal weight 8 *fen* – over 2.8 grams. 1890-95. S1587 16
Nominal weight 7 *fen* – under 2.8 grams. 1895-99. 16
22.1336 Nominal weight 3.2 *fen*. 缶 *Fou bao.* 1906-08. 14

Guangzhou, Guangdong.

The Guangzhou machine mint was an impressive establishment. Its 90 presses (from Ralph Heaton and Sons of Birmingham, England) made it the largest in the world, surpassing the 16 presses of the British Royal Mint, and the 10 presses of the United States mint at Philadelphia. The quality of the coins was very high, and they circulated widely. At the same time, silver dollars with a dragon reverse were also produced by the mint, and later on, other western style coins. In 1895-96, it supplied coins to other provinces that were in the process of installing western machinery. The machinery had a capacity of 2,600 strings of cash a day. At first only 500 strings a day were produced, well below the 1,000 needed to break even. Even reducing the coin weight to 8 and then 7 fen *failed to make striking cash economic.*



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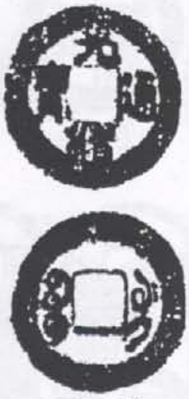

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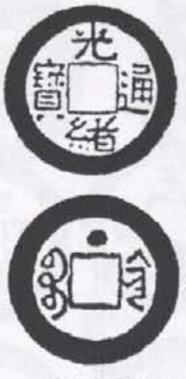

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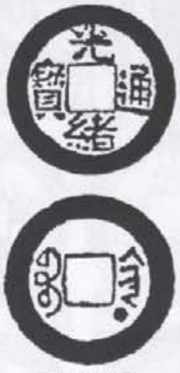

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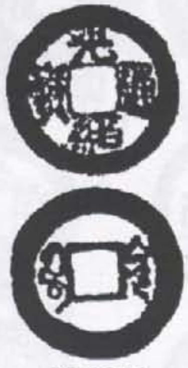

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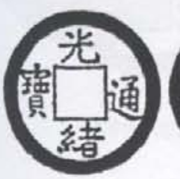

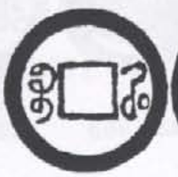

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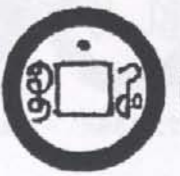

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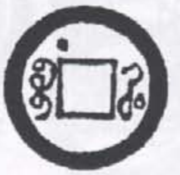

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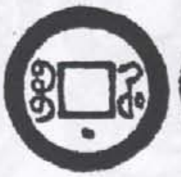

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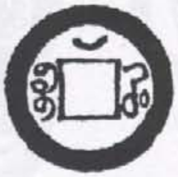

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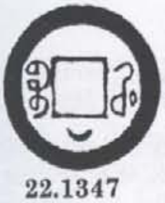

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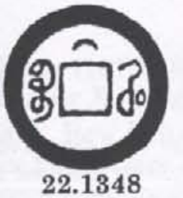

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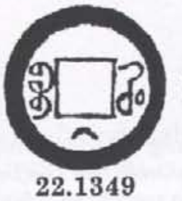

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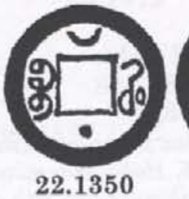

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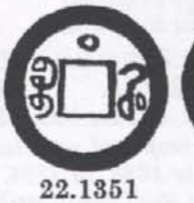

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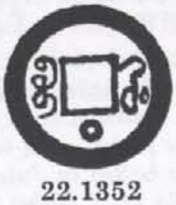


22.1352

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).

Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

Guilin, Guangxi. Rev: Boo gui left and right. Operating dates unknown.

22.1337	Rev: Round gui.		13
22.1338	Rev: Long gui.		13

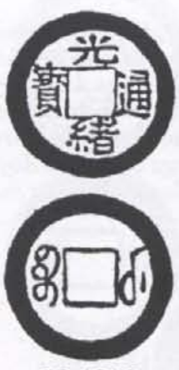
Guiyang, Guangzhou. Rev: Boo kiyan left and right. Operating dates unknown.

22.1339	Square head *tong.* Rev: Large dot above.		13
22.1340	Rev: Dot below kiyan.		13
22.1341	Closed head *tong.*		12

Kaifeng, Henan. Rev: Boo he left and right. 1898-*1905.* Nominal coin weight 7 *fen.*
缶 *Fou bao.*

22.1342	Rev: No additional marks.	FD2618	15
22.1343	Rev: Dot above.		15
22.1344	Rev: Dot above left.		15
22.1345	Rev: Dot below.		15
22.1346	Rev: Crescent above.		15
22.1347	Rev: Crescent below.		15
22.1348	Rev: Inverted crescent above.		15
22.1349	Rev: Inverted crescent below.		15
22.1350	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.	FD2619, S1571	15
22.1351	Rev: Circle above.		15
22.1352	Rev: Circle below.		15

In 1898, the Henan mint was reopened with ten furnaces that could cast 103,690 strings a year.



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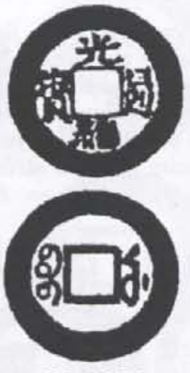

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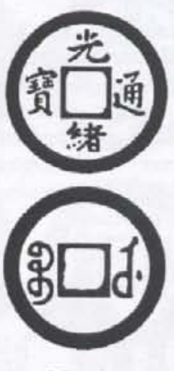

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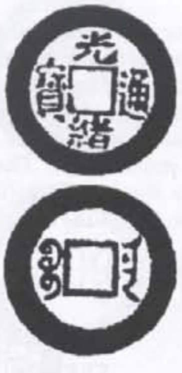

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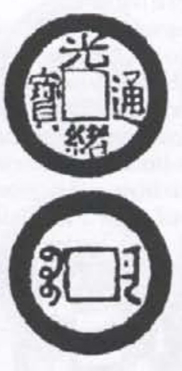
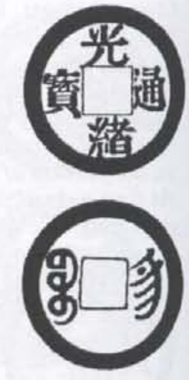


22.1357



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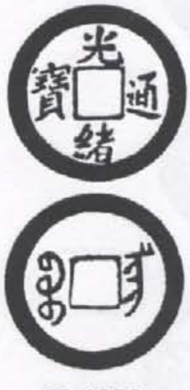

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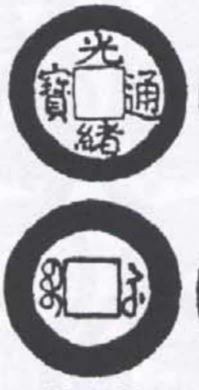

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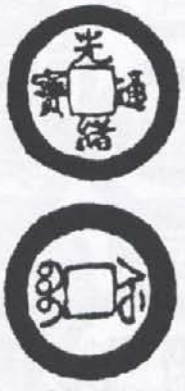

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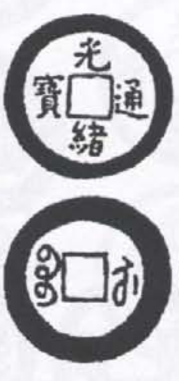

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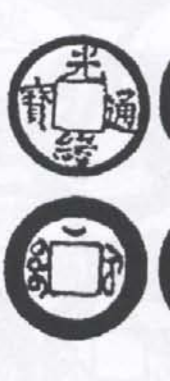

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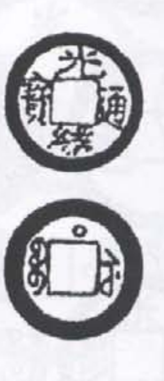


22.1364

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).

Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

Wuchang, Hubei. Rev: Boo u left and right.

22.1353-4	Square head *tong.*	1887-88.	S1570	14
22.1355	*Struck* coin. 缶 *Fou bao.* 1898.			13

In 1887, the Hubei mint reopened with ten furnaces casting 85,850 strings of 1 qian *weight coins a year. Casting was halted in July 1888. In 1896, Hubei commissioned the Guangdong machine mint to provide it with coins. In 1898, Hubei itself began striking coins with a weight of 7* fen.

Changsha, Hunan. Rev: Boo nan left and right.

22.1356-7	Closed head *tong.*	1896-99.		15

In 1896 the mint was reopened for a trial casting of coins weighing 8 fen *8* li *each. In 1899, it was reported that since 1896, casting had been intermittent. As the price of Japanese copper had now risen causing a great loss, casting was suspended.*

Nanking, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo ning (for Jiangning) left and right.

Struck coins.

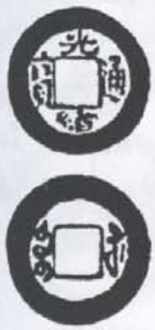
22.1358	Square head *tong.*	1898.	S1586	11

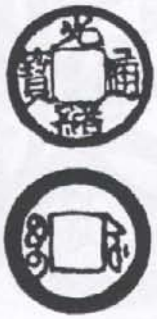
In January 1898, the West factory of the Jiangnan Silver Dollar and Regulation Coins General Mint started striking coins with a weight of 7 fen. *This only lasted for a few months.*

22.1359	Closed head *tong.* The ning looks like ling.	?1902.		8

Suzhou, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right. *1887-1905.*

22.1360	Large characters.		S1569	15
22.1361	Small characters.	Rev: Large su.		15
22.1362		Rev: Small su.		15
22.1363		Rev: Crescent above.		13
22.1364		Rev: Small circle above.		13


22.1365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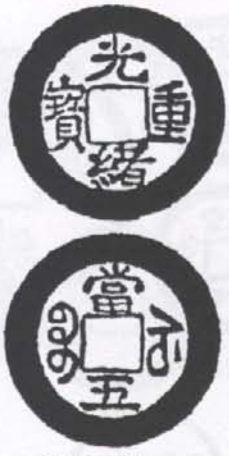
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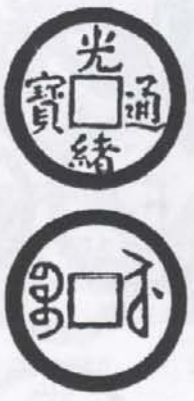
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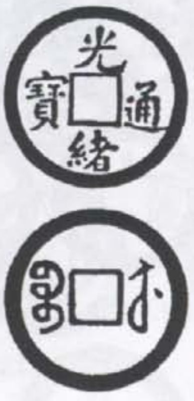
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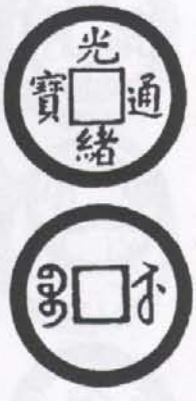
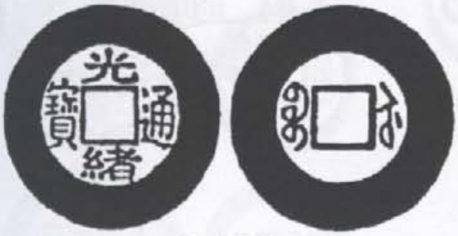
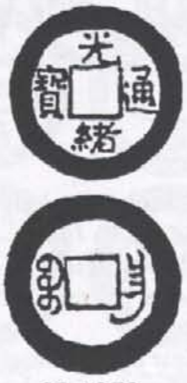
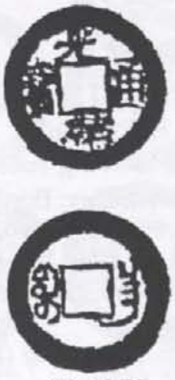

22.1370


22.1371


22.1372


22.1373

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).
Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

Suzhou, Jiangsu. Rev: Boo su left and right. *1887-1905.*
Coastal Province types (very degenerate).

22.1365	Closed head *tong.*			15
22.1366	Protruding head *tong.*			15

Obv: 光緒重寶 *Guang Xu zhong bao.*

22.1367	Rev: 當五 *Dang wu* (Value Five) above and below. 1905-07.		FD2636	13

The 采访录 Caifang Lu *recorded:*

Bao Su mint: In the Guangxu period, the official copper price was high, so the appearance of the coins was thin and degenerate. They therefore cast *Guang Xu yuan bao* [sic] Value Five copper coins, which were exceptionally coarse and vile. The regulation coin workmen were all natives of Haiyan. Each furnace, every day, working day and night, issued 100,000 coins. 1,000 weighed 6 *jin* 4 *liang* [1 *qian* each]. Each furnace used a 64 board – each board [tree of mother coins] was 64 coins. There were 18 furnaces. The Sheng clan had control of 13½ furnaces, the Wang family 2½ furnaces, and the Li family 1 furnace. The Value Five coin weighed 2 *qian*, and was worth 5 cash. In total, 36,000 strings were cast.

Struck coins.
Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.* Rev: Boo su left and right. *1896-97.*

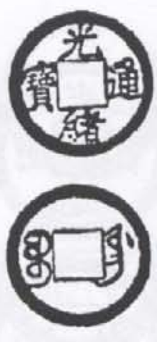
22.1368	Large characters.		S1585	11
22.1369	Medium characters.			11
22.1370	Small characters.			11

Broad rim coin.

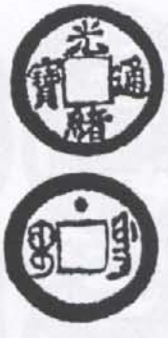
22.1371	Two dot *tong.*			8

Nanchang, Jiangxi. Rev: Boo chang left and right.

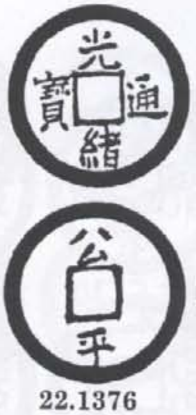
22.1372	Larger coins, 1 *qian* nominal weight.	1875-*1880s.*		15
22.1373	Smaller coins, 8 *fen* nominal weight.	1899-*1901.*		15



22.1374



22.1375



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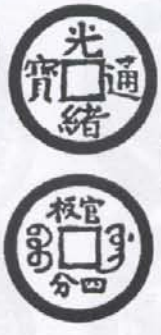
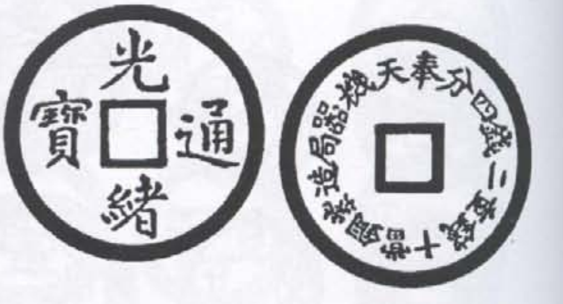
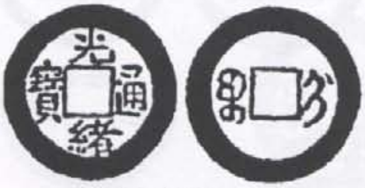


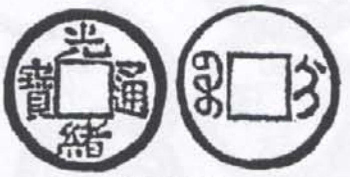
22.1377



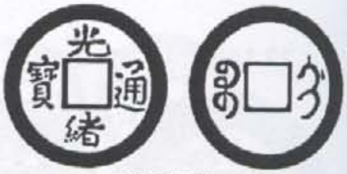
22.1378



22.1379



22.1380



22.1381

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).
Obv: 光緒通寳 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

Fengtian, Manchuria. Rev: Boo fung left and right.

22.1374	缶 *Fou bao,* one dot *tong.*	*1899-?*		11
22.1375	Rev: Dot above.	*1899-?*		10

In 1899, the Fengtian General reported that the mint could cast 1,600 strings of 5 fen *weight coins a day.*

Struck coins.

22.1376	Rev: 公平 *Gong ping* (Fair and Honest) above and below.	1898.		*Trials only.*
22.1377	Rev: 官枚 *Guan mei* (Official coin) above. 四分 *Si fen* (4 *fen*) below.	1899.	FD2626	6
22.1378	Rev: 奉天機器局造紫銅當十錢重二錢四分 *Fengtian jiqi ju zao zi tong dang shi qian zhong er qian si fen.* (Fengtian machine mint made purple copper value ten coin, weight 2 *qian* 4 *fen*).		FD2633	8

Several sizes and die varieties are known. However, the records do not mention when this coin was minted.

Jilin, Manchuria. Rev: Boo gi left and right.

22.1379	Six stroke *bei,* one dot *tong.*	*1887-?*	FD2630	13
22.1380	Seven stroke *bei,* two dot *tong.*	*1887-?*		13

Struck coin.

22.1381	Six stroke *bei,* one dot *tong.*	1889-90.		10

A mint using western machinery had been in operation in Jilin since 1882, but its output was limited to silver coins. In 1887, Jilin General Xi Yuan memorialised regarding the shortage of coins in the province, and was given permission to open a mint.

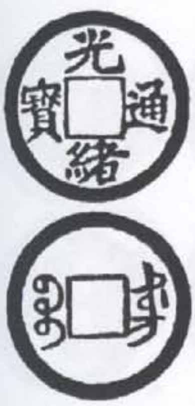
Extracts from the Jilin Mint Regulations:

ITEM. Furnaces: Four furnaces were originally set up. These were known as the 元亨利貞 *Yuan heng li zhen.* [the opening phrase of the *Book of Changes* used to denote 1,2,3,4]. In May 1890, this was reduced to two. In February 1893, another was removed, and now there is only one.

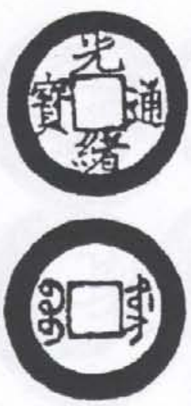
ITEM. Work Expenses: Each day 90 strings are cast. In accordance with the daily output use:
4 crucibles, 360 *jin* of coke, 7 *jin* of willow wood charcoal for the sand casting, and 30 *jin* of black coal to light the furnaces.

ITEM Officials: ...Each furnace has 24 workmen. In addition, there are three men who attend to the crucibles, one man who attends to the wooden frames, and one man who engraves the coin patterns. They are each paid 3 *liang* a month.

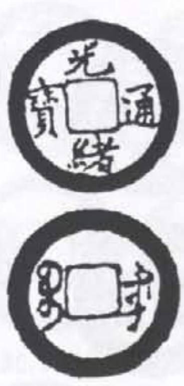
In October 1889, General Zhang Shun memorialised that, on arriving at his post, he had added furnaces, increased the labour and materials at the mint, and eliminated unnecessary expenditure, so that the four furnaces could cast approximately 80,000 or 90,000 strings a year. He had also bought machinery from Shanghai with a great capacity to make regulation coins, apparently with a weight of 8 fen. The struck Boo gi *coins must date from this time; the Regulations above show that casting continued till at least 1893.*



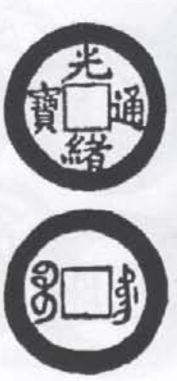
22.1382



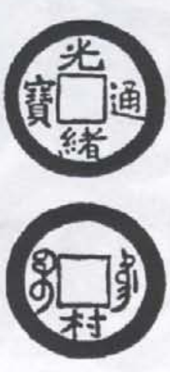
22.1383



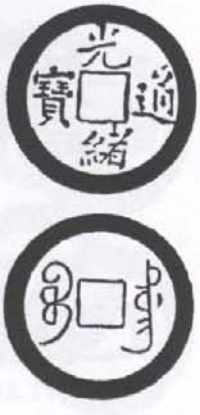
22.1384



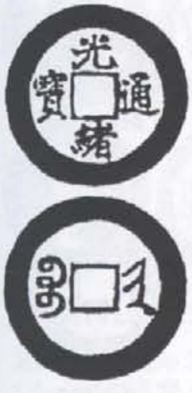
22.1385



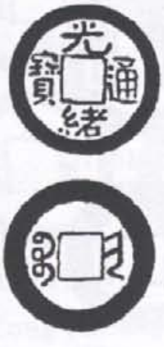
22.1386



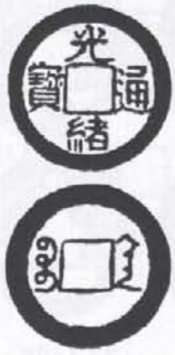
22.1387



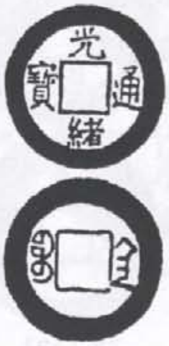
22.1388



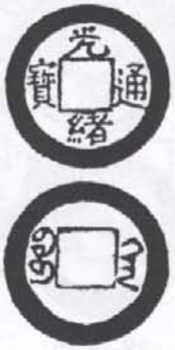
22.1389



22.1390



22.1391



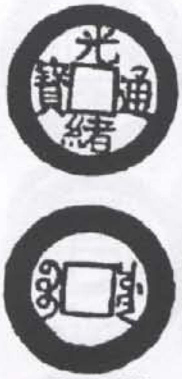
22.1392

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).
Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

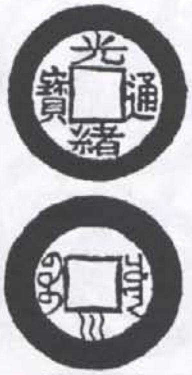
Yantai (Chefoo), Shandong. Rev: Boo dung left and right.
Nominal weight 1 *qian* (3.7 grams). 1887-*98.*
22.1382-4 尔 *Er bao.* –ng angular. Various sizes. 14
In 1887, it was intended to cast 100,000 strings a year of 1 qian *weight coins.*
Nominal weight 8 *fen* (3 grams). –ng curved. *1899-?*
22.1385 缶 *Fou bao.* One dot *tong.* 14
22.1386 Two dot *tong.* Rev: 村 *cun* below. 14
22.1387 Struck coin. Cf **22.165.** *1904?* 7
See also ***22.1406*** *for Dongchuan coins using the same mint name.*

Taiyuan, Shanxi. Rev: Boo jin left and right.
22.1388 One dot *tong.* Nominal weight 1 *qian.* 1887-88. *?Trials only*
22.1389 Two dot *tong.* Nominal weight 7 *fen* 4 *li.* 1899-*1908.* 14

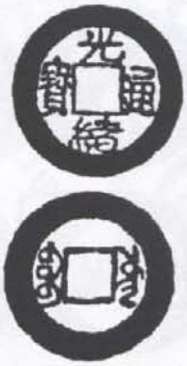
Xi'an, Shaanxi. Rev: Boo shan left and right.
22.1390 Square head *tong.* Nominal weight 1 *qian.* 1887-*88.* 13
Closed head *tong.* Nominal weight 8 *fen.*
22.1391 One dot *tong.* 1899-*1900.* 13
22.1392 Two dot *tong.* 1899-*1900.* 13



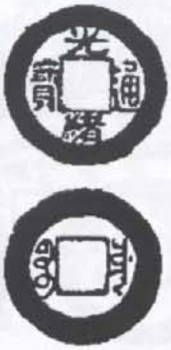
22.1393



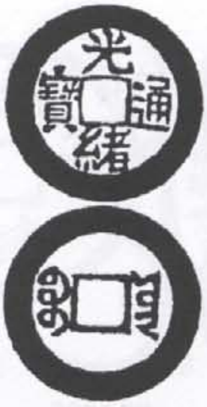
22.1394



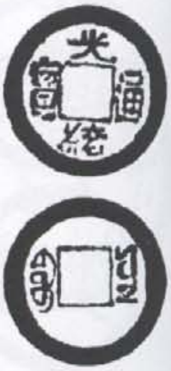
22.1395



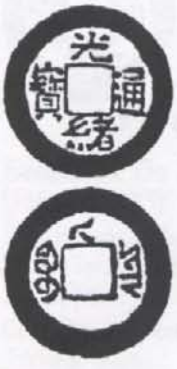
22.1396



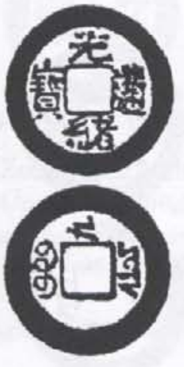
22.1397



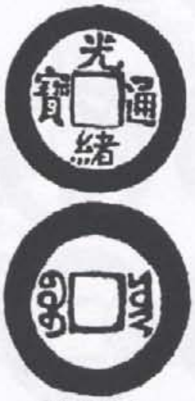
22.1398



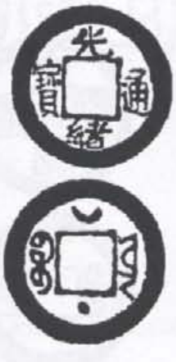
22.1399



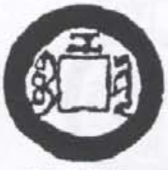
22.1400



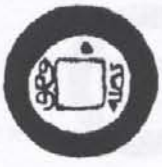
22.1401

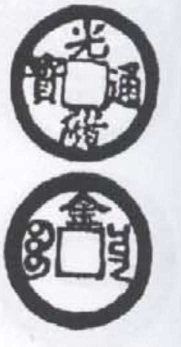


22.1402



22.1403


22.1404



22.1405

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).
Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

Chengdu, Sichuan. Rev: Boo chuwan left and right.

22.1393	Closed head *tong.*	*1875-98.*	15
22.1394	Rev: 川 *chuan* in seal script below.	*Probably a later invention.*	
22.1395	Square head *tong.* Protruding head boo.	*1875-98.*	15
22.1396	Square head *tong,* six stroke *bei.*	*?1898-1901.*	14

Possibly an official coin at the 8 fen *standard; more likely a privately cast coin.*

In 1894, in response to the request from the Board of Revenue to cast 1 qian *weight coins, Sichuan claimed that its circumstances were special and continued to cast 1.2* qian *weight coins.*

Yunnan Province. Rev: Boo yūn left and right.

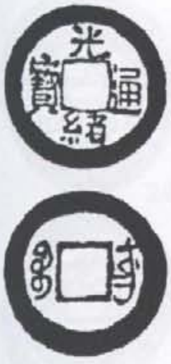
Nominal weight 1.2 or 1.0 *qian.* 1875-*90.*

22.1397	Board of Revenue pattern.	11
22.1398	Local pattern.	15
22.1399	Rev: 八 *ba* (eight) sideways, above.	12
22.1400	Rev: 九 *jiu* (nine) sideways, above.	12
22.1401	Square head, one dot *tong.*	11

Nominal weight 8 *fen.* 1899-*1908.*

22.1402	Rev: Crescent above, dot below.	14
22.1403	Rev: 工 *gong* above.	14
22.1404	Rev: Dot above.	14
22.1405	Rev: 金 *jin* above. Cf **22.1409.**	14

*In a lengthy memorial of 1899, the Governor-general explained the difficulties and expenses of reopening the mint. He demurred at the instruction to add Thousand Character Classic characters to the reverse of their coins, (see **22.1281**) as there was only one batch of 500,000* jin *being cast, and they needed separate characters for the Yunnan and Dongchuan mints.*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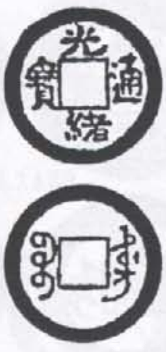
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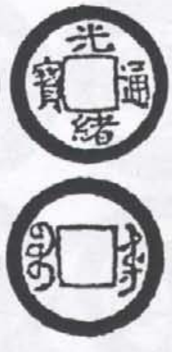
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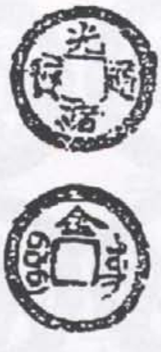
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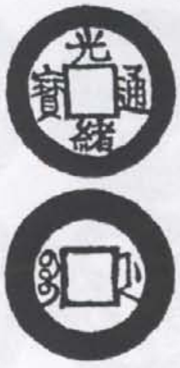
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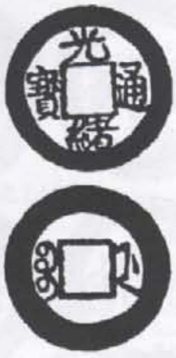
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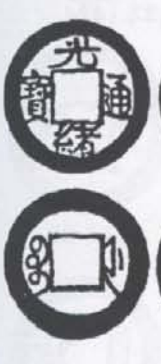
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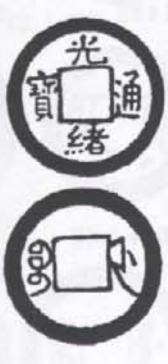
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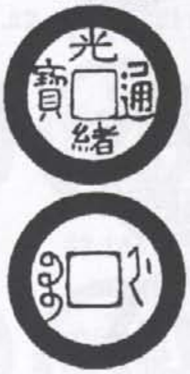
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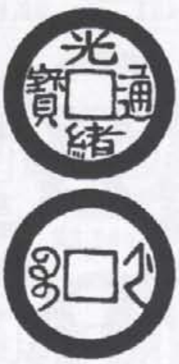
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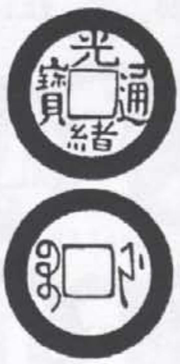
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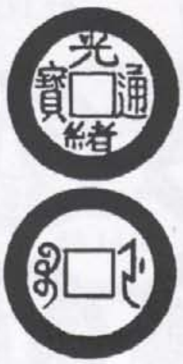
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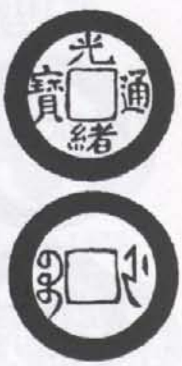

22.1418

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).
Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

Dongchuan, Yunnan. Rev: Boo dung left and right.

22.1406	Square head *tong.* Cf Yunnan coins **22.1397** &c.	*1875-1890.*	12
22.1407-8	Closed head *tong.* Rev: No additional characters.	*1899-1908.*	13
22.1409	Rev: 金 *jin* above the hole. Cf **22.1401**.	*1899-1908*	13

*Make-up and style quite distinct from the Shandong coins, **22.1382-1387**, which used the same mint name.*

Hangzhou, Zhejiang. Rev: Boo je left and right.

Nominal weight 1 *qian* – 3.3 grams. 1887-88.

22.1410	Closed head, two dot *tong.*		15

Nominal weight 7 *fen* – 2 to 3 grams. 1896.

22.1411	Closed head, one dot *tong.*		15
22.1412	Different je.		14
22.1413	Two dot, narrow *tong.*		14

Struck coins.

Square head *tong.* Nominal weight 9 *fen* – 3 grams. 1887-88.

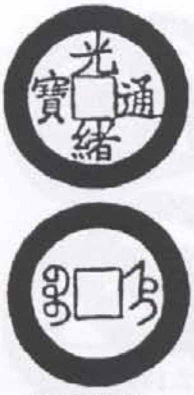
22.1414-7	Numerous die varieties.	S1584	13

Closed head *tong.* Nominal weight 7 *fen* – 2 to 3 grams. 1896.

22.1418			13

In 1887, the Governor of Zhejiang reported that it was originally decided to operate the machine mint at the Arsenal and the casting furnaces in parallel. Later, because the costs of machine minting were high compared with those of casting, permission was requested to use only casting. Using a steel die to stamp the characters, with each coin weighing 9 fen, *from a trial of 1,000 pieces, it was calculated that the cost of copper, zinc, labour, firing, transport and scrap came to 1* liang *of silver. Casting regulation coins with a 50/50 copper and zinc alloy, and a weight of 1* qian *cost 7* qian *5* fen *5* li. *The next year, he reported that Japanese copper was of poor quality and expensive, and the mint was temporarily stopping casting after having produced 120,000 strings of regulation coins.*

In 1896, the old furnaces at the Arsenal were refurbished, and 7 fen *weight coins were cast. By now, 1,000 of these lighter coins cost 7* qian *7* fen *of silver to produce. A newspaper report of July 1896 says: "The Hangzhou Dedicated to the Service of the Country mint [the silver dollar mint] which had furnaces in operation to cast regulation coins for six months, and issued no less than 100,000 strings, has recently stopped." Despite the wording, it seems unlikely that the silver dollar mint would have also had traditional furnaces for casting, and this is a reference to struck coins.*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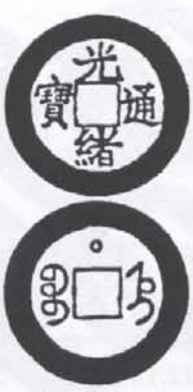
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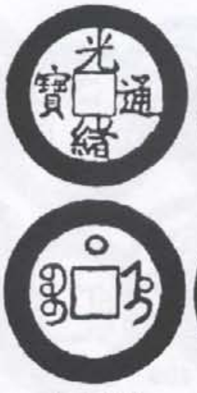
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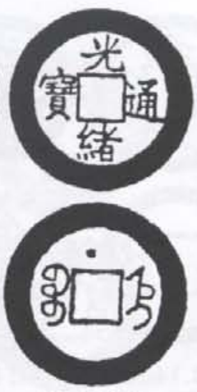
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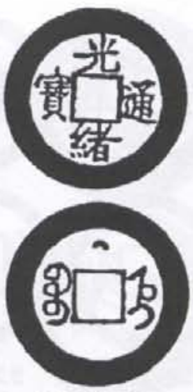
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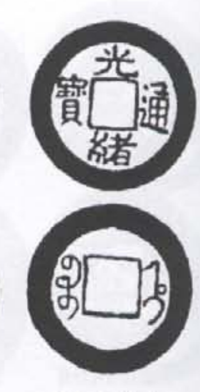
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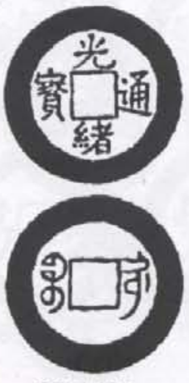
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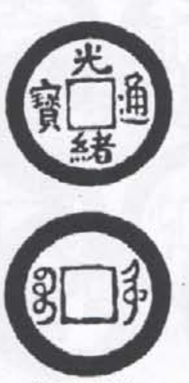
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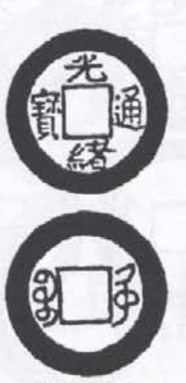
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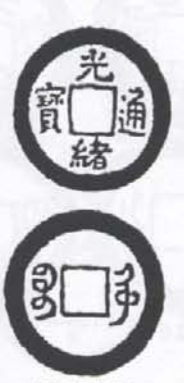

22.1428

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).
Obv: 光緖通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

Baoding, Zhili. Rev: Boo jyi left and right.
Closed head *tong.* 缶 *Fou bao.* Nominal weight 1 *qian.* 1887-*90.*

22.1419	Rev: No additional marks.		14
22.1420	Rev: Small circle above.		14
22.1421	Rev: Large circle above.		14
22.1422	Rev: Dot above.	S1568	14
22.1423	Rev: Small inverted crescent above.		14

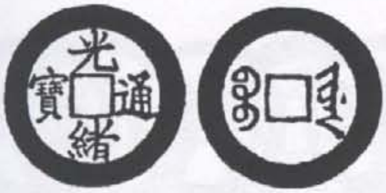
Square head *tong.* 尓 *Er bao.* Nominal weight 8 *fen.* *1899.*

22.1424			14

Dagu, Zhili. Rev: Boo gū left and right. *1896-99.*

22.1425	Larger coins, one dot *tong.*		FD2616	10
22.1426	Smaller coins.	One dot *tong.*		14
22.1427-8		Two dot *tong.*		14

The Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Report for 1896 states that two mints were opened in Zhili to coin cash – one at Tianjin (the Beiyang Arsenal mint) and the other at the Imperial Navy Yard at Dagu. The style of these coins is similar to that of other Zhili coins, and their weight corresponds to that of 8 fen *used by Tianjin from 1896.*



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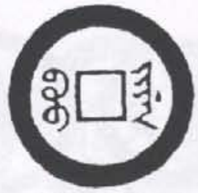

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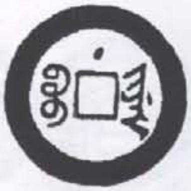

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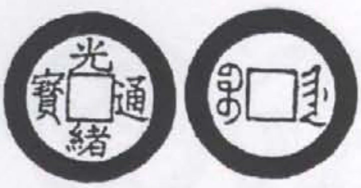

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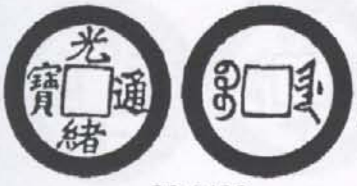

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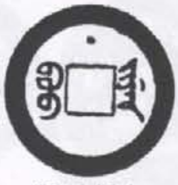

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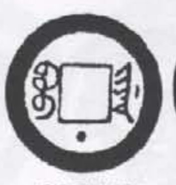
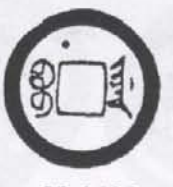


22.1435



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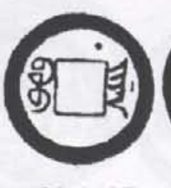

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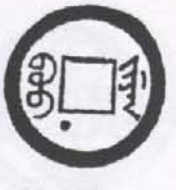

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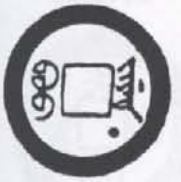

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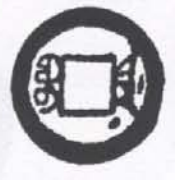

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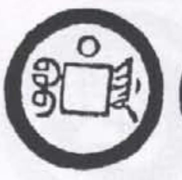

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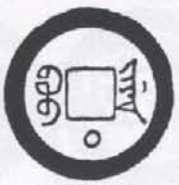

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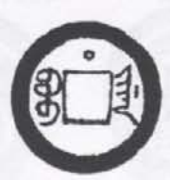

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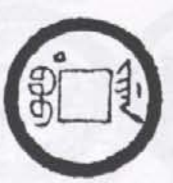

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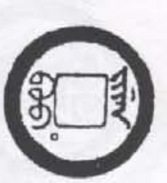

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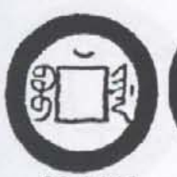

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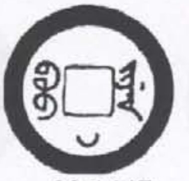

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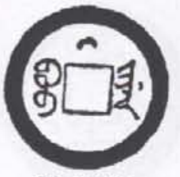

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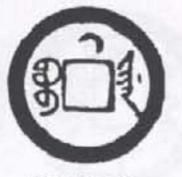

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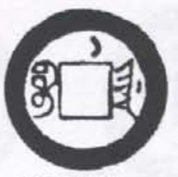

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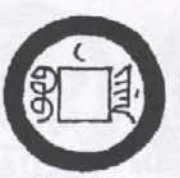

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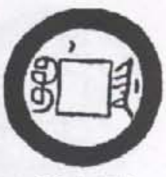


22.1452

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).
Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

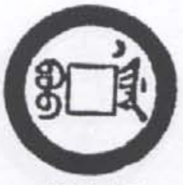
Tianjin, Zhili. Rev: Boo jiyen left and right.

Six stroke *bei*. Nominal weight 1 *qian*, over 3 grams. 1886-88.

22.1429	缶 *Fou bao.*	FD2615, S1572	13
22.1430	Small Manchu.		13
22.1431	Rev: Dot above.	S1573	11
22.1432	尔 *Er bao.*		13

Seven stroke *bei*. Nominal weight 7 or 8 *fen*, under 3 grams. 1896-1900.

22.1433	Rev: No additional characters.	14
22.1434	Rev: Dot above.	14
22.1435	Rev: Dot below.	14
22.1436	Rev: Dot above left.	14
22.1437	Rev: Dot above right.	14
22.1438	Rev: Dot below left.	14
22.1439-40	Rev: Dot below right.	14
22.1441	Rev: Circle above.	14
22.1442	Rev: Circle below.	14
22.1443	Rev: Small circle above.	14
22.1444	Rev: Small circle above left.	14
22.1445	Rev: Small circle below left.	14
22.1446	Rev: Crescent above.	14
22.1447	Rev: Crescent below.	14
22.1448	Rev: Inverted crescent above (can look like 2 dots).	14
22.1449	Rev: Slanting crescent above.	14
22.1450	Rev:) crescent above.	14
22.1451	Rev: (crescent above.	14
22.1452	Rev:) crescent above left.	14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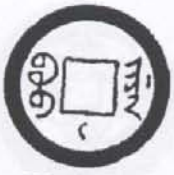
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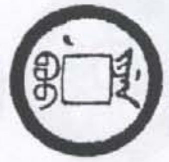
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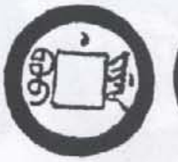
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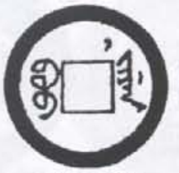
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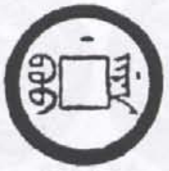
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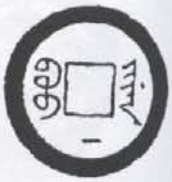
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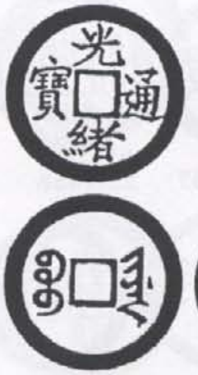
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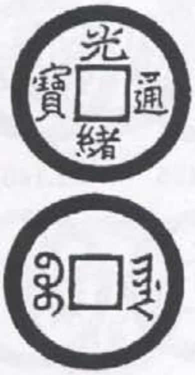
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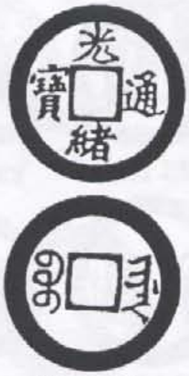
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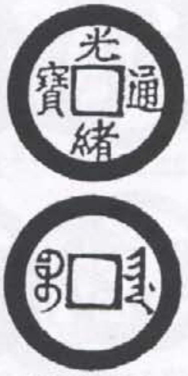

22.1463

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).

Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

Tianjin, Zhili. Rev: Boo jiyen left and right.

Seven stroke *bei*. Nominal weight 7 or 8 *fen*, under 3 grams. 1896-1900.

22.1453	Rev:) crescent above right.	14
22.1454	Rev: Apostrophe mark below.	14
22.1455	Rev: Apostrophe mark above left.	14
22.1456	Rev: Apostrophe mark above.	14
22.1457	Rev: Apostrophe mark above right,	14
22.1458	Rev: Small line above.	14
22.1459	Rev: Small line below.	14

Struck Coins.

Six stroke *bei*. Nominal weight 1 *qian*, over 3 grams. 1888.

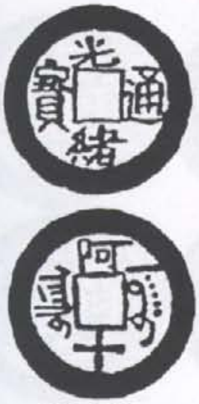
22.1460	Larger characters.	12
22.1461	Smaller characters.	12

Mules between the two varieties are found.

Seven stroke *bei*. Nominal weight 7 or 8 *fen*, under 3 grams. 1896-*99.*

22.1462	Closed head *tong*.	13
22.1463	Square head *tong*.	13

In October 1886, the 宝津 Bao Jin *mint at Tianjin was opened casting 1* qian *weight coins. In 1888, Governor-general Li Hongzhang reported at length on the problems of striking cash using western machinery. (This had been bought from Greenwood and Batley of Leeds for 27,000* liang *of silver.) Despite careful costing, it cost 2,237 cash to make 1,000 regulation coins. Permission was earnestly requested to discontinue use of the machinery. In 1896, the mint was reopened with 12 furnaces producing 7 or 8* fen *weight coins. It was closed in 1900.*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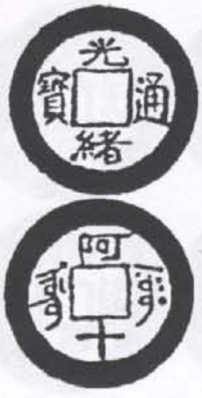
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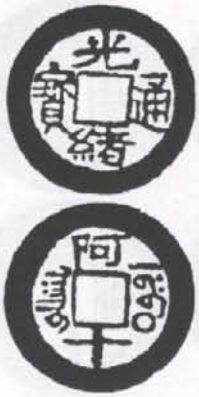
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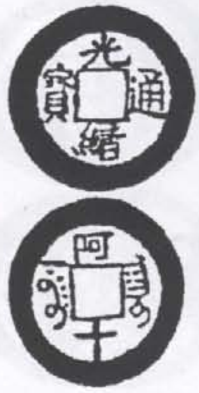
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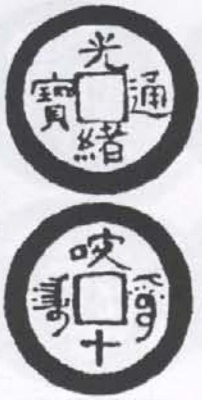
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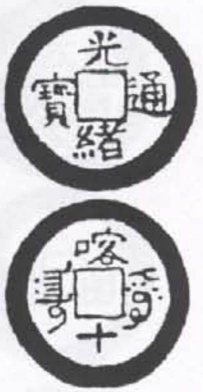
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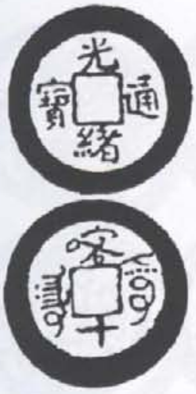
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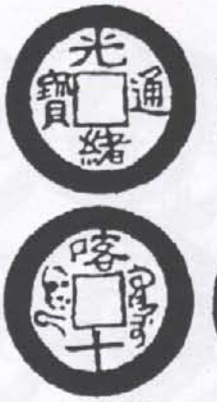
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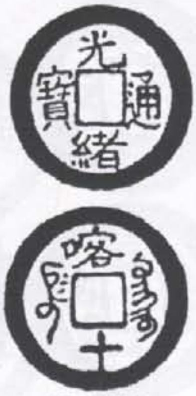
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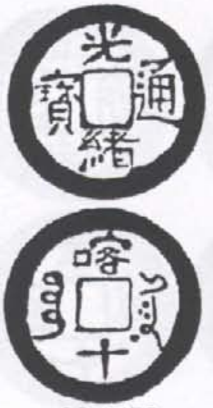
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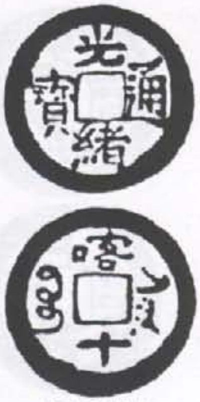

22.1474

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).
Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

Aksu, Xinjiang. Rev: Aksu left, *Aqs(u)* right.
Rev: 阿十 *A shi* (A[ksu] Ten) above and below. *1885-92.*

22.1464	One dot *tong.*	14
22.1465	Two dot *tong,* different Aksu.	14
22.1466	***Aqsu*** with a circle at the end.	13
22.1467	***Aqsu*** left, Aksu right.	14

*Cf the Qian Long coins **22.391** &c.*

Rev: 喀十 *Ka shi* (Ka[shgar] Ten) above and below. ***1880s?***

22.1468	Two dot *tong.*	Rev: Tail of ***Aqsu*** curves left.	14
22.1469		Rev: Tail of ***Aqsu*** curly.	14
22.1470	One dot *tong.*		14

These coins were cast by Aksu for use in the Kashgar area.

Kashgar, Xinjiang.

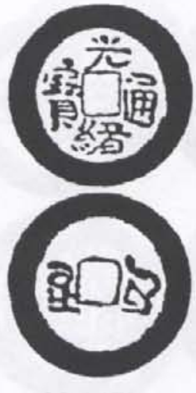
Rev: *K(a)shg(a)r* left, read from bottom to top. Kashigar right. 喀十 *Ka shi* (Ka[shgar] Ten) above and below. 1882-*92.*

22.1471	One dot *tong.*	14
22.1472	Two dot *tong.* Different *Kashgar.*	14

Rev: Boo left, *K(a)sh g(a)r* right, read from top to bottom. 喀十 *Ka shi* (Ka[shgar] Ten) above and below.

22.1473-4	Increasingly illegible.	*1892-1907.*	14

In 1889, a casting level of 2,290 strings a year was established; 29 workmen were employed. The coin weight was 1.3 qian. *In 1893, a combined Mines and Minting Office was set up in the east corner of the barracks in the Native City. An East and West factory are mentioned. The casting rate increased to 6,400 strings a year; now 50 workmen were employed.*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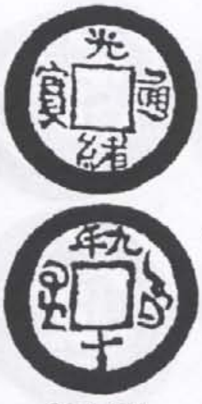
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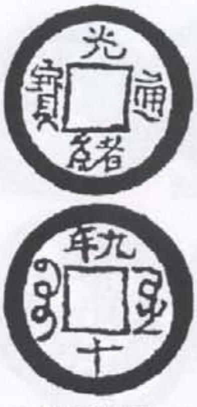
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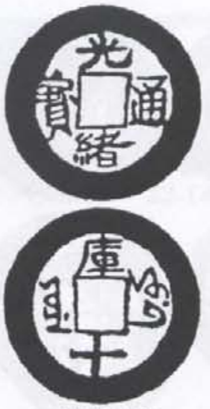
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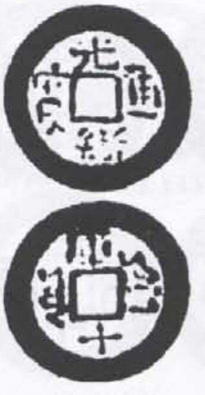
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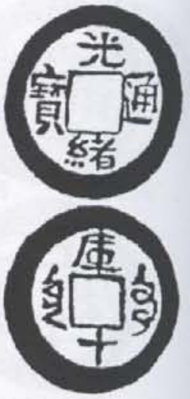
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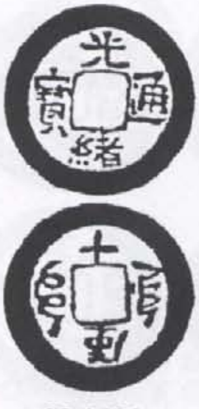
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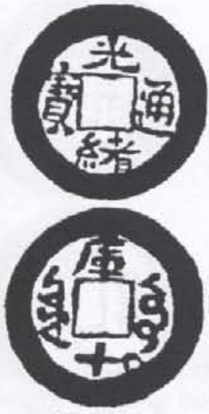
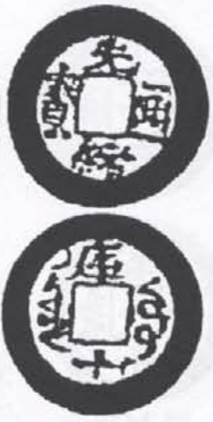

22.1482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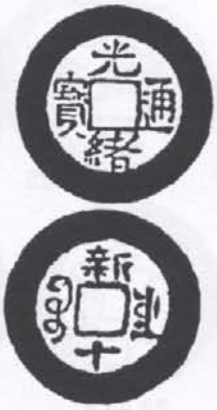
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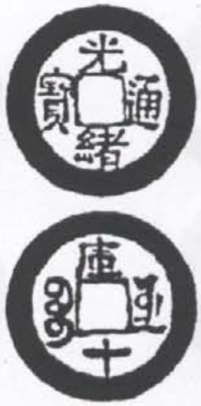
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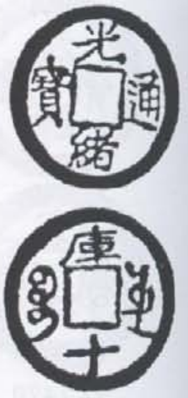

22.1486

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).
Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*

Kucha, Xinjiang.

22.1475 Rev: Kuche left, *𝒦(u)q(a)* right. *1878-83.* 10

Rev: 九年 *Jiu nian* (Ninth year) above, 十 *shi* (ten) below. 1883.

22.1476 Rev: Kuche left, *𝒦(u)q(a)* right. 13

22.1477 Rev: Boo left, Kuche right. 11

In the 9th year of Guangxu (1883), Xinjiang was granted the status of a full province.

Rev: Kuche left, *𝒦(u)q(a)* right. 庫十 *Ku shi* (Ku[che] Ten) above and below. *1883-85.*

22.1478 Thin character strokes, *bei* long. 14

22.1479 Thick, crude character strokes, *bei* a fish tail. 14

22.1480 Six stroke *bei,* different style of Kuche/*𝒦uqa.* 14

22.1481 Rev: Inscription inverted. 14

22.1482 Rev: Crescent at 4 o'clock. 14

22.1483 Rev: Crescent at 4 o'clock and 10 o'clock. 8

Rev: Boo left, "chuan" for Kuche right. 新十 *Xin shi* (Xin[jiang] Ten) above and below. *1885-86.*

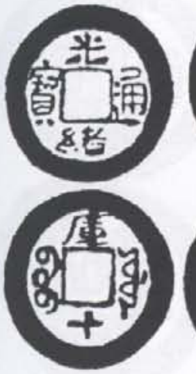
22.1484 14

Attributable to the short-lived Kucha Bao Xin *mint which made coins for Urumchi.*

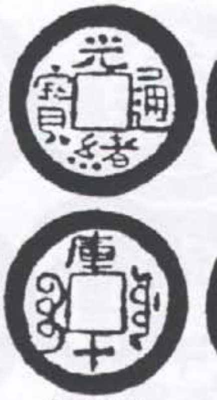
Rev: Boo left, "chuan" or "yuan" for Kuche right. 庫十 *Ku shi* (Ku[che] Ten above and below. *1886-88.*

22.1485 Neat engraving, similar to that of **22.1282.** 14

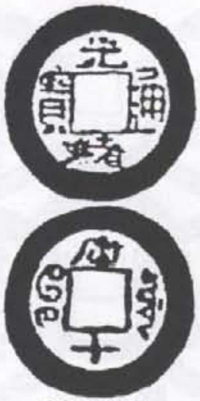
22.1486 Cruder, sprawling characters. Kuche always "yuan". 14



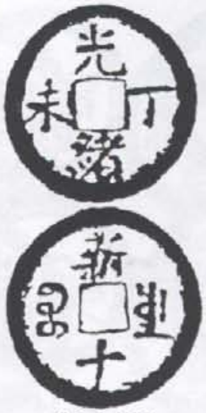
22.1487



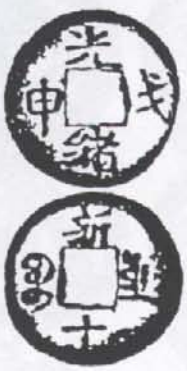
22.1488



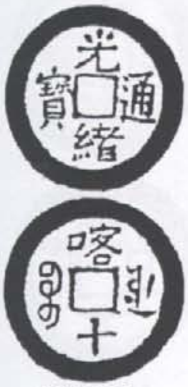
22.1489



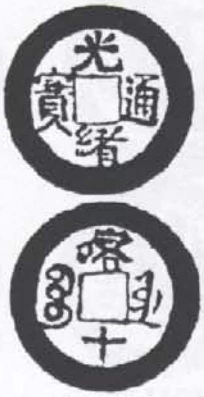
22.1490



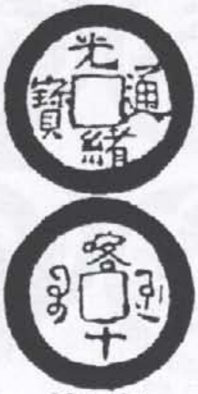
22.1491



22.1492



22.1493

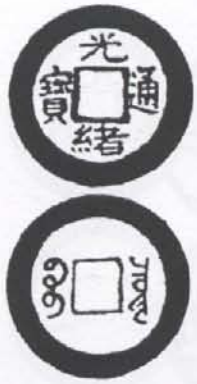


22.1494

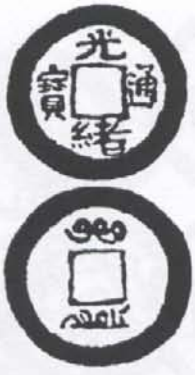
Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).
Kucha, Xinjiang.
Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*
Rev: Boo left, "yuan" for Kuche right. 庫十 *Ku shi* (Ku[che] Ten) above and below. *1888-91.*
22.1487-8 Square head *tong.* 14
22.1489 Rev: Reversed boo. 14

Obv: 光緒 *Guang Xu* top and bottom. Cyclical characters for the date, right and left.
Rev: Boo left, "chuan" for Kuche right. 新十 *Xin shi* (Xin[jiang] Ten) above and below.
22.1490 Obv: 丁未 *ding wei* for 1907, right and left. 10
22.1491 Obv: 戊申 *wu shen* for 1908, right and left. 10

Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*
Rev: Boo left, "yuan" for Kuche right. 喀十 *Ka shi* (Ka[shgar] Ten) above and below. *1890s?*
22.1492-4 Various inelegant styles. 14
Made by Kucha for the Kashgar region.



22.1495



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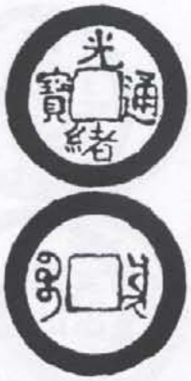

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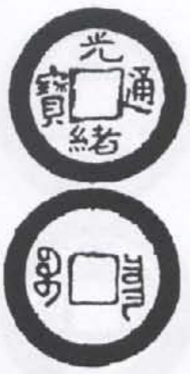

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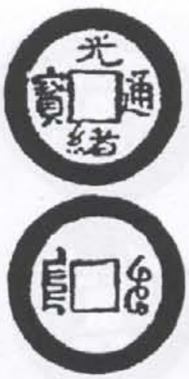

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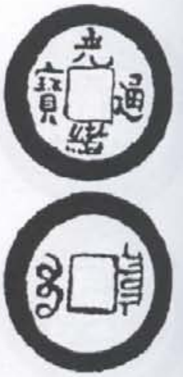
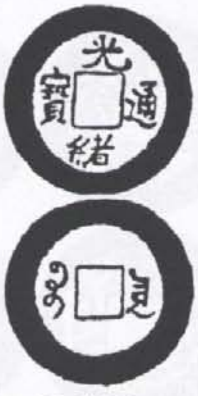
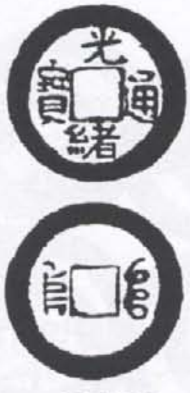


22.1500



22.1501

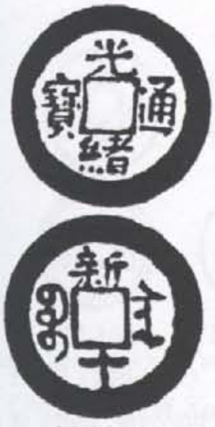


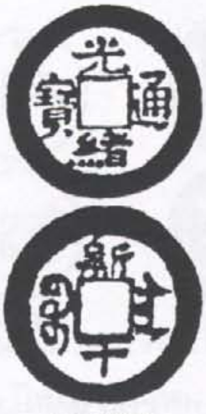
22.1502

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).
Boo Chiowan.
Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*
Rev: Boo "chiowan" variously written and spelt. *1890s?*

22.1495	Two dot *tong*.	Rev: Narrow chiowan, correctly spelt.	14
22.1496		Rev: Inscription sideways.	14
22.1497	Two dot *tong*.	Rev: Chiowan written like "Choan".	14
22.1498	One dot *tong*.	Rev: Broad, square chiowan, correctly spelt.	14
22.1499		Rev: Inscription inverted.	14
22.1500		Rev: Boo retrograde and inverted. Chiowan retrograde.	14
22.1501	One dot *tong*.	Rev: Chiowan written something like "Chion".	14
22.1502		Rev: Inscription inverted.	14

The red copper metal and workmanship of these Boo "chiowan" *coins identifies them as Xinjiang products – nothing to do with the Board of Revenue mint in Peking. One theory is that they were made by the Asku and/or Kucha mints for use in the Ili region, and that the inscription was the local idea of a regulation coin. In 1890, it had been decided that both the north and south regions of Xinjiang should use red coins. The weight of these coins is compatible with the 1.2 or 1.0* qian *standard that was used for regulation coins at the time.*


22.1503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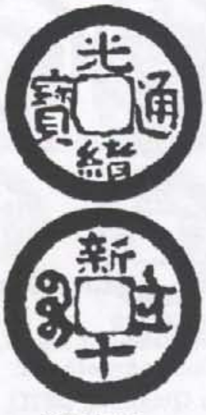
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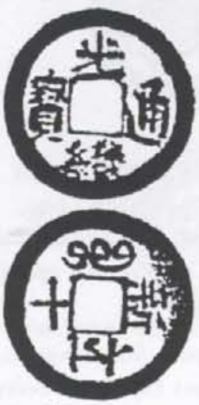
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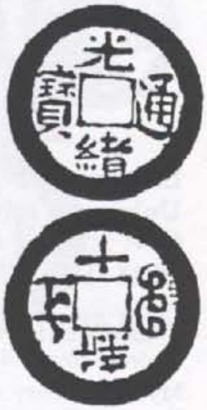
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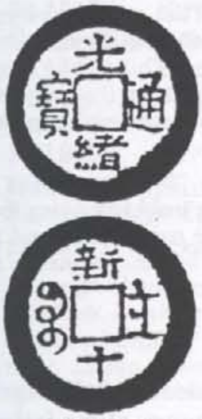
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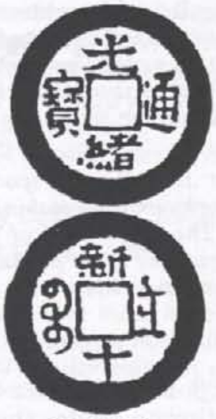
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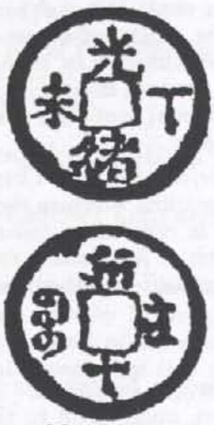

22.1510

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).

Urumchi, Xinjiang. Rev: Boo sin left and right.
Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*
Rev: 新十 *Xin shi* (Xin[jiang] Ten) above and below. *1886-1906.*

S- written like >
22.1503 緒 *Xu* written with three dots. 15
22.1504 緒 *Xu* written with four dots. 14

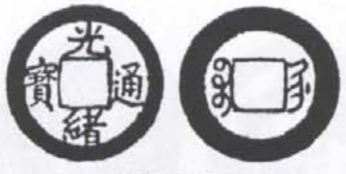
S- written like \, large sin.
22.1505 Rev: Inscription normal orientation. 15
22.1506 Rev: Inscription sideways. 14
22.1507 Rev: Inscription inverted. 14

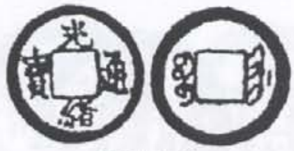
S- written like \, small sin.
22.1508 緒 *Xu* written with three dots. 15
22.1509 緒 *Xu* written with four dots. 14

Obv: 光緒 *Guang Xu* top and bottom. Cyclical characters for the date right and left.
Rev: Boo sin left and right. 新十 *Xin shi* (Xin[jiang] Ten) above and below.
22.1510 Obv: 丁未 *ding wei* for 1907, right and left. 10

*See **22.1490-91** for similar coins sub-contracted to Kucha.*

The mint was opened in 1886, casting 12,000 strings a year of 1.3 qian *weight cash. In 1892, the Provincial Governor reported extra costs for 44 workmen involved in engraving coin patterns, as the characters of the moulds used were blurred and unclear. In the Regulations for the mint it states that 12* 模 mu *(moulds) were used that were changed twice a year. It appears that these were something other than the normal mother coins used for casting. At the same time the coin weight was slightly increased to 1.35* qian. *The weight was later reduced to 1.3* qian *in 1895, and then to 1.2* qian *in 1903. However, these changes do not appear detectable in the coins. Casting levels were reduced as well.*


22.1511


22.1512

Emperor De Zong (1875-1908).
Unknown mint. Rev: Boo Ging.
Obv: 光緒通寶 *Guang Xu tong bao.*
22.1511-12 Large and small specimens. ?late 1890s. 11

Traditional works ascribe these coins to Jingzhou in Hubei, but there is no mention of this in the historical records. Bruce W. Smith has a more convincing hypothesis:

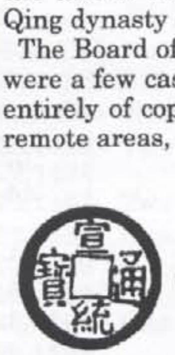
My own theory is that the mark refers to Qingjiang [清江], the river city in Jiangsu province, north of the Yangtze River, known to foreigners as Tsingkiang or Chingkiang. That place had a modern mint (established in 1905) which made copper cents (10 cash) using British machinery. What nearly everyone doesn't know is that the city was to be the capital of a new province to be created by cutting Jiangsu province in half. The new province was to be established in 1905, but the plans were shelved. This is why a relatively obscure place like Qingjiang had a modern mint — it was to be the provincial mint for the new province. Perhaps the planners thought traditional cast cash should also be made. Or maybe the cast mint was established there before the provincial plans...

There was indeed casting in Qingjiang before 1905. In October 1899 it was reported: "In future, Zhun'an prefecture (Qingjiang) which delivers large coins, because the workmen undertaking the work are using local casting laws, is to change all the output to regulation coins." The low weight of these coins of around 2.6 grams indicates a weight standard of 8 fen *or less, which is typical of coins produced by other mints in the late 1890s. Their workmanship is not incompatible with other Jiangsu coins.*

Xuangtong.

The Dowager Empress Cixi finally died in November 1908, the day after the death of Guangxu. Her three-year-old grandnephew, Puyi, succeeded to the throne, under the regency of his father, the second Prince Qun. His reign was not long. On 12th February 1912, the formal abdication of the throne in favour of the republican revolutionaries of Sun Yat-sen was announced and the Qing dynasty came to an end.

The Board of Revenue mint still cast some Xuantong cash in the traditional manner, and there were a few cash style coins struck or cast in the provinces, but otherwise the copper coinage was entirely of copper dollars. However, square-holed cash continued to circulate for a long time in remote areas, and were still in use in Indonesia as late as the 1940s.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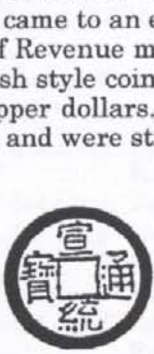
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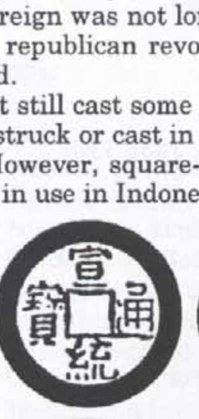
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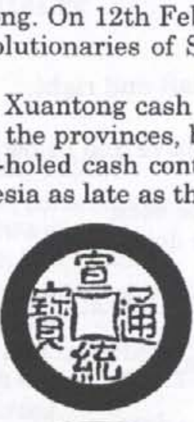
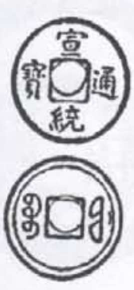

22.1516

Puyi (1909-12).
Obv: 宣統通寶 *Xuan Tong tong bao.*
Board of Revenue. Rev: Boo chiowan left and right.

22.1513	6 *fen* nominal weight. 1909-10.	One dot *tong*.	West branch.	14
22.1514		Protruding head boo.	North branch.	14
22.1515	Larger coins, diam. 24mm. *?1909 only.*		West branch.	12
22.1516			North branch.	12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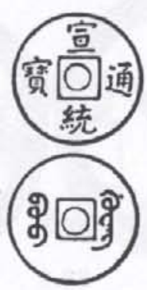
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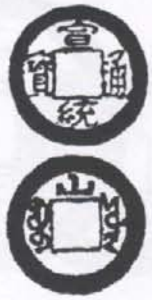
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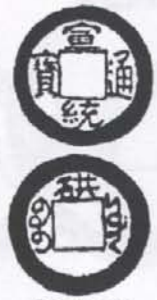
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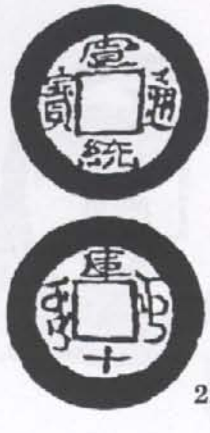

22.1521

Puyi (1909-12).
Obv: 宣統通寳 *Xuan Tong tong bao.*

Fuzhou, Fujian. Rev: Boo fu left and right.

22.1517	*Struck* coin, nominal weight 4 *fen.*	1909-*10.*	14

Guangzhou, Guangdong. Rev: Boo guwang left and right.

22.1518	*Struck* coin, nominal weight 3.2 *fen.*	1909-*10.*	15

Yunnan province. Rev: Boo yūn left and right.

22.1519	Rev: 山 *shan* above.	*1909-11.*	12
22.1520	Rev: 石共 possibly for 礦 *kuang* (mine) above.	*1909-11.*	12

Kucha, Xinjiang.
Rev: Ushi left, *Ush(i)* right, 庫十 *Ku shi* (Ku[che] Ten) above and below.

22.1521	Strange calligraphy.	1909.	11

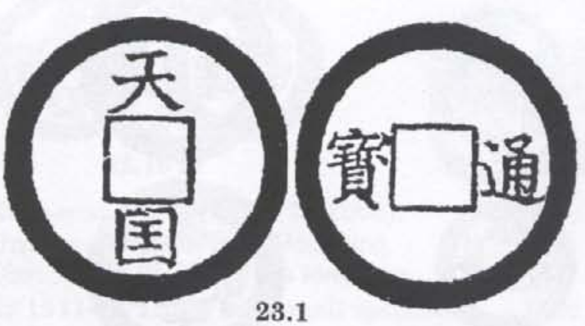
Although there are no more records of Ushi casting after the Jiaqing period, there is a Xuantong coin with Ushi/*Ushi on the reverse. This must have been cast by Kucha (the only mint still casting red cash at that time) on behalf of Ushi, although normally the name of the mint that carried out the casting is on the left/right. In the absence of similar coins, it would seem that this was cast as a result of a normal shortage of cash in the Ushi area, rather than as a* 记元 ji yuan *commemorative issue.*

23. The Taiping Rebellion (1850-64)

The Taiping rebellion was the largest internal upheaval during the Qing period. It lasted from 1850 to 1864, covered at various times sixteen provinces, and led to an estimated loss of 24 million lives. The leader of this rebellion was 洪秀全 Hong Xiuquan who came from a Hakka family. In 1837, he began to suffer delusions of imperial grandeur, and in 1843, having read Christian tracts, became convinced that he was the younger son of God, and a brother of Jesus. He founded the Association of God Worshippers, which steadily gained converts. In January 1851, revolution was formally proclaimed at Jintian in Guangxi. Hong was proclaimed 天王 *Tian Wang* (Heavenly King) of the 太平天国 *Taiping Tian Guo* (The Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace), and his five senior associates were also given the rank of king. In March 1853, they swept into Nanking, renaming it the Heavenly Capital, where Hong set about establishing a regime based on his own theological ideas which equated to a form of primitive communism mixed with the Protestant religion. At first, the egalitarian and puritanical ethos of the Taipings was in marked contrast to the rest of Qing society.

Despite opposition from Zeng Guofan and his Hunan army, the Taipings overran Hubei and Jiangxi in 1855. A northern expedition nearly reached Peking. In 1857, they started to attack Zhejiang. By June 1860, they had captured Suzhou, and by August 1860, they held all of Jiangsu, except for Shanghai and Jinjiang. In the meantime, the initial vigour of the Taiping movement had degenerated, while Zeng's army had grown in strength. By 1862, Zeng was in place to begin besieging Nanking, and Jiangsu was again pacified. On 1st June 1864, Hong, realising his cause was lost, committed suicide. The Taiping rebellion ended that year.

There is little documentary evidence relating to the Taiping coinage. It is recorded that in the 6th month of 1853 the rebels in Nanking selected copper workers who were able to cast coins, and opened up furnaces for casting. The coins they cast were described as being the size of foreign coins (dollars), with the inscription *Tian Guo Sheng Bao*, the Sacred Coinage of the Heavenly Kingdom, and a blank reverse. Their workmanship was said to be of a very poor nature, and their production soon stopped. No coins fitting this description exactly are extant. No doubt Nanking was the principal place of minting, but the large number of types of Taiping coins, and the differences in types and styles lead one to assume that many were cast in the surrounding provinces when occupied by the rebels.



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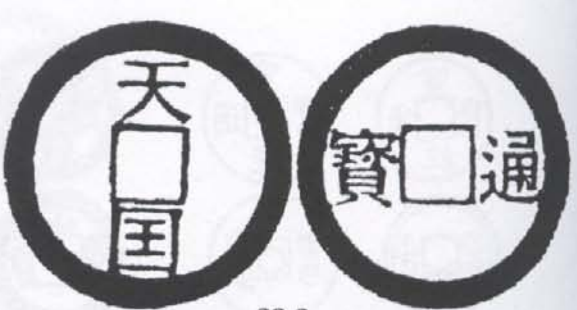

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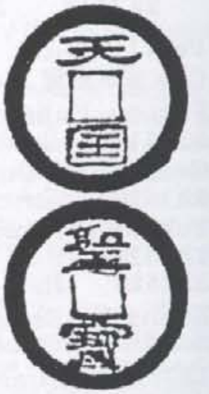

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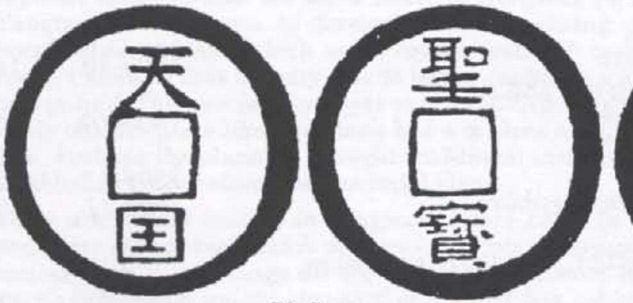

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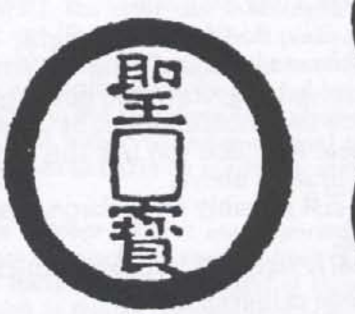

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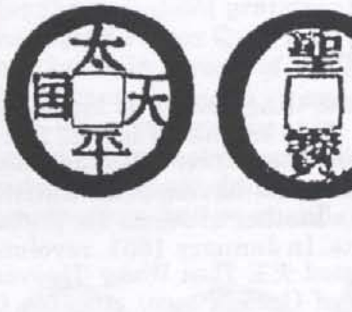

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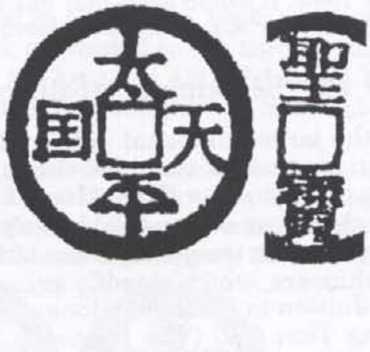

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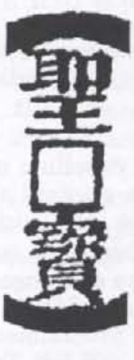

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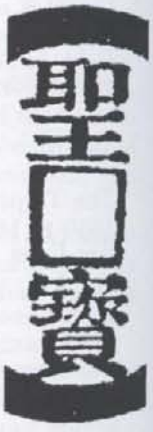


23.9

Taiping Rebellion.

Obv: 天国 *Tian Guo* (The Heavenly Kingdom), above and below.
Rev: 通寶 *Tong bao,* right and left. Value Ten. *1853-55.*

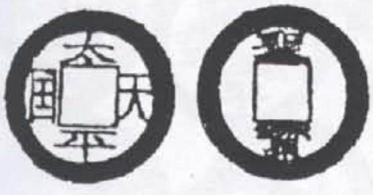
23.1	Closed head *tong.*		1
23.2	Square head *tong.*		1

Obv: 天国 *Tian Guo* (The Heavenly Kingdom), above and below.
Rev: 聖寶 *Sheng bao* (Sacred currency), above and below. Value Ten. *1853-55.*

23.3	The bottom of *sheng* written with a long middle stroke like 壬.		7
23.4	The bottom of *sheng* written with a short middle stroke like 王.	FD2685, S1608	10
23.5	天 *Tian* written in a compressed style. Often found in Nanking.		5

Obv: 太平天国 *Tai Ping Tian Guo* (Taiping Heavenly Kingdom).
Rev: 聖寶 *Sheng bao* (Sacred currency) above and below.
Written in Song style. 国 *Guo* square. *1856-60.*

23.6	One cash. *There are degenerate examples of this type.*		10
23.7	Five cash. Narrow rims.	FD2673	7
23.8	Ten cash.	FD2676	6
23.9	Fifty cash.	FD2689	5



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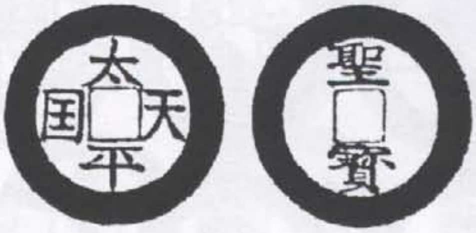

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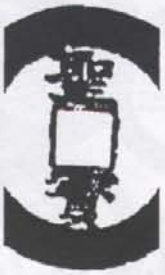

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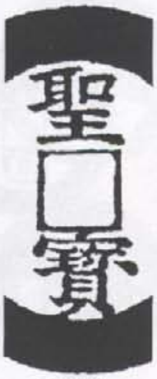

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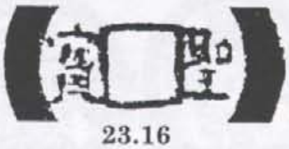

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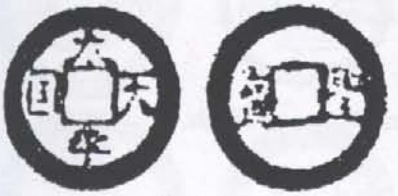

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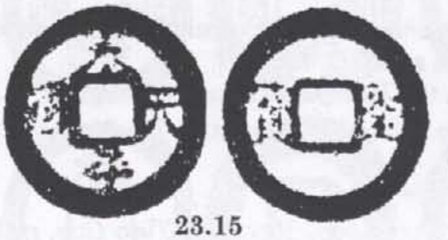

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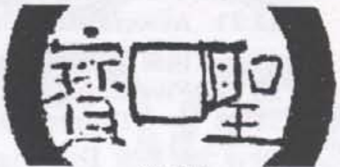

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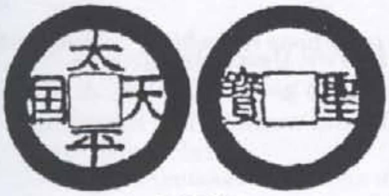

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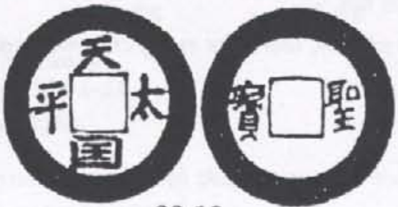

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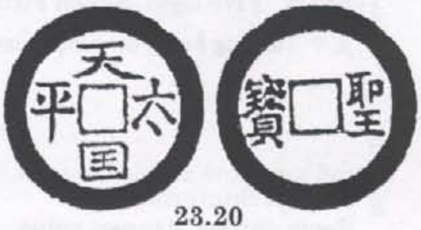


23.20

Taiping Rebellion.

Obv: 太平天国 *Tai Ping Tian Guo* (Taiping Heavenly Kingdom).
Rev: 聖寶 *Sheng bao* (Sacred currency) above and below.
Written in regular style. 国 *Guo* oblong. *1860-62.*

23.10	One cash. Found in the Jiangsu area.	FD2669, S1605	14
23.11	Five cash. Broad rims.	FD2672	9
23.12	Ten cash.	FD2674	7
23.13	Fifty cash.	FD2688	6

Obv: 太平天国 *Tai Ping Tian Guo* (Taiping Heavenly Kingdom).
Rev: 聖寶 *Sheng bao* (Sacred currency) right and left.
Faint characters, seven stroke *bei.*

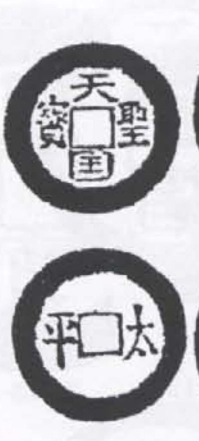
23.14	One cash.		6
23.15	Five cash.		8
23.16	Ten cash.	FD2675	7
23.17	Fifty cash.		5

Ma and Ma attribute this type to the Hengyang mint in southern Hunan. 1856-60.

23.18	Six stroke *bei,* left foot of *bei* curved. *1861-64.*		13

Obv: 天国太平 *Tian Guo Tai Ping* (Heavenly Kingdom of Taiping).
Rev: 聖寶 *Sheng bao* (Sacred currency) right and left. *1861-64.*

23.19	Small characters.	S1606	14
23.20	Large characters.	FD2670	11



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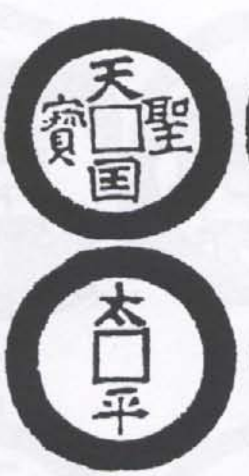

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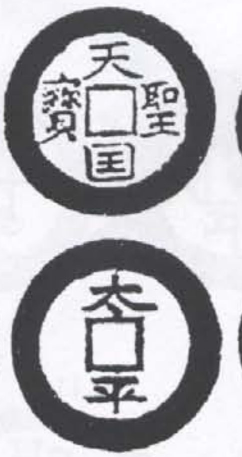

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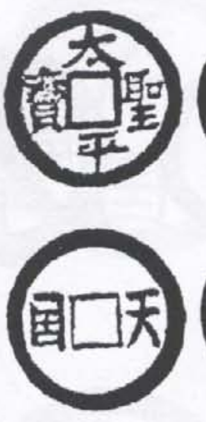

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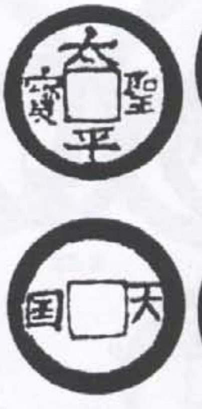

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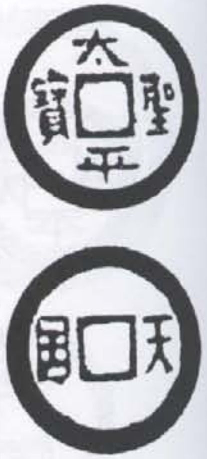


23.26

Taiping Rebellion.

Obv: 天国聖寶 *Tian Guo sheng bao* (Heavenly Kingdom sacred currency).
Rev: 太平 *Tai Ping* right and left. *1858-64.*
23.21 Associated with the Hangzhou area. 10

Obv: 天国聖寶 *Tian Guo sheng bao.* Rev: 太平 *Tai Ping,* top and bottom. *1850s.*
23.22 Five cash. 5
23.23 Different style of *bao.* 5

Obv: 太平聖寶 *Tai Ping sheng bao.* Rev: 天国 *Tian Guo,* right and left. *1861-64.*
23.24 One cash. Seven stroke *bei.* S1604, FD2668 10
23.25 Six stroke *bei.* 10
23.26 Five cash. Seven stroke *bei.* 10

太平 Taiping *being an auspicious phrase, there are many charms and inventions resembling Taiping coins.*

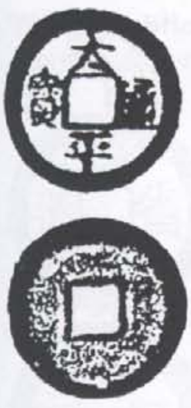
Secret Societies

Some rather strange coins, sometimes bearing period titles of previous dynasties, are issues of the secret societies which flourished at the time of the Taiping rebellion, all with the common purpose of overthrowing the Qing and restoring the Ming dynasty. The principal secret society was the 天地会 *Tian Di Hui,* the Heaven and Earth Society, which was founded in the Fujian region in the mid eighteenth century. The possibilities of finding hidden messages and allusions within the characters of these coins are endless. For example, the characters on the reverses of **23.34, 23.36,** and **23.38** are found in the reign titles, 洪武 Hongwu, 建文 Jianwen, 永乐 Yongle of the first three Ming emperors.

Shanghai Small Sword Society.

The 小刀会 *Xiao Dao Hui,* the Small Sword Society, was a branch of the Heaven and Earth Society, based in the Taiwan, Fujian, and Shanghai area. Under the leadership of 刘丽川 Liu Lichuan they rose and seized Shanghai in September 1853. They gave themselves the period title of 天运 *Tianyun,* The Heavenly Movement. Liu was killed in February 1855 on the re-capture of Shanghai. From July 1854, they cast coins:

> [Shanghai] was rich in gold and silver, but lacked cash; fifty *liang* of Treasury silver exchanged for 200,000 coins. Then scrap copper was collected which was all cast into coins. The characters were *Tai Ping tong bao,* and on the reverse there were two figures, a sun and a moon. [The sun and moon represent the two characters 日 *ri* and 月 *yue* which comprise the character 明 *Ming.*] When the traitors came to the town to trade, they had to undergo official inspection by the military. Those in possession of these coins were sent for trial and later several were killed. Realising their coins could not be used, they cast coins with characters similar to those of Xianfeng.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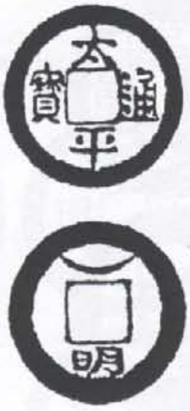
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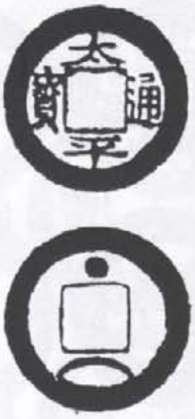
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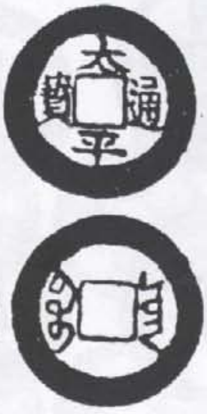
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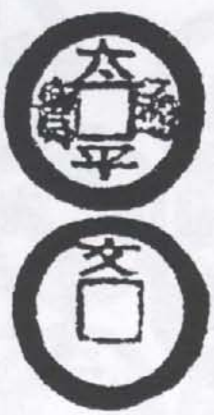
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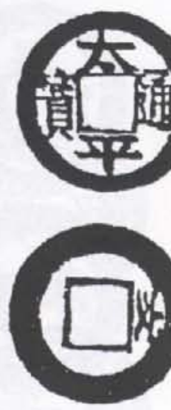
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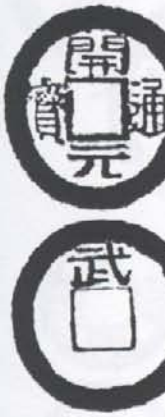
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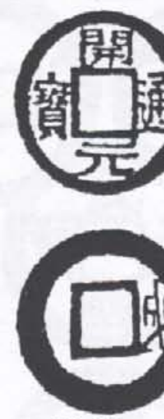
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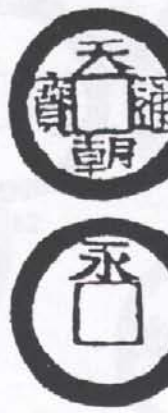
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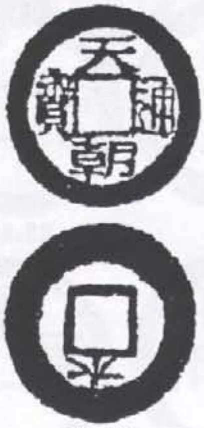
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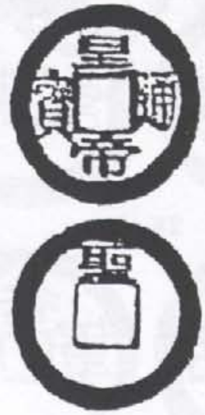
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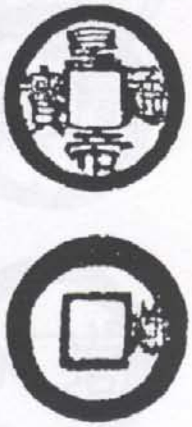
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The Shanghai Small Sword Society.

Obv: 太平通寶 *Tai Ping tong bao. 1854-55.*

Inscription in Northern Song *Li* style.

23.30 Rev: Plain. 6

Can be distinguished from Song dynasty coins with this inscription by the metal which is brass, not bronze.

23.31 Rev: Crescent above, 明 *ming* below. 8

Inscription in contemporary style, six stroke *bei*, square head *tong*.

23.32 Rev: Circle (sun) above the hole, crescent (moon) below. FD2708, S1609 10

23.33 Rev: Boo yūn as if from the Yunnan mint. 10

This must be the attempt by the rebels to make their coins look more like Xianfeng coins, but the yūn *could be a reference to their Tianyun reign title.*

Other Secret Society coins.

Other coins associated with the Small Swords or the Heaven and Earth Society are found in the Zhejiang area, and so belong to the late period of the Taiping rebellion – 1858-64.

Obv: 太平通寶 *Tai Ping tong bao.*

23.34 Rev: 文 *Wen* above. FD2701 6

23.35 Rev: 文 *Wen* sideways right. FD2700 8

Obv: 開元通寶 *Kai Yuan tong bao* (The inaugural coinage). Cf Tang Dynasty coins **14.1** &c.

23.36 Rev: 武 *Wu* above. FD2703 6

23.37 Rev: 武 *Wu* sideways right. FD2702 8

Obv: 天朝通寶 *Tian Chao tong bao* (The coinage of the Heavenly Dynasty).

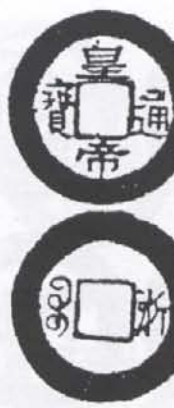
23.38 Rev: 永 *Yong* above. 6

23.39 Rev: 永 *Yong* upside down below. FD2704 8

Obv: 皇帝通寶 *Huang Di tong bao* (The Emperor's coinage).

23.40 Rev: 聖 *Sheng* (sacred) above. FD2707 6

23.41 Rev: 聖 *Sheng* sideways right. FD2706, S1612 8



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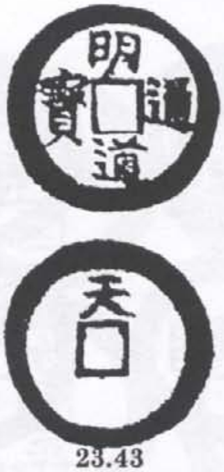

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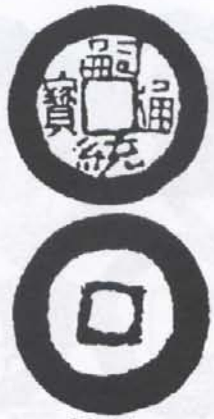

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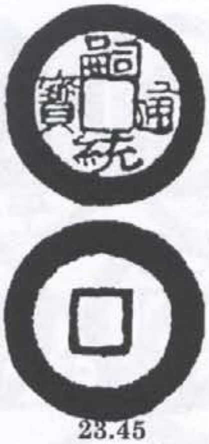

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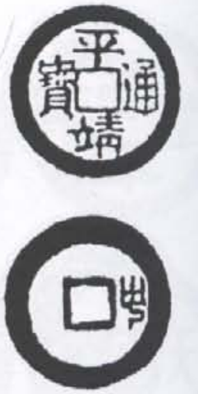

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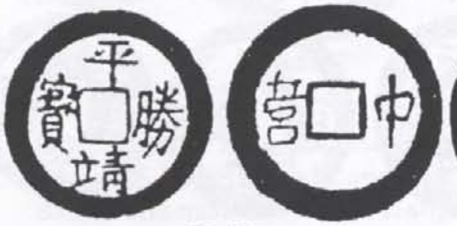

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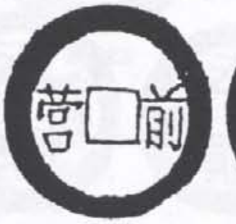

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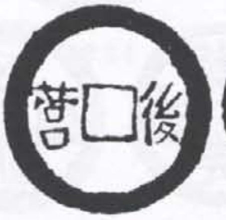

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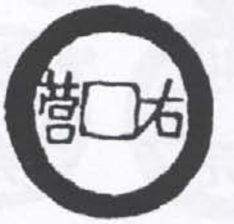

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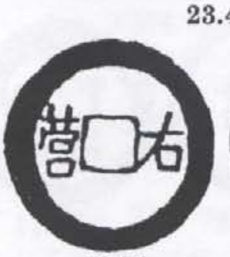

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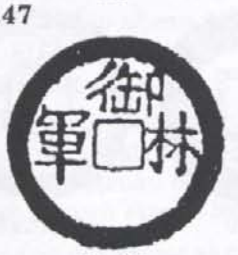

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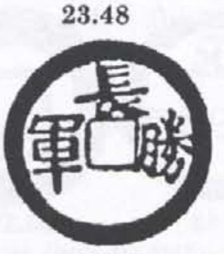


23.53

Obv: 皇帝通寶 *Huang Di tong bao* (The Emperor's coinage).
23.42 Rev: Boo 浙 *Zhe[jiang]* left and right. FD2705, S1611 8

The Triad Society.

23.43 Obv: 明道通寶 *Ming Dao tong bao*. Rev: 天 *Tian* (Heaven) above the hole. 5

This coin is attributed to the 三合会 Sanhe Hui, *The Triad Society, which was active in Guangdong in the 1850s. Ming Dao was also a Song dynasty period title.*

张保山 Zhang Baoshan.

Obv: 嗣統通寶 *Si Tong tong bao*.
23.44 Square head *tong*. 6
23.45 Square head, right protruding *tong*. 6

Zhang Baoshan started a rebellion in Guizhou between 1860 and 1863. He claimed he was a descendant of the Ming Hongwu emperor. Two sources say that he cast the Si Tong *coins.*

李文茂 Li Wenmao.

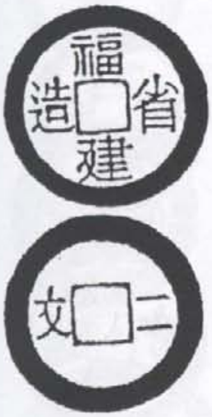
Obv: 平靖通寶 *Ping Jing tong bao*. 1857-*58*.
23.46 Rev: 中 *Zhong* (middle) right, in seal script. FD2691 6

Obv: 平靖勝寶 *Ping Jing sheng bao*. 1857-*58*.
23.47 Rev: 中营 *Zhong ying* (middle camp) right and left. FD2696 3
23.48 Rev: 前营 *Qian ying* (rear camp) right and left. FD2692 3
23.49 Rev: 後营 *Hou ying* (front camp) right and left. FD2693 3
23.50 Rev: 左营 *Zuo ying* (left camp) right and left. FD2694 3
23.51 Rev: 右营 *You ying* (right camp) right and left. FD2695 3
23.52 Rev: 御林軍 *Yu lin jun* (imperial army) above, right and left. FD2698 3
23.53 Rev: 長勝軍 *Chang sheng jun* (ever victorious army) above, right and left. FD2699 2

When Li Wenmao, leader of the Guangdong Triad Society, rose in March 1857 and occupied Liuzhou in Guangxi, he called himself the 平靖 Ping Jing *(Restorer of Peace) King. He was defeated in the following year. The character* 勝 (胜) sheng *(victory, to vanquish) is found in the names of the lodges of the Heaven and Earth Society. The character* 营 ying *means garrison or camp, and the division into middle, rear, front, left, and right was a feature of the Triad Society's guerrilla armies.*

The Republic.

A few coins were cast at the beginning of the Republic, probably in 1912 only.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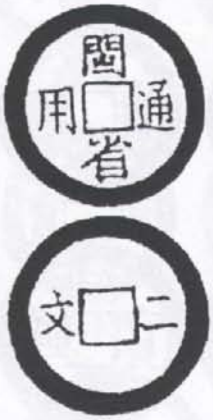
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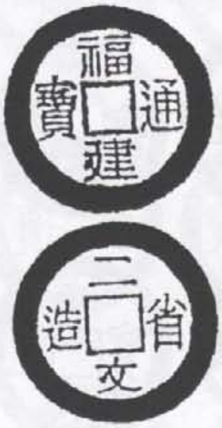
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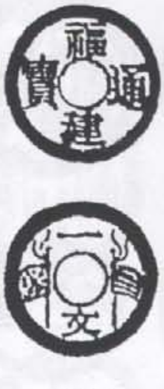
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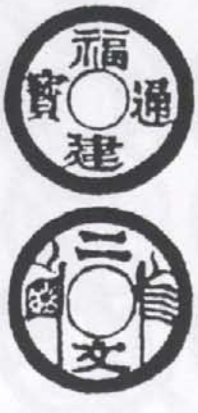
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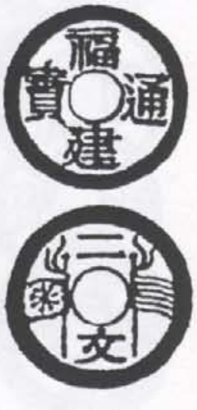
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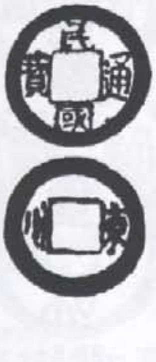
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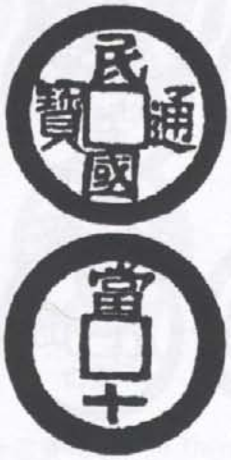
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The Republic.

Fujian Province.

24.1 Obv: 福建省造 *Fujian sheng zao* (Fujian province manufacture).
Rev: 二文 *Er wen* (Two cash) right and left. 4

24.2 Obv: 閩(闽)省通用 *Min sheng tong yong* (Min [= Fujian] province general use).
Rev: 二文 *Er wen* (Two cash) right and left. 4

24.3 Obv: 福建通寶 *Fujian tong bao* (Fujian currency).
Rev: 二文省造 *Er wen sheng zao* (Two cash, provincial manufacture).
4

The above three coins were trials only.

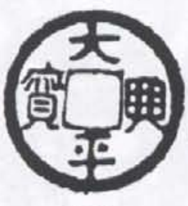
Round holes. Obv: 福建通寶 *Fujian tong bao* (Fujian currency).
24.4 Rev: 一文 *Yi wen* (One cash). Flags left and right. 7
24.5 Rev: 二文 *Er wen* (Two cash). Right-hand flag 5 stripes. 7
24.6 Right-hand flag 6 stripes. 7

Dongchuan, Yunnan.

Obv: 民國通寶 *Min Guo tong bao.* (People's Kingdom [= Republic] currency).
24.7 Rev: 東川 *Dong Chuan* right and left. 11
24.8 Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below. 12

Annam.

Annam (now Vietnam) also used coins made on the Chinese model. Its coins are often small and thin. The calligraphy is sometimes idiosyncratic. Annam was the source of many forgeries and poor quality imitations of Chinese coins. This is just a selection of commoner official issues.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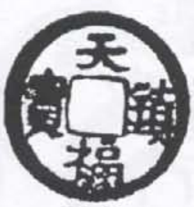
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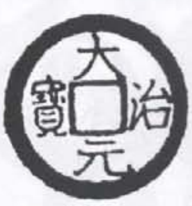
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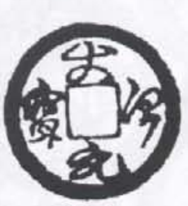
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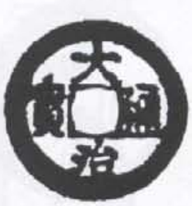
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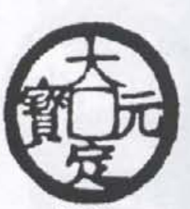
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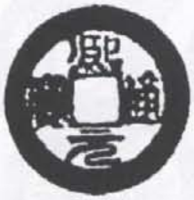
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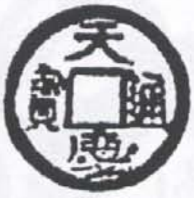
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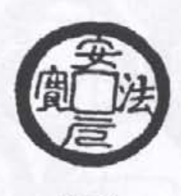
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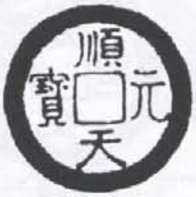
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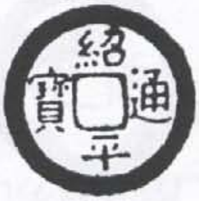
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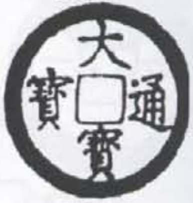
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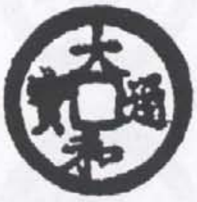
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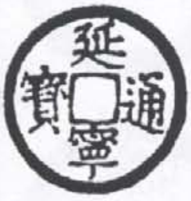
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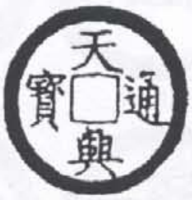
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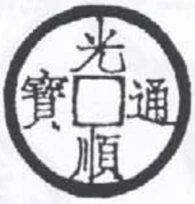
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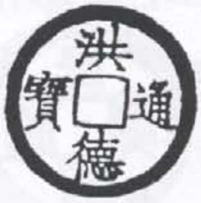
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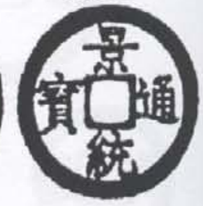
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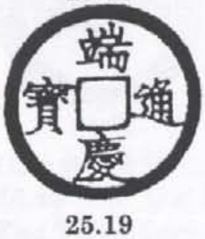
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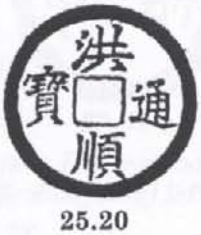
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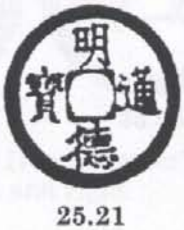
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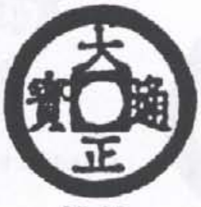
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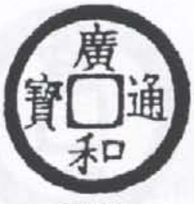
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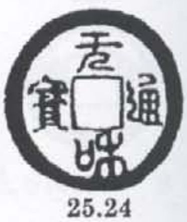
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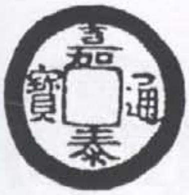
Annam.

25.1	Obv: 太平興寶 *Dai Binh Hung Bao.*	970-80.
	Like the Chinese Tai Ping, 太平 *is found on a variety of Annamese coins.*	
25.2	Obv: 天福鎮寶 *Thien Phuc Tran Bao.*	984-89.
25.3	Obv: 大治元寶 *Dai Tri Nguyen Bao.*	1358.
25.4	Running script.	
25.5	Obv: 大治通寶 *Dai Tri Thong Bao.*	1358.
25.6	Obv: 大定通寶 *Dai Dinh Thong Bao.*	1365-70.
25.7	Obv: 熙元通寶 *Hi Nguyen Thong Bao.*	1381-82.
25.8	Obv: 天慶通寶 *Thien Khanh Thong Bao.*	1426-27.
25.9	Obv: 安法元寶 *An Phap Nguyen Bao.*	1414-28.
25.10	Obv: 順天元寶 *Thuan Thien Nguyen Bao.*	1428-34.
25.11	Obv: 紹平通寶 *Thieu Binh Thong Bao.*	1434-40.
25.12	Obv: 大寶通寶 *Dai Bao Thong Bao.*	1440-43.
25.13	Obv: 大和通寶 *Dai Hoa Thong Bao.*	1443-54.
25.14	Obv: 延寧通寶 *Duyen Ninh Thong Bao.*	1453-60.
25.15	Obv: 天興通寶 *Thien Hung Thong Bao.*	1459.
25.16	Obv: 光順通寶 *Quang Thuan Thong Bao.*	1460-69.
25.17	Obv: 洪德通寶 *Hong Duc Thong Bao.*	1470-97.
25.18	Obv: 景統通寶 *Canh Thong Thong Bao.*	1498-1503.
25.19	Obv: 端慶通寶 *Doan Khanh Thong Bao.*	1505-10.
25.20	Obv: 洪順通寶 *Hong Thuan Thong Bao.*	1509-16.
25.21	Obv: 明德通寶 *Minh Duc Thong Bao.*	1527-30.
25.22	Obv: 大正通寶 *Dai Chanh Thong Bao.*	1530-40.
25.23	Obv: 廣和通寶 *Quang Hoa Thong Bao.*	1541-46.
25.24	Obv: 元和通寶 *Nguyen Hoa Thong Bao.*	1533-48.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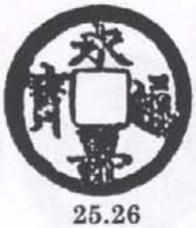
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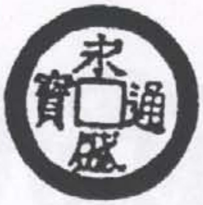
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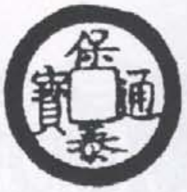
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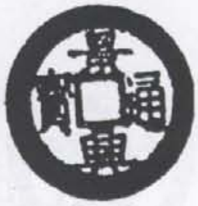
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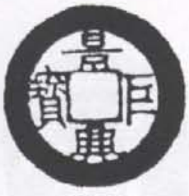
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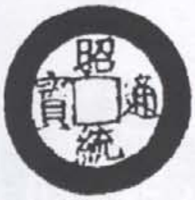
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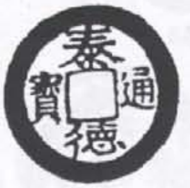
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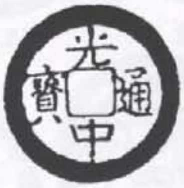
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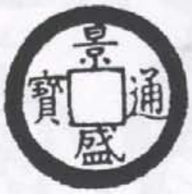
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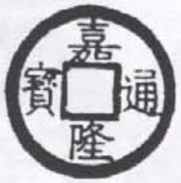
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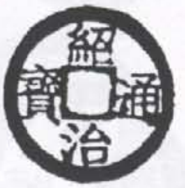
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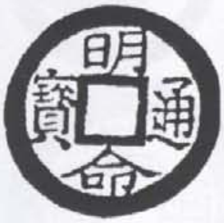
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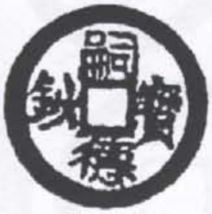
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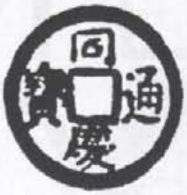
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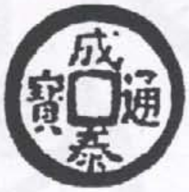
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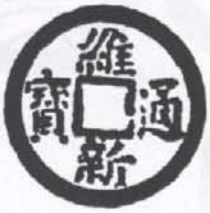
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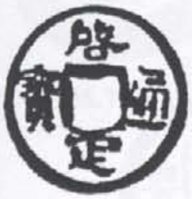
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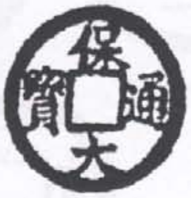

25.43

Annam.

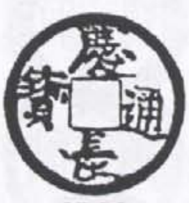
25.25	Obv: 嘉泰通寶 *Gia Thai Thong Bao.*	1573-77.
25.26	Obv: 永壽通寶 *Vinh Tho Thong Bao.*	1655-61.
25.27	Obv: 永盛通寶 *Vinh Thinh Thong Bao.*	1705-19.
25.28	Obv: 保泰通寶 *Bao Thai Thong Bao.*	1720-29.
25.29	Obv: 景興通寶 *Canh Hung Thong Bao.*	1740-87.
25.30	Obv: 景興巨寶 *Canh Hung Cu Bao.*	1740-87.

Many other characters instead of 通 thong.

25.31	Obv: 昭統通寶 *Chieu Thong Thong Bao.*	1786-89.
25.32	Obv: 泰德通寶 *Thai Duc Thong Bao.*	1777-92.
25.33	Obv: 光中通寶 *Quang Trung Thong Bao.*	1786-91.
25.34	Obv: 景盛通寶 *Canh Thinh Thong Bao.*	1793-1800.
25.35	Obv: 嘉隆通寶 *Gia Long Thong Bao.*	1802-19.
25.36	Obv: 紹治通寶 *Thieu Tri Thong Bao.*	1841-48.
25.37	Obv: 明命通寶 *Minh Mang Thong Bao.*	1820-40.
25.38	Obv: 嗣德通鈔 *Tu Duc Thong Sao.*	1847-83.
25.39	Obv: 同慶通寶 *Dong Khanh Thong Bao.*	1885-89.
25.40	Obv: 成泰通寶 *Thanh Thai Thong Bao.*	1889-1907.
25.41	Obv: 維新通寶 *Duy Tan Thong Bao.*	1907-16.
25.42	Obv: 啓定通寶 *Khai Dinh Thong Bao.*	1916-25.
25.43	Obv: 保大通寶 *Bao Dai Thong Bao.*	1926-45.

The inscriptions are romanised in Vietnamese.

Th- is pronounced as in	*Thailand, not thorn.*
Gi-	*Zone.*
Tr-	*Chalk.*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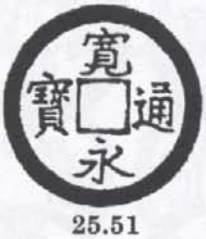
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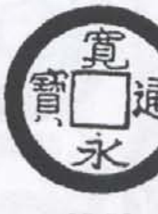
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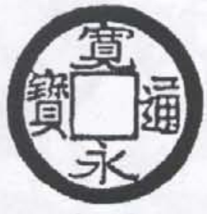
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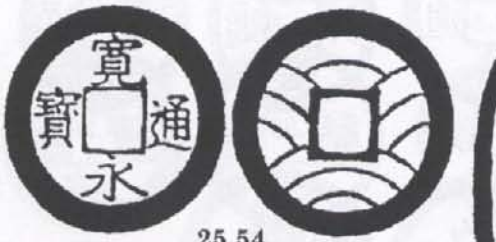
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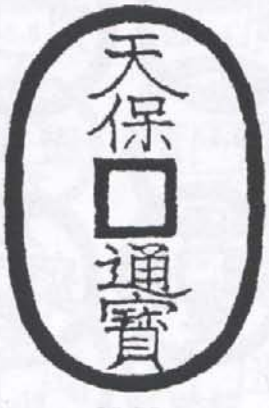
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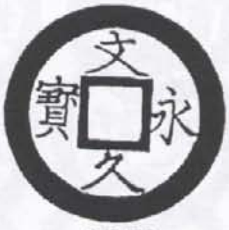
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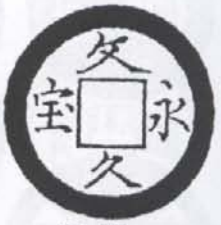
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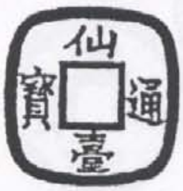
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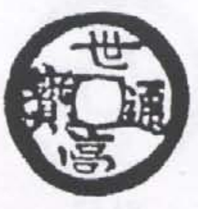
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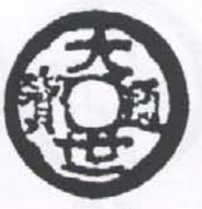
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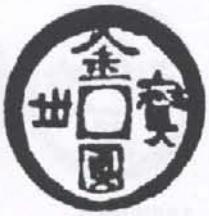
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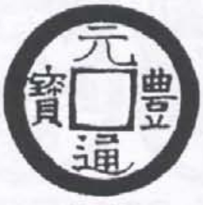

25.62

Japan.
Apart from the "twelve antique coins" cast between 708 and 960, all of which are extremely rare, and some imitations of Song and Ming coins, the Japanese did not start regular casting of cash until the 17th century. Chinese coins were extensively used as currency.

25.50 Obv: 慶長通寶 *Kei Cho tsu ho.* Kei Cho currency. From 1606.

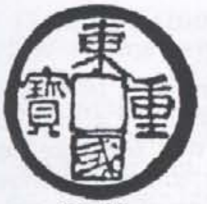
25.51-3 Obv: 寬永通寶 *Kuan Ei tsu ho.* 1626-1859.
Hundreds of obverse and reverse variations of this coin are known. Specialist works will give their attributions to mints.

25.54 Rev: 11 waves (*nami*). Also a 21 wave variety. *1768.*
25.55 Obv: 天保通寶 *Ten Po tsu ho.* Cast from 1835.
25.56 Obv: 文久永寶 *Bun Kiu ei* (eternal) *ho.* Cast from 1863.
25.57 The same, 寶 written as 宝.
25.58 Obv: 仙臺通寶 *Sen Dai tsu ho.* Sendai, Mutsu province. 1784-88.

The Ryukyu Islands.
25.59 Obv: 世高通寶 *Sei Ko tsu ho.* 1446.
25.60 Obv: 大世通寶 *Tai Sei tsu ho.* 1457.
25.61 Obv: 金世圓寶 *Kin Sei em* (round) *ho.* 1470.

25.62 Obv: 元豐通寶 A Japanese copy of the Northern Song *Yuan Feng* coin **16.234**.

Inscriptions are romanised in Japanese. U and o are long, as in "June" and "go".



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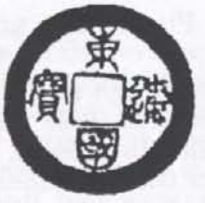

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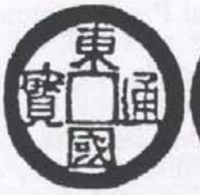

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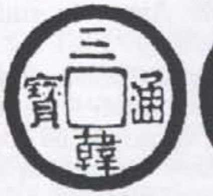

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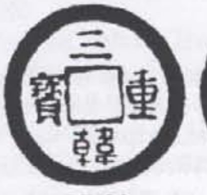

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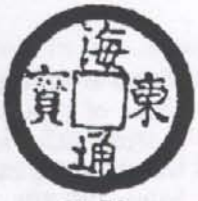

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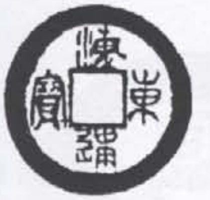

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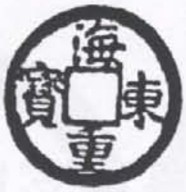

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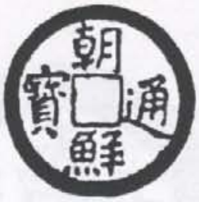

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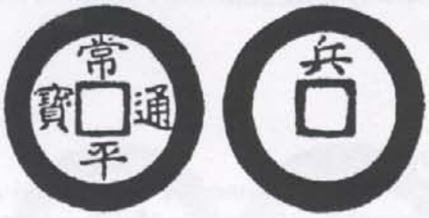

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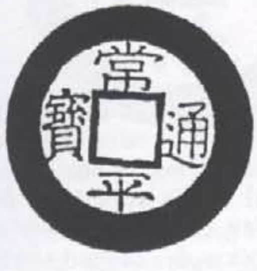

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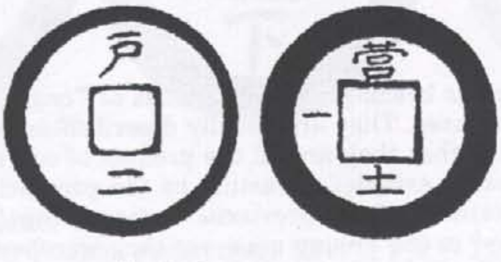


Typical reverses.

Korea.

Like other neighbouring countries, Korea relied extensively on Chinese coins. These are coins issued by the Koreans themselves. The inscriptions are romanised in Korean.

25.65 Obv: 東國重寶 *Tong Guk Jung Bo* (Eastern Kingdom Heavy Currency). From 1097.
25.66 Obv: 東國通寶 *Tong Guk Tong Bo*. Seal script.
25.67 *Li* script.

25.68 Obv: 三韓通寶 *Sam Han Tong Bo*. 1097-1105.
25.69 Obv: 三韓重寶 *Sam Han Jung Bo*.

Sam Han (Three Hans) refers to the three divisions of Korea at the time.

25.70 Obv: 海東通寶 *Hae Dong Tong Bo* (Sea of the East Currency) c/wise. 1097-1105.
25.71 Seal script c/wise.
25.72 Obv: 海東重寶 *Hae Dong Jung Bo* (Sea of the East Heavy Currency) c/wise.

25.73 Obv: 朝鮮通寶 *Cho Son Tong Bo*. From 1423.

Cho Son (Morning Calm) was an old name for Korea.

25.74 Obv: 常平通寶 *Sang Pyong Tong Bo* 1678-1880s.
25.75 Value Two size.

The Sang Pyong (a dynastic title of Korea) coin was issued with a great variety of reverse inscriptions giving the mint name or authority, and series numbers.

26. Amulets and Presentation Pieces

There is an enormous number of Chinese amulets. Attractive though they are, it is beyond the scope of this work to show more than a representative selection of those that have a *nian hao* (period title) inscription and so might be confused with coins. In general, any coin-like item which has pictures on it, whose inscription includes some of the auspicious characters shown below (**26.20**), or whose size and make-up is at variance with the regular coins of the period is probably an amulet.

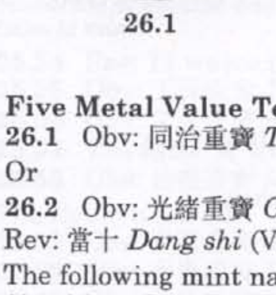
Poem Coins.

Later made versions of the Kangxi coins whose twenty mint names make a poem according to Chinese versification rules. See p. 291 for further details.

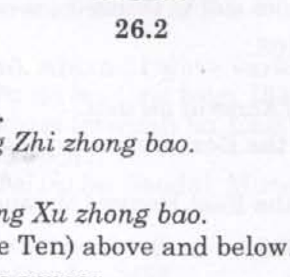
Five Metal Value Ten Coins.

These are a series of Value Ten coins bearing the period titles of Tongzhi or Guangxu and various Manchu mint names on the reverse. They are usually described as pattern or sample coins. The uniformity of their styles show that they are all the product of one mint, clearly one of the Peking mints, so that they cannot be samples of casting by the provincial mints submitted for approval. Nor was there ever intention of the provinces casting Value Ten coins as a regular issue – the Value Ten was confined to the Peking area – so they were not samples issued to the provinces by the Board of Revenue as patterns from which to cast.

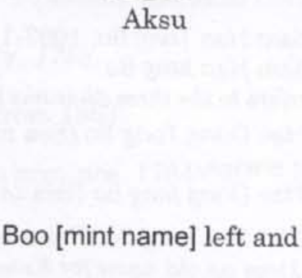
The *Register of Large Cash* says that the Board of Revenue issued these as mother coins, cast from the Five Metals (gold, silver, copper, iron and tin) to make elegant presents for the New Year celebrations.



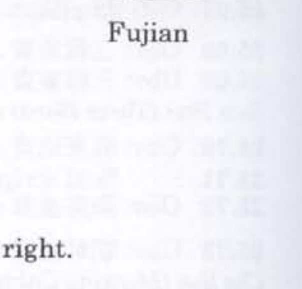
26.1



26.2



Aksu



Fujian

Five Metal Value Tens.

26.1 Obv: 同治重寶 *Tong Zhi zhong bao.*

Or

26.2 Obv: 光緒重寶 *Guang Xu zhong bao.*

Rev: 當十 *Dang shi* (Value Ten) above and below. Boo [mint name] left and right.

The following mint names appear.

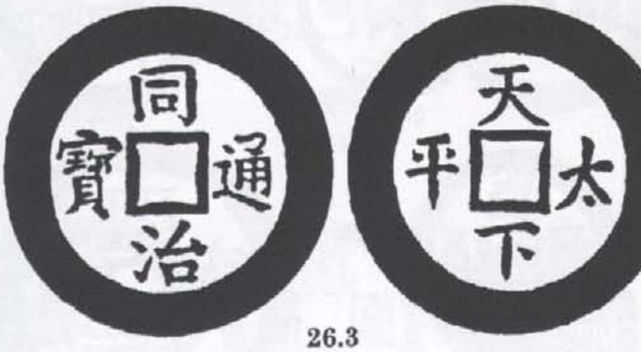
Aksu/*Aqsu*, Boo Fu (Fujian), Boo Guang (Guangdong), Boo Gui (Guangxi), Boo Kiyan (Guizhou), Boo I (Ili), Boo Su (Jiangsu), Boo Chang (Jiangxi), Boo U (Hubei), Boo Nan (Hunan), Boo Jin (Shanxi), Boo Shan (Shaanxi), Boo Chuwan (Sichuan), Boo Yūn (Yunnan – not to be confused with **22.1203**, a regular issue), Boo Je (Zhejiang), Boo Jyi (Zhili). See p. xv.

Tianxia Taiping coins.

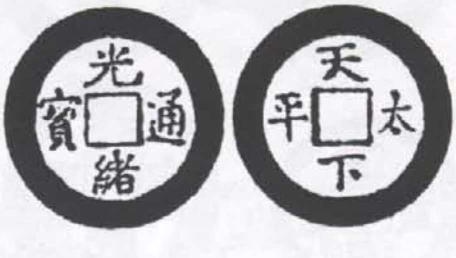
These coins have on the reverse: 天下太平 *Tian Xia Tai Ping* (Heaven below Great Peace – Peace on Earth), and the period titles Qianlong, Jiaqing, Daoguang, Xianfeng, Tongzhi, Guangxu or Xuantong on the obverse combined with *tong bao*, or occasionally *zhong bao*.

The *Register of Large Cash* says: "These coins were used for presentation in the Palace of Ancestral Worship, each wrapped in a piece of rectangular cloth. Each time an Emperor ascended to his ancestors [died], they were replaced with newly cast coins.".

Some of these are clearly of Board of Revenue manufacture; others are privately made.



26.3



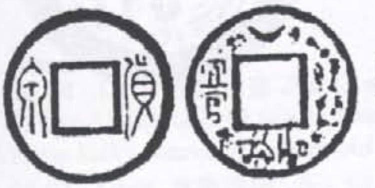
26.4

Tianxia Taiping coins.

26.3 Large size. Obv: Tongzhi period title. Rev: 天下太平 *Tian Xia Tai Ping*

26.4 Small size. Obv: Guangxu period title. Rev: "

Amulets based on coins.



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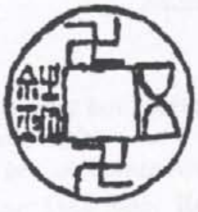

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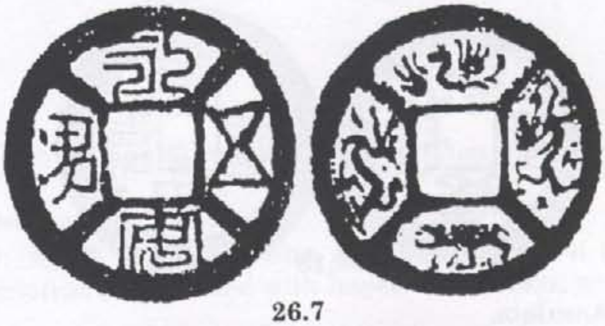

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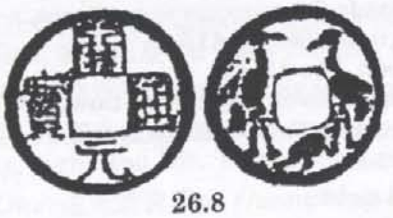

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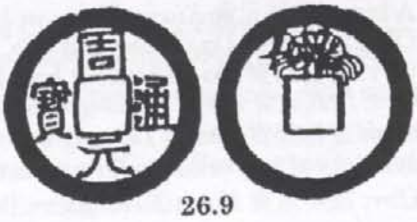


26.9

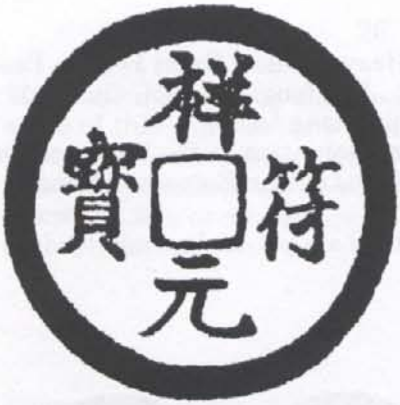
26.5 Obv: 貨泉 *Huo Quan*. See **9.32**. Rev: Lucky symbols.

26.6 Obv: 五銖 *Wu Zhu*. See **10.2** &c. Swastika above and below, which as well as being a good luck symbol, can stand for 萬 *wan* (ten thousand).

26.7 A amulet based on the *Yong An Wu Zhu*, **13.23**.

26.8 Obv: 開元通寶 *Kai Yuan tong bao*, the Tang coin **14.1**. Rev: Two cranes and a tortoise, both symbols of long life.

26.9 Obv: 周元通寶 *Zhou Yuan tong bao*. Rev: Decorative item. See **15.12**.



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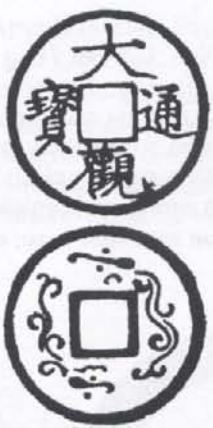

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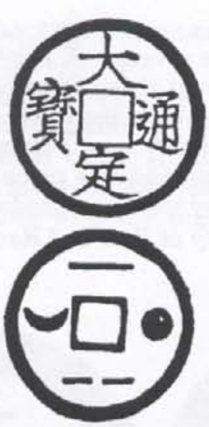

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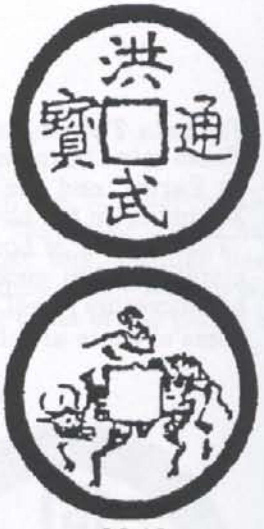

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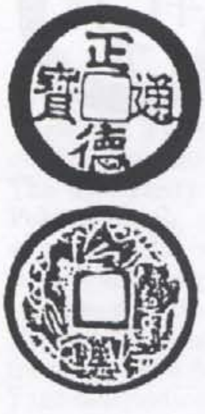

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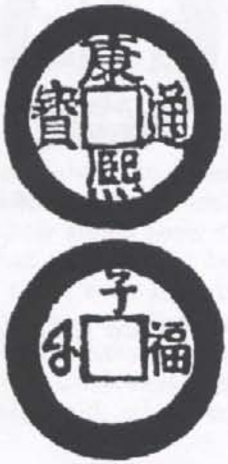

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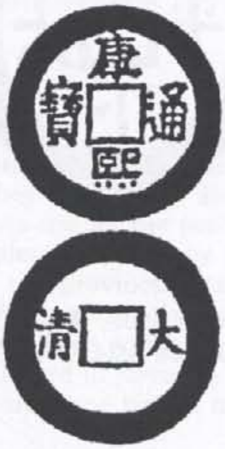

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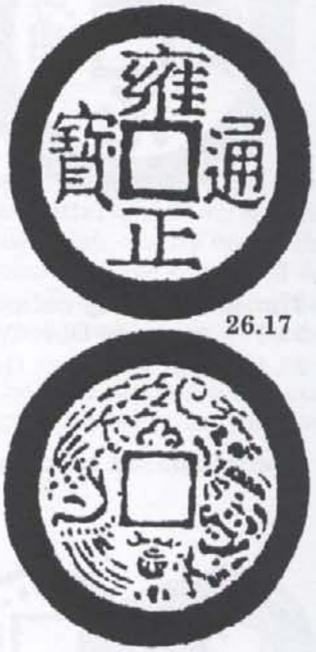

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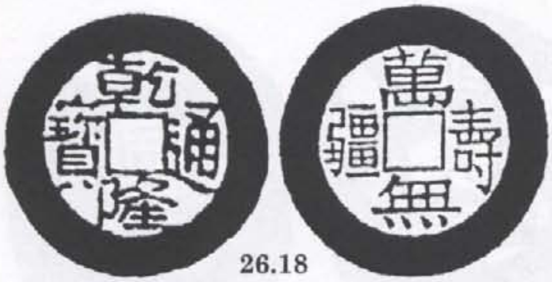


26.18

Amulets.

26.10 A large 祥符元寶 *Xiang Fu yuan bao* coin (**16.52**) made for auspicious purposes.

26.11 Obv: 大觀通寶 *Da Guan tong bao*. Rev: Decorative item. See **16.418**.

26.12 Obv: 大定通寶 *Da Ding tong bao*. Rev: Sun and Moon. See **18.42**.

26.13 Obv: 洪武通寶 *Hong Wu tong bao*. Rev: A figure riding on an ox playing the flute. See **20.57**.

26.14 Obv: 正德通寶 *Zheng De tong bao*. See comments on p. 247. Rev: Dragon and Phoenix, symbols of imperial power and matrimonial alliances.

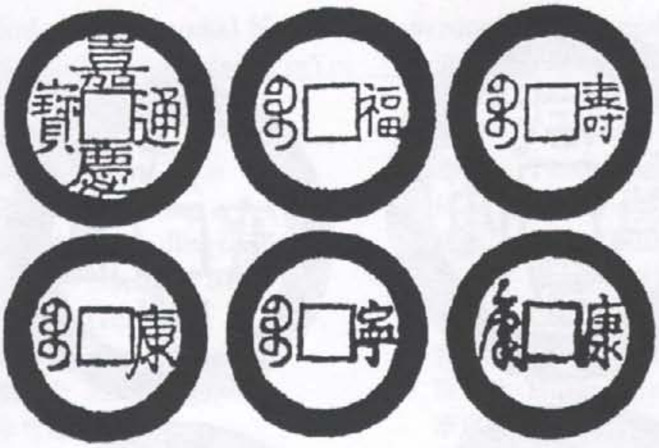
26.15 Obv: 康熙通寶 *Kang Xi tongbao*. Rev: Fu left, 福 *Fu* right.

Above: Earthly branch cyclical characters for 1713 to 1723 – said to be to commemorate the 60th birthday of Kangxi. Purporting to be from the Fujian mint, but the fu *is probably just used because it is lucky – the Fujian mint was closed at this time.*

26.16 Obv: 康熙通寶 *Kang Xi tong bao*. The *Lohan* form of *Xi*, see **22.91**.
Rev: 大清 *Da Qing* (Great Qing [Dynasty]).

26.17 Obv: 雍正通寶 *Yong Zheng tong bao*. Rev: Dragon and Phoenix.

26.18 Obv: 乾隆通寶 *Qian Long tong bao*. Rev: 萬壽無疆 (万寿无疆) *Wan Shou Wu Jiang* (Long Life Without Limit). A common congratulatory phrase.



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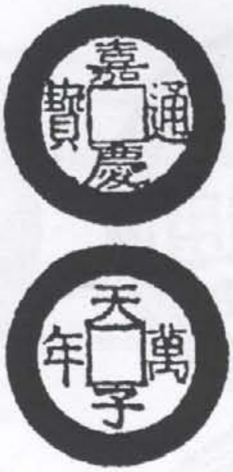

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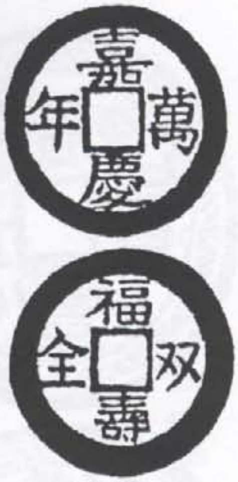

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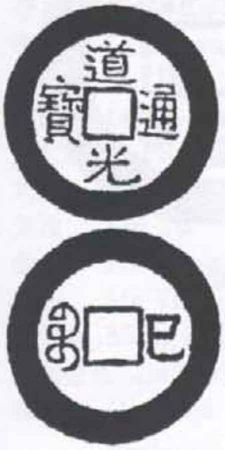

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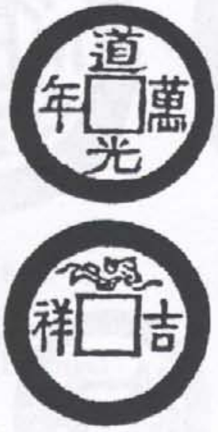

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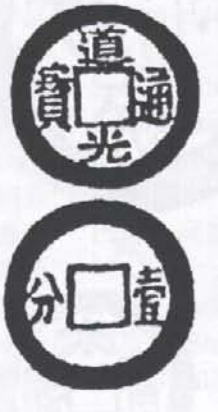

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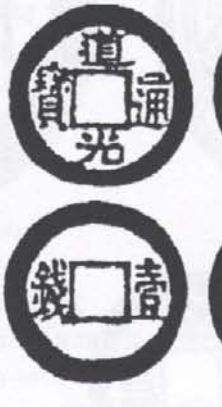

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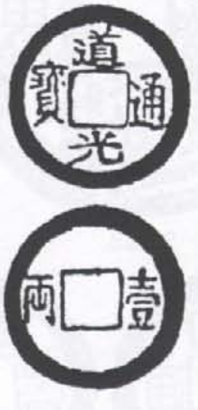


26.27

Amulets.

26.20 Obv: 嘉慶通寶 *Jia Qing tong bao*. Revs: Boo left and 福 *fu* (happiness), 壽 *shou* (long life), 康 *kang* (health), 寧 *ning* (peace) right.

These lucky characters are found in many other combinations.

26.21 Obv: 嘉慶通寶 *Jia Qing tong bao*. Rev: 天子萬年 *Tian Zi Wan Nian* (May the Son of Heaven live for Ten Thousand Years). This inscription is associated with Imperial birthdays, and is found with other period titles.

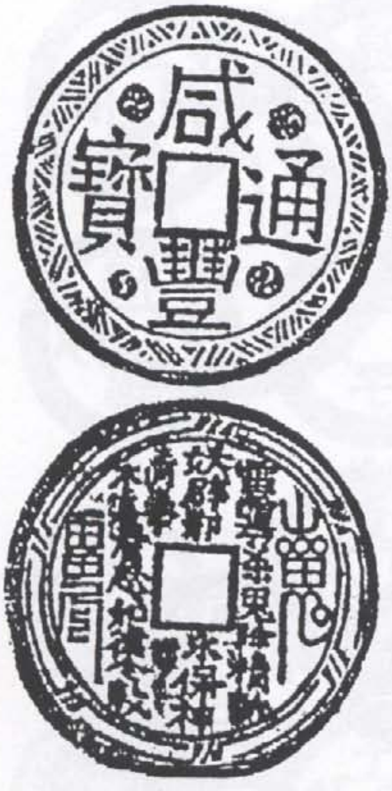
26.22 Obv: 嘉慶萬年 *Jian Qing Wan Nian* (May Jiaqing [live for] Ten Thousand Years).
Rev: 福壽双全 *Fu Shou Shuang Quan* (Happiness and Old Age, Both Complete).

26.23 Obv: 道光通寶 *Dao Guang tong bao*. Rev: Boo left, 巳 *si* (cyclical character for 1821 or 1845) right.

26.24 Obv: 道光通寶 *Dao Guang tong bao*. Rev Decorative object (?animal) above the hole. 吉祥 *Ji Xiang,* right and left. This is short for 吉祥如意 *Jixiang ru yi* "Good Fortune as you wish".

26.25 Obv: 道光通寶 *Dao Guang tong bao*. Rev: 壹分 *Yi fen* (One *fen*).
26.26 Rev: 壹錢 *Yi qian* (One *qian*).
26.27 Rev: 壹兩 *Yi liang* (One *liang*).

These three items are described as 筹码 chouma *(counters). It is not clear if they were intended for commercial use or for gambling.*



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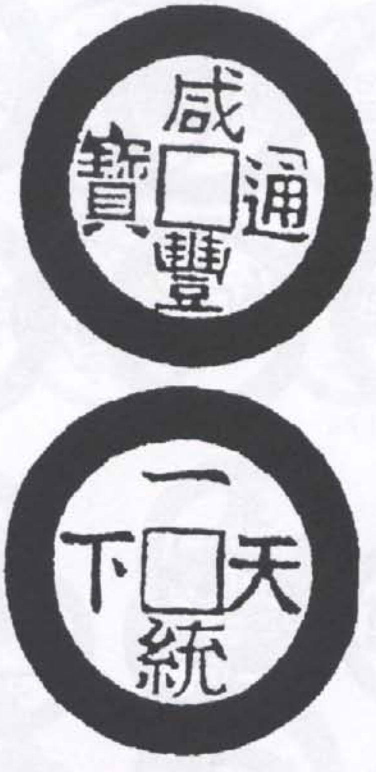

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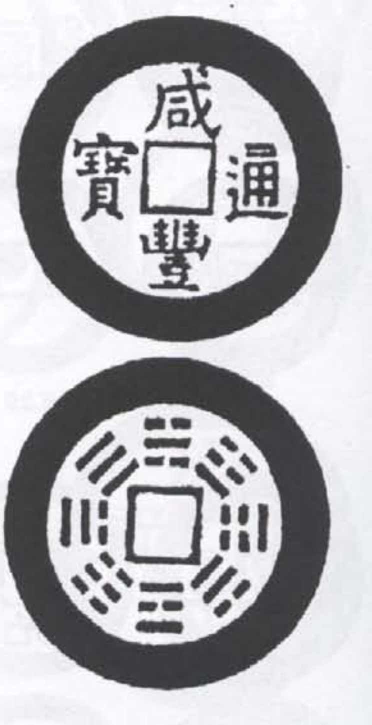

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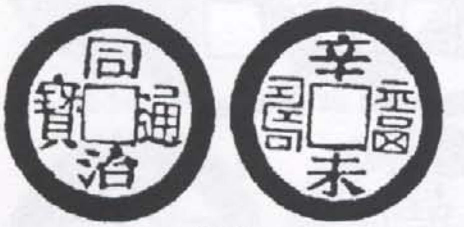

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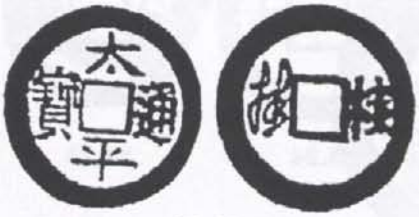

26.32

Amulets.

26.28 Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*
Rev: A well-known incantation, found on many other amulets in various forms.
On the right and left, magic writing meaning "By Express Command of the Thunder God". Centre: "O Thunder God, destroy devils, subdue bogies, and drive away evil influences. Always keep us safe. Receive this command of Tai Shang Lao Qun [Lao Zi] and execute it as fast as Lü Ling [a famous runner of the Zhou Dynasty]."

26.29 Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.*
Rev: 一統天下 *Yi Tong Tian Xia* (One Government on Earth).

26.30 Obv: 咸豐通寶 *Xian Feng tong bao.* Rev: The Eight Diagrams of Fu Xi.
These combinations of whole and broken lines are said to have been invented by the legendary monarch Fu Xi who copied them from the back of a turtle. Each diagram represents some power in nature, active or passive, such as fire, water, thunder, earth, etcetera. They form the basis of divination using the 易经 Yi Jing, *the Book of Changes.*

26.31 Obv: 同治通寶 *Tong Zhi tong bao.* Rev: 辛未 *Xinwei* (Cyclical characters for 1871) above and below. 福壽 *Fu Shou* (Happiness and Old Age) in fancy seal characters right and left.

26.32 Obv: 太平通寶 *Tai Ping tong bao.* Rev: 桂 *gui* (honour) in grass and regular script.

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Place Names.

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安徽	Anhui	安徽	Anhui, Anhwei	
阿克苏	Aksu	阿克蘇	Aksu, Aqsu	Xinjiang
保定	Baoding	保定	Paoting	Zhili
保山	Baoshan	保山	Paoshan	Yunnan
北京	Beijing	北京	Peking	Zhili
北平	Beiping	北平	Pei-p'ing = Peking	Zhili
北洋	Beiyang	北洋	Peiyang (Arsenal)	Zhili
毕节	Bijie	畢節	Pi-chieh	Guizhou
长沙	Changsha	長沙	Changsha	Hunan
承德	Chengde	承德	Chêngtê, Jehol	Zhili
成都	Chengdu	成都	Chêngtu	Sichuan
重庆	Chongqing	重慶	Chungking	Sichuan
大理	Dali	大理	Tali	Yunnan
大定	Dading	大定	Tating	Guizhou
大沽	Dagu	大沽	Taku	Zhili
大同	Datong	大同	Tatung	Shanxi
迪化	Dihua	迪化	Tihua, Tihwa = Urumchi	Xinjiang
东川	Dongchuan	東川	Tungchuan	Yunnan
奉天	Fengtian	奉天	Fêngtien, Fungtien	Liaoning
福建	Fujian	福建	Fukien	
福州	Fuzhou	福州	Fuchow, Foochow	Fujian
富州	Fuzhou	富州	Fuchow	Yunnan
甘肃	Gansu	甘肅	Kansu	(Formerly part of Shaanxi)
巩昌	Gongchang	鞏昌	Kungchang	Gansu
广东	Guangdong	廣東	Kwangtung	
广西	Guangxi (Province)	廣西	Kwangsi	
广西府	Guangxi-fu (Prefecture)	廣西府	Kuangsi-fu	Yunnan
广州	Guangzhou	廣州	Kwangchow, Canton	Guangdong
桂林	Guilin	桂林	Kweilin	Guangxi
贵阳	Guiyang	貴陽	Kweiyang	Guizhou
贵州	Guizhou	貴州	Kweichow	
杭州	Hangzhou	杭州	Hangchow	Zhejiang
汉阳	Hanyang	漢陽	Hanyang	Hubei
河北	Hebei	河北	Hopei, Hopeh	
河南	Henan	河南	Honan	
和田	Hotan	和闐	Hotien, Khotien, Khotan	Xinjiang
湖北	Hubei	湖北	Hupei, Hupeh	
湖广	Huguang	湖廣	Hukuang	(Now Hubei and Hunan)
湖南	Hunan	湖南	Hunan	
伊犁	Ili	伊犁	Ili, Huiyuan, Kuldja	Xinjiang
嘉定	Jiading	嘉定	Chia-ting	Sichuan
江南	Jiangnan	江南	Kiangnan	(Now Anhui and Jiangsu)
江宁	Jiangning	江寧	Kiangning = Nanking	Jiangsu
江苏	Jiangsu	江蘇	Kiangsu	
江西	Jiangxi	江西	Kiangsi	
吉林	Jilin	吉林	Kirin	Manchuria
济南	Jinan	濟南	Chinan, Tsinan	Shandong
荆州	Jingzhou	荊州	Chingchow	Hubei
蓟州	Jizhou	薊州	Chichow	Zhili
开封	Kaifeng	開封	Kaifêng	Henan
喀什噶尔	Kashi(ge'er)	喀什噶爾	Kashgar	Xinjiang
库车	Kucha (Kuqa)	庫車	Kuche, Kotsha	Xinjiang

Place Names.

Simplified characters/PinYin	Full form characters/Wade/Other	Province
辽宁 Liaoning	遼寧 Lioaning = Fengtien	Manchuria
辽阳 Liaoyang	遼陽 Liaoyang	Liaoning
临安 Lin’an	臨安 Lin-an (Now Jianshui)	Yunnan
临清 Linqing	臨清 Linch’ing	Shandong
禄丰 Lufeng	禄豐 Lufêng	Yunnan
洛阳 Luoyang	洛陽 Loyang	Henan
蒙自 Mengzi	蒙自 Mêngtse	Yunnan
密云 Miyun	密雲 Miyün	Zhili
南昌 Nanchang	南昌 Nanchang	Jiangxi
南京 Nanjing	南京 Nanking	Jiangsu
宁夏 Ningxia	寧夏 Ninghsia	Gansu
平定 Pingding	平定 P’ingting	Shanxi
蕲春 Qichun	蘄春 Ch’i ch’un	Hubei
青海 Qinghai	青海 Chinghai, Tsinghai	
清江 Qingjiang	清江 Chingkiang, Tsingkiang	Jiangsu
曲靖 Qujing	曲靖 Ch’ü ching	Yunnan
山东 Shandong	山東 Shantung	
陕西 Shaanxi	陝西 Shensi	
山西 Shanxi	山西 Shansi	

The shan *of* Shaanxi *is spoken in the 3rd tone; that of* Shanxi *in the 1st tone – hence the different spellings.*

Simplified characters/PinYin	Full form characters/Wade/Other	Province
绍兴 Shaoxing	紹興 Shaohsing	Sichuan
沈阳 Shenyang	沈陽 Shênyang, Mukden	Liaoning
顺宁 Shunning	順寧 Shunning	Yunnan
四川 Sichuan	四川 Szechuan	
苏州 Suzhou	蘇州 Suchow, Soochow	Jiangsu
太原 Taiyuan	太原 Taiyüan	Shanxi
台湾 Taiwan	臺灣 Taiwan	
天津 Tianjin	天津 Tientsin	Zhili
同安 Tongan	同安 T’ung-an	Anhui
武昌 Wuchang	武昌 Wuchang (Now part of Wuhan)	Hubei
乌什 Wushi	烏什 Wushih, Ushi, Uqturpan	Xinjiang
乌鲁木齐 Wulumuqi (Ürümqi)	烏魯木齊 Urumchi = Dihua	Xinjiang
宣化 Xuanhua	宣化 Hsüanhua	Zhili
西安 Xi’an	西安 Sian	Shaanxi
襄阳 Xiangyang	襄陽 Hsiangyang	Hubei
新疆 Xinjiang	新疆 Sinkiang, Chinese Turkestan	
阳和 Yanghe	陽和 Yangho	Shanxi
延绥 Yansui	延綏 Yensui	Shanxi
烟台 Yantai	烟臺 Yen T’ai (Chefoo)	Shandong
叶尔羌 Yarkand	葉爾羌 Yarkant (Now Shache)	Xinjiang
叶尔奇木 Yerkim	葉爾奇木 = Yarkand	Xinjiang
永昌 Yongchang *See Baoshan*		
云南 Yunnan	雲南 Yünnan	
云南府 Yunnan-fu	雲南府 Yünnan-fu (Now Kunming)	Yunnan
沾益 Zhanyi	沾益 Chan-i	Yunnan
肇庆 Zhaoqing	肇慶 Chaoching	Guangdong
浙江 Zhejiang	浙江 Chekiang	
直隶 Zhili	直隸 Chihli (Now 河北 Hebei)	
黄和 Huang He	黄和 Huang Ho, The Yellow River	
长江 Chang Jiang, The Long River	長江 Known as the Yangtze (Kiang)	

Administrative units.

府 *Fu*. Originally a unit in the Garrison Militia system.
Tang-Yuan. Superior Prefecture, a *zhou* in a specially honoured or strategic location.
Ming-Qing. Prefecture, an agency co-ordinating several *xian* or *zhou*.

群 *Jun (Chün)*. Qin-Sui. Commandery. A standard unit of territorial administration overseeing several *xian*. There were nine grades of Commandery. Abolished at the beginning of Tang.

路 *Lu*. Before Ming. The largest unit of territorial administration, comprising several neighbouring prefectures. Translated as Circuit or Region.

省 *Sheng*. Yuan-Qing. A province. The largest unit of territorial administration under the supervision of a 巡抚(巡撫) *xunfu (hsün-fu)* Governor. A Governor-general could oversee the Governors of two provinces.

县(縣) *Xian (Hsien)*. The basic unit of territorial administration. Translated as District or County.

州 *Zhou (Chou)*.
Han-Sui: Region, an agency of central government overseeing a number of *jun*.
Tang-Yuan: Prefecture, the key unit overseeing several *xian*.
Ming: Sub-prefecture, an intermediate agency between a *fu* and a *xian*.
Qing: Department, a co-ordinating agency for several *xian*.
Often incorporated into a place name eg Changzhou, Hangzhou. Qiongzhou is thus the same as Qiong prefecture.

General Glossary.

Simplified characters/PinYin		Full form characters/Wade		
颁布样钱	*Banbu yang qian*	頒布樣錢	*Panpu yang ch'ien*	An official Pattern coin.
串	*Chuan*	串	*Ch'uan*	A string of 1,000 cash.
吊	*Diao*	吊	*Tiao*	A small string of 100 or 500 cash.
红钱	*Hongqian*	紅錢	*Hung ch'ien*	The 'red cash' of Xinjiang. Also called a *pul*.
进呈样钱	*Jincheng yang qian*	進呈樣錢	*Chin ch'êng yang ch'ien*	'Present to the Emperor' sample coin.
记元钱	*Jiyuan qian*	記元錢	*Chi yuan ch'ien*	A coin cast to commemorate a new period title.
卯	*Mao*	卯	*Mao*	A casting period, a pre-determined batch of cast coins.
母钱	*Mu qian*	母錢	*Mu ch'ien*	A mother coin. Used to cast with.
内庭钱	*Neiting qian*	内庭錢	*Nei t'ing ch'ien*	A Palace coin.
普儿	*Pu'er*	普兒	*P'u erh*	A *pul*, a Xinjiang copper coin.
诗钱	*Shi qian*	詩錢	*Shih ch'ien*	A Poem coin. See Kangxi, p. 291.
样钱	*Yang qian*	樣錢	*Yang ch'ien*	A sample or pattern coin.
制钱	*Zhi qian*	制錢	*Chih ch'ien*	A regulation coin, an ordinary one cash coin.
祖钱	*Zu qian*	祖錢	*Tsu ch'ien*	An engraved ancestor coin. Used to cast mother coins.

Broad Rim Coins. See p. 305.

Cash. Derived from the Portuguese word *caixa* (ultimately from the Sanskrit for copper) meaning a small eastern coin, especially the square-holed Chinese coins. An ordinary value one regulation coin.

Coastal Province type. A common calligraphic style found on the locally produced coins of Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, and Fujian provinces from the Qianlong period onwards.

Crescent. A curved mark often found on the reverse of coins. Referred to in Chinese as a 月 *yue* (a moon).

Dot. A round mark often found on the reverse of coins. Referred to in Chinese as a 星 *xing* (a star).

Dot and Crescent. A combination of the above. In Chinese, a 孕星 *yun xing* (a pregnant star).

Integrity Nourishing Allowances. 養廉額 (养廉额) *Yanglian E*. Also translated as Allowance to Encourage Honesty. A salary supplement awarded to provincial officials to discourage corruption. It varied from 31 *liang* to 20,000 *liang* of silver, depending on the rank and business of the official.

Mao. A predetermined amount of metal issued by a mint to cast with. See p. xviii.

Period title (*Nian hao*), Dynastic title. See p. iii.

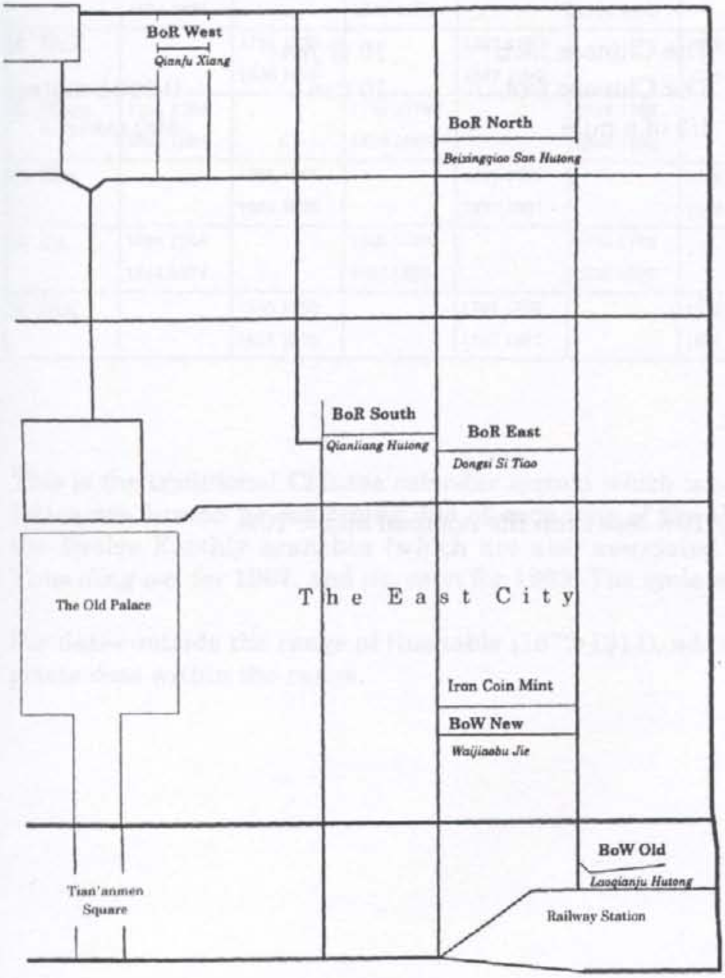
Regulation coin. See 制钱 *Zhi qian* above.

String. A number of coins strung together through the central hole for ease of handling. See p. xviii.

The Board of Revenue mint. At first the term 宝泉 *Bao quan* (寶泉 *Pao ch'uan*) 'Spring of treasure' was used for the Provincial Coinage Service established in each province in 1368, superseding the previous Jiangxi Coinage Service (*huo quan ju*). It was responsible for the production of coins in accordance with the orders of the central government following designs issued by the Board of Works. From 1380, coinage was specifically made the responsibility of the Board of Works, whereas the production and circulation of paper money was assigned to the 户部 *Hu Bu*, Board of Revenue. From 1622, the term meant the mint of the Board of Revenue which had been established in Peking to increase the amount of cash available for defence against the Manchus.

During the Qing dynasty, the Board of Revenue mint was originally headed by one Chinese and one Manchu Superintendent, assisted by one Chinese technician called a Commissioner-in-chief. Superintendents were replaced every two years, Commissioners every five years. In 1726 the four mint branches (East, South, West and North) were created, each staffed with one Chinese Commissioner. From 1729 on, however, only Manchus were appointed to this post. The Boards of Revenue and Works cooperated in giving some leadership to the provinces in coinage matters although the everyday running of their mints was carried out by officials (Prefects, Sub-prefects, or Assistant Magistrates) of the provincial administration.

The Board of Works mint. The mint attached to the 工部 *Gong Bu*, The Board of Works. It was known as the 宝源 *Bao yuan* (寶源 *Pao yuan*) 'Source of treasure'. The term was first used for the Metropolitan Coinage Service, established in 1361 before the Ming was established; from 1380 it was directly subordinate to the Board of Works and the term becomes synonomous with the Board of Works mint. From 1421 to the end of the Ming there was another *Bao yuan* at Nanking under the Nanking Board of Works. After 1625, the Board of Revenue became the chief agency for coinage matters. In 1726, the mint was divided into a New and Old branch. There were also Auxiliary furnaces attached to the Old branch.



The Peking Mints – Present Day Locations

Branch	Regular Furnaces	Auxiliary Furnaces
Board of Revenue		
East	12	3
South	12	3
West	14	3
North	12	1
TOTAL	50	10
Board of Works		
New	13	
Old	12	
Auxiliary furnaces		6
TOTAL	25	6

Weights and Measures.

Simplified Characters/ Pinyin	Full form Characters/ Wade	Pidgin	Equivalent	Metric
Ancient times				
化 *Hua*	化 Hua		Not determined	
釿 *Jin*	釿 Chin			14 grams
寽 *Lie*	寽 Lieh			Not certain
铢 *Zhu*	銖 Shu, Chu		100 millet seeds	0.65 grams
两 *Liang*	兩 Liang		24 *Zhu*	16 grams
Recent times				
担 *Dan*	擔 Tan	Picul	100 *jin*	59.7 kilograms
斤 *Jin*	斤 Chin	Catty	16 *liang*	597 grams
两 *Liang*	兩 Liang	Tael	10 *qian*	37.3 grams*
钱 *Qian*	錢 Ch'ien	Mace	10 *fen*	3.73 grams
分 *Fen*	分 Fên	Candareen	10 *li*	0.373 grams
厘 *Li*	厘 Li		10 毫 *hao*	

**The local standard for the* liang *varied considerably. The Treasury* liang *was 37.7 grams, the Customs* liang *37.68 grams, the Canton* liang *37.57 grams, and the Transport* liang *36.65 grams.*

寸 *Cun*	寸 Ts'un	The Chinese inch	10 分 *fen*	
尺 *Chi*	尺 Ch'ih	The Chinese foot	10 *cun*	0.3581 metres
里 *Li*	里 Li	1/3 of a mile		500 metres

Commonly found coin weights.

6 *fen* (0.6 *qian*)	2.23 grams
8 *fen* (0.8 *qian*)	2.98
1.0 *qian*	3.73
1.2 *qian*	4.48
1.4 *qian*	5.22
1.6 *qian*	5.97
2.0 *qian*	7.46

In practice, actual weights are usually 10% less than the nominal and ± 10%.

Cyclical Characters.

Columns: The Ten Heavenly Stems.
Rows: The Twelve Earthly Branches.

	甲 *Jia*	乙 *Yi*	丙 *Bing*	丁 *Ding*	戊 *Wu*	己 *Ji*	庚 *Geng*	辛 *Xin*	壬 *Ren*	癸 *Gui*
子 *Zi*	1684 1744 1804 1864		1696 1756 1816 1876		1708 1768 1828 1888		1720 1780 1840 1900		1672 1732 1792 1852	
丑 *Chou*		1685 1745 1805 1865		1697 1757 1817 1877		1709 1769 1829 1889		1721 1781 1841 1901		1673 1733 1793 1853
寅 *Yin*	1674 1734 1794 1854		1686 1746 1806 1866		1698 1758 1818 1878		1710 1770 1830 1890		1722 1782 1842 1902	
卯 *Mao*		1675 1735 1795 1855		1687 1747 1807 1867		1699 1759 1819 1879		1711 1771 1831 1891		1723 1783 1843 1903
辰 *Chen*	1724 1784 1844 1904		1676 1736 1796 1856		1688 1748 1808 1868		1700 1760 1820 1880		1712 1772 1832 1892	
巳 *Si*		1725 1785 1845 1905		1677 1737 1797 1857		1689 1749 1809 1869		1701 1761 1821 1881		1713 1773 1833 1893
午 *Wu*	1714 1774 1834 1894		1726 1786 1846 1906		1678 1738 1798 1858		1690 1750 1810 1870		1702 1762 1822 1882	
未 *Wei*		1715 1775 1835 1895		1727 1787 1847 1907		1679 1739 1799 1859		1691 1751 1811 1871		1703 1763 1823 1883
申 *Shen*	1704 1764 1824 1884		1716 1776 1836 1896		1728 1788 1848 1908		1680 1740 1800 1860		1692 1752 1812 1872	
酉 *You*		1705 1765 1825 1885		1717 1777 1837 1897		1729 1789 1849 1909		1681 1741 1801 1861		1693 1753 1813 1873
戌 *Xu*	1694 1754 1814 1874		1706 1766 1826 1886		1718 1778 1838 1898		1730 1790 1850 1910		1682 1742 1802 1862	
亥 *Hai*		1695 1755 1815 1875		1707 1767 1827 1887		1719 1779 1839 1899		1731 1791 1851 1911		1683 1743 1803 1863

This is the traditional Chinese calendar system which is supposed to have originated in 2697 BC. Dates are formed by combining one of each pair of the Heavenly Stems alternately with one of the twelve Earthly branches (which are also associated with an animal – Rat, Ox, Tiger &c). Thus *ding wei* for 1907, and *wu shen* for 1908. The cycle repeats itself every sixty years.

For dates outside the range of this table (1672-1911), add or subtract multiples of 60 to an appropriate date within the range.

Conversion of Western Dates to Cyclical Characters.

Table 1.

a	**b**	*c*
000	**100**	***200***
300	**400**	***500***
600	**700**	***800***
900	**1000**	***1100***
1200	**1300**	***1400***
1500	**1600**	***1700***
1800	**1900**	***2000***
2100	**2200**	***2300***
2400	**2500**	***2600***
2700	**2800**	***2900***
3000	**3100**	***3200***

Table 2.

Earthly Branches						Heavenly Stems	
申 *Shen*	午 *Wu*	辰 *Chen*	寅 *Yin*	子 *Zi*	戌 *Xu*	0	庚 *Geng*
酉 *You*	未 *Wei*	巳 *Si*	卯 *Mao*	丑 *Chou*	亥 *Hai*	1	辛 *Xin*
戌 *Xu*	申 *Shen*	午 *Wu*	辰 *Chen*	寅 *Yin*	子 *Zi*	2	壬 *Ren*
亥 *Hai*	酉 *You*	未 *Wei*	巳 *Si*	卯 *Mao*	丑 *Chou*	3	癸 *Gui*
子 *Zi*	戌 *Xu*	申 *Shen*	午 *Wu*	辰 *Chen*	寅 *Yin*	4	甲 *Jia*
丑 *Chou*	亥 *Hai*	酉 *You*	未 *Wei*	巳 *Si*	卯 *Mao*	5	乙 *Yi*
寅 *Yin*	子 *Zi*	戌 *Xu*	申 *Shen*	午 *Wu*	辰 *Chen*	6	丙 *Bing*
卯 *Mao*	丑 *Chou*	亥 *Hai*	酉 *You*	未 *Wei*	巳 *Si*	7	丁 *Ding*
辰 *Chen*	寅 *Yin*	子 *Zi*	戌 *Xu*	申 *Shen*	午 *Wu*	8	戊 *Wu*
巳 *Si*	卯 *Mao*	丑 *Chou*	亥 *Hai*	酉 *You*	未 *Wei*	9	己 *Ji*
00	10	20	30	40	50	a	
60	70	80	90	**00**	**10**	**b**	
20	**30**	**40**	**50**	**60**	**70**		
80	**90**	*00*	*10*	*20*	*30*	*c*	
40	*50*	*60*	*70*	*80*	*90*		

To convert a Western date to cyclical characters, eg 1684:

1. Determine into which column in Table 1 the hundreds part of the date falls.
   1600 is in column b, which is in **bold** type.
2. Refer to the bottom of Table 2 to find the tens part of the date in the appropriate type face.
   80 in bold type is in the first column.
3. Read up the column of Heavenly Stems on the right of Table 2 to find the number corresponding to the units of the date.
   4 gives the Heavenly stem 甲 *Jia*.
4. Read across to the column selected in 2. This gives the Earthly Branch 子 *Zi*.

Thus the equivalent of 1684 is 甲子 *Jia Zi*.

CHINESE PRONUNCIATION

a	*f*ather.
ai	*eye*.
ao	*cow*.
b	*b*ed.
c	ca*ts*.
ch	*ch*urch, aspirated.
d	*d*og.
e	her [ə]. in *-ie, -ue, -üe* as in bed [ɛ].
ei	*way*.
er	*err*.
f	*f*ather.
g	*g*oose.
h	*h*ouse, aspirated.
i	machine. in *zi, ci, si* like her. in *chi, ri, shi, zhi,* like *sir*.
ian	*ien*. n slightly nasalised [ñ].
j	*j*ingle.
k	*c*ock, aspirated.
l	*l*ord.
m	*m*other.
n	*n*umber.
o	m*o*re.
ong	(f)*u*(ll)*ng*.
ou	h*oe*.
p	*p*ie, aspirated.
q	*ch*in.
r	*r*ead. Not rolled.
s	*s*ong.
sh	*sh*un.
t	*t*oe, aspirated.
u	r*u*le. *Ju-, qu-, xu-, yu-* are pronounced as if written with *ü*.
ui	*way*.
ü	French t*u*, German *ü*ber, lips pursed [y].
w	*w*eek.
x	*sh*in.
y	*y*es. (but *yi* as i).
z	a*dze*.
zh	lar*ge*.

Two or more vowels together take the values of each as above:

Jia: jee-ah. *Jiao*: jee-ow. *Jiu*: jee-u. *Huan*: hoo-ahn. *Lie:* Lee-eh.

In Pinyin, connected words are written as one. They should be pronounced as if written separately eg Pingle as Ping Le; Wanli as Wan Li; bashi as ba shi.

MANCHU PRONUNCIATION

a	f*a*ther.
e	her [ə].
i	mach*i*ne.
o	d*o*ll [ɔ].
oo	*oo*, Chinese *ao* or ū.
u	*ru*le.
ū	b*u*ll [ʊ].

Consonants in general like English: h aspirated, [x] or [χ]; jyi as the Chinese *zhi*.

Ch- and sh– have been used instead of c or č, s or š as there is no ambiguity in this text as there might be in more extensive Manchu writings.

The pronunciation of many Manchu words was affected by the Chinese.
Thus ki- was pronounced as *qi*, gi- as *ji*, s(i)- as *x*-, -iowan as *-üan*.

Arabic ***q***. A *k* pronounced as far back in the throat as possible.
' indicates a glottal stop, as in the London pronunciation of *bottle* [ʕ].

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